

Census of India, 1931

VOLUME XVI

DELHI

REPORT

AND

TABLES

BY

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SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
PUNJAB & DELHI.

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INTRODUCTION.

1. A separate report for Delhi Province has been attempted for the first time on the present occasion. Until 1912 Delhi was one of the Punjab districts, and on being created into a province it became considerably curtailed in size, and is at present not much larger than the size of a tahsil. Its main importance, however, lies in the fact that it possesses within its limits the capital of the Indian Empire. The two Cities of Old Delhi and New Delhi have an importance of their own from the census standpoint. Both have grown very considerably during the last decade or two, particularly the new city. The presence of a large 'foreign' element in the population in the case of the two Cities possesses a peculiar significance, and is dealt with in its proper place in the Report. For the convenience of the reader I have discussed the various matters relating to the Province by splitting it up into smaller units. The main divisions are the two Cities and the rest of the Province, while the urban and rural areas are also treated as two divisions for the purpose of discussion. In the urban area are included, in addition to Delhi and New Delhi Municipalities, the Civil Lines, the Fort, the New Cantonment and Shahdara. Preface.

The report opens with a history of Delhi City. The facts have been given in a succinct form, and a sketch map has been inserted to show the site of the "Seven" Cities, which existed at one time or other in the small area between the Ridge and the river. I have attempted to elucidate the various figures contained in the Imperial Tables at the end of the Report, and I trust the reader will find much useful information on a large variety of subjects concerning the population of the Province. It has not been possible for me to carry out a comparison of some of the statistics relating to the Cities with the past, as they have been tabulated for the first time for the purpose of a separate report, and but for this the Chapters dealing with birth-place, castes, occupations and literacy could have been made more comprehensive. The material now collected will facilitate comparison in the future.

Besides the many diagrams illustrating various matters the report contains three maps, *viz.*, the social map in the beginning of the report, the map of the "Seven" Cities, referred to above, and the linguistic map opposite page 116. The last-named shows by means of rectangles the number of speakers of the different languages in the Province and its various units. It also shows bilingualism by means of double hatching, or in other words by the hatching representing a subsidiary language being placed over the hatching representing the mother-tongue. The social map depicts the distribution of the various religions in the Province and its main units.

2. The dates of the previous censuses are quoted in the margin, a brief reference being made to them in paragraph 17 of the Report. Some of the Imperial Tables appearing in Part II of this volume contain the figures for previous censuses back to 1881, and in each case they have been adjusted so as to apply to the area now constituting the Province. Previous Censuses.

1847.
1853.
10th January 1868.
17th February 1881.
20th February 1891.
1st March 1901.
10th March 1911.
18th March 1921.
26th February 1931.

3. The only territorial change during the last decade amounts to less than one square mile, being due to the transfer of area from the United Provinces owing to the river action. Changes in Boundaries.

Operations
of the
present
Census.

4. A brief description may be given here of the census operations, which have been discussed at length in the Administrative Volume, Part IV, of the Punjab Census Report, which is really a book for departmental reference at the next census.

Initial
Arrange-
ments;
Census
Divisions
and Agency.

5. I assumed charge of my office at Lahore on the 1st April 1930 and set about organizing the work in the Punjab and Delhi Provinces. My preliminary circular with the first three Chapters of the Punjab Census Code, which also applied to the Delhi Province, was issued early in May. Census officers for the various units were appointed forthwith. The Revenue Assistant became the District Census Officer and was directly concerned with the rural area and Shahdara. The Secretaries of Old and New Delhi Municipalities and of the Civil Lines Notified Area Committee, who were members of the Punjab Civil Service, became Census officers of their respective jurisdictions. The Secretary of New Delhi Municipality also looked after the arrangements in the New Cantonment. The Deputy Commissioner exercised general control.

The General Village and Town registers were prepared and helped in the formation of Blocks, Circles and Charges. A Block consisted of 50 houses on an average, being an Enumerator's jurisdiction. A Circle comprised 12 or more Blocks and was to be looked after by a Supervisor. A Charge consisted of 15 or more Circles and was the concern of a Charge Superintendent. Thus on an average a Block had 50, a Circle 600 and a Charge 10,000 houses. The formation of these divisions in the General Village and Town registers was provisional.

In the rural area the Patwaris were Supervisors, a Patwari's circle being treated as his census Circle, while the Field Kanungos acted as Charge Superintendents. The Tahsil officers exercised general supervision. In the urban areas the Charge Superintendents were mostly Municipal employees, three out of the eight Charge Superintendents in Delhi Municipality being Sub-Judges. The Enumerators in villages were school teachers, shopkeepers, lambardars, etc., while in the urban areas they were recruited mostly from amongst the clerical establishments of the various Government offices and Municipal employees.

House-
numbering

6. The next step was to give a number to each house. The dates for house-numbering were the middle of September to 10th November. In the villages it was completed within time, but in Old Delhi considerable delay occurred, and finally the work was carried out by the Tax Department of the Municipality. Care was taken to have a separate serial number for each Circle and to make the Circles in the Cities continuous with the Administrative and Elective wards. Of the total number of houses numbered 183,875 or 75 per cent. were found inhabited on the final census night. On the completion of house-numbering the census divisions were revised and finally fixed, their number for the Province being 20 Charges, 316 Circles and 3,501 Blocks, of which 15 Charges and two-thirds of the Circles and Blocks lay in the urban areas.

Preliminary
Enumeration.

7. In villages the Patwaris acting as Supervisors carried out the preliminary enumeration in the month of January, the necessary training having been given them in December. Each Charge Superintendent and Supervisor had been supplied with a copy of the Manual of Instructions, issued along

with the complete edition of the Census Code in August. The enumeration book of each Block consisted of a cover and a number of general schedules stitched together. The cover contained brief instructions about the filling-in of the various columns of the general schedule, which were 18 in number and had to be filled up in respect of each person, who was likely to be present in the house on the final census night. In the urban areas the work of preliminary record was taken in hand on the 20th January, and was to be finished about the middle of February. Great difficulty was, however, experienced to find suitable men to work as Enumerators in Old Delhi, and early in February strenuous efforts had to be made to make good the number by securing the services of office hands from various Government offices. The attitude of the public was one of apathy in this respect. Consequently in Old Delhi the preliminary enumeration was not finished until only a couple of days before the final census. This work was done in urban areas by the Enumerators, each of whom was supplied with an enumeration book and properly trained in the work. Early in February I myself collected the Charge Superintendents and most of the Supervisors of the urban areas as well as the Charge Superintendents of the rural area, and in the presence of the District Census Officer and the three Census officers inspected many enumeration books and explained to them the mistakes which had been made.

8. The final census commenced at 7 P. M. on the 26th February and lasted until midnight. The Enumerators went round each house in their Blocks and verified the entries in the general schedules. They scored out the entries about those who had gone away or died, and entered up the newly-born children and those who had arrived since the completion of the preliminary record. This being completed, the Enumerators hastened to give a serial number to the existing entries in each book and then totalled up the number of occupied houses, persons, males and females. They then filled up the abstract, detached it from the cover, and handed it over to the Supervisor. Similar totalling was done for the Circles by the Supervisors and Circle Summaries handed over to the Charge Superintendents, who prepared the Charge Summaries. The total for the Province was then prepared and

Final Census
and Provi-
sional
Totals.

	Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Provisional Totals	143,179	630,627	368,888	267,039
Final Totals ..	138,875	630,246	369,497	266,749

telegraphed to me at Lahore on 2nd March and at the same time communicated to the Census Commissioner for India at Delhi. The figures in the margin show the negligible difference between the provisional figures and those finally tabulated.

9. At previous censuses Europeans and Anglo-Indians were supplied a few days before the final census with an English form termed 'Household Schedule' on which to fill in for themselves the entries regarding themselves and other members of their households. On the present occasion an attempt was made to enumerate them, wherever they happened to be numerous, on the general schedule, and so English-knowing Enumerators were employed and supplied with general schedules in English. This was undoubtedly a better method to ensure entries according to instructions, because however clear the instructions they can be interpreted properly only by a trained staff,

Use of
Household
Schedules.

Household schedules were, therefore, issued only in special cases. In New Delhi some Enumerators, who were reluctant to worry high officials, got their schedules filled up without disturbing them. This resulted in certain high officials taxing the Census Commissioner for India with the fact that they had not been enumerated at all. In a few such instances a reference to the Enumeration Books showed that the entries had been completed.

Arrange-
ments for
Railways
and Mig-
ratory Po-
pulation.

10. The Railway census was carried out under the supervision of the civil authorities. At 7 P. M. on the 26th February Platform Enumerators were posted at each Railway Station and quite a number of them at the Delhi main station, and they remained on duty till day-break. Each person arriving at the Railway station to catch a train or alighting from a train was enumerated and given a pass to be shown to the Enumerator he might come across next and thus to prevent double enumeration. Under instructions in the Census Code all trains were to be stopped at 6 A. M. on the 27th February for the enumeration of persons, who had been in the train since the preceding day and were unenumerated. Only one train was enumerated in the Province at Delhi station.

No fair of any importance was held during the census night, but arrangements were made to enumerate all way-farers, and special Enumerators were posted at all roads, and all persons thus enumerated were given passes to protect them against being enumerated a second time.

Slip-
copying.

11. The next stage in the operations after the despatch of provisional totals was to get the entries in the general schedules copied on to slips. The slips were issued in five different colours, one for each of the main religions and one for all other religions. Sex and civil condition were indicated by symbols on the slips; the symbol for unmarried of each sex was printed on each slip to be converted to "married" or "widowed" by hand according to requirements. Thus there were five different colours and two different symbols giving a total of ten easily distinguished slips. The other particulars recorded about each person were written out by hand in the slips, a previously arranged system of abbreviations being used. Special slips were issued for the recording of infirmities.

The work of slip-copying in respect of the rural area, Shahdara, Fort, Cantonment, Civil Station and New Delhi was done by the revenue staff at the Tahsil headquarters. The work of Old Delhi Municipality was done in the Town Hall by copyists specially engaged for the purpose.

Sorting.

12. There was a Sorting Office at Delhi, which dealt with the Delhi Province as well as the Punjab districts of the Ambala Division and the neighbouring Punjab States. It was in charge of Chaudhri Nasar Ullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The slips were sorted, material being extracted for the various heads to be discussed in the Report. Care was taken during sorting that the figures of different units and even smaller divisions were kept separate. The results for the different Imperial Tables were posted in the sorters' tickets which were sent to the Central Compilation Office at Lahore, which was in charge of my Personal Assistant. Sixteen sorters and two Supervisors worked on the slips of Delhi Province, and the entire work was completed by the middle of August.

Compl-
ation.

13. This work consists of consolidating the entries in the sorter's tickets, which are first posted in compilation registers and totalled under

main heads for final tables. The final tables when prepared and checked are sent to the Census Commissioner for India for approval and incorporation in the India Report and to the press for printing.

14. In the case of Punjab and other major provinces the results of the census are published in four parts noted below :— Publications

Part I.—The Report.

Part II.—The Imperial Tables.

Part III.—Appendices to the Imperial Tables.

Part IV.—The Administrative Volume.

In the case of Delhi Province there is only one combined Report and Tables Volume; the Tables include both Imperial Tables and Appendices thereto. The volume has been printed off and will issue next month.

15. The census of Delhi Province was carried out along with that of the Punjab, and the incidence of the total cost is discussed in paragraph 17 of the introduction to my Punjab Report. Cost of Census.

16. At the present census in certain districts of the Punjab the attitude of the public towards the census operations was one of super-co-operation. There was a determination on the part of the various communities to have all their individuals enumerated mainly in order to secure their political rights on the basis of their numerical strength. The Enumerators belonging to various communities in some cases, particularly in large urban areas, attempted to swell the figures of their own community by making bogus entries in the general schedules, and to curtail the number of a rival community by scoring out entries about persons who were actually present in their houses on the final census night. This, however, was not the case in Delhi Province where the attitude of the public towards the census operations was characterized by indifference and even apathy. In Delhi Municipality it was considerably affected by the political atmosphere. According to a report by the Secretary of Delhi Municipality, Rai Bahadur Mr. Sohan Lal, the attitude of the public was of utter indifference if not of actual hostility, particularly of members of the Hindu community. In certain parts of Old Delhi a considerable number of Hindus refused to give any information about themselves, and particulars about them had to be obtained from others. This is ascribed to two reasons, the lack of appreciation on the part of the public of the advantages of a census, and the non-co-operation movement. The campaign of civil disobedience had been launched by the Congress, and an impression had gone abroad that the Congress was against the census operations. In the autumn of 1930 after the house-numbering had been completed the house numbers were wiped out at several places in the city, and had to be restored promptly, though not without considerable expense and labour. On the night of the final enumeration the house of a prominent Congress leader in Old Delhi was picketted by Congress volunteers so that it could not be enumerated. Attitude of the Public.

The task of finding the required number of Supervisors and Enumerators from amongst the public in Old Delhi was not at all easy. The Secretary mentions that of the 35 members of the Municipal Committee, who should have taken a leading part in the census operations, no more than five came forward to help. When the preliminary enumeration was in full swing it transpired that some Supervisors and many

Enumerators in the Charges of the three Sub-Judges were not working at all. This was brought to the notice of the Sub-Judges, who had been until then treating the census work as an unwelcome addition to their duties, and they at once realised the seriousness of the situation and threw themselves wholeheartedly into the work. The services of all Municipal employees including school teachers as well as the clerks of the Deputy Commissioner's office and the Railway Clearing office were requisitioned, and the situation was saved. Sub-Judges were employed as Charge Superintendents on the present occasion as in 1921, mainly because they have influence with a large section of the public and could therefore materially contribute towards the success of the census operations.

Acknowledgments.

17. My thanks are due to all those who participated in the census work and contributed to its success. The revenue agency acquitted itself creditably both in the enumeration and slip-copying work. The task of enumeration in the urban areas was attended with many difficulties, but the census officials carried it out successfully and well.

Rai Sahib Bakhshi Pindi Dasa, District Census Officer, discharged his duties creditably and was always most helpful to me. Mr. Hanrahan was the Census Officer of New Delhi Municipality, and also looked after the work in New Cantonment. His task had its peculiar problems, and he showed great devotion to duty and tact. Rai Bahadur Mr. Sohan Lal as Census Officer of Old Delhi had the heaviest charge. His great experience and administrative ability stood him in good stead and the success of the operations in the Municipal area is largely due to him. Mr. Isar did creditable work as Census Officer of the Civil Lines.

Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E., as Deputy Commissioner of Delhi had to deal with a very difficult situation during the enumeration period when the work in Old Delhi was held up owing to the insufficiency of the enumerating staff. His timely intervention saved the situation. To him and to Mr. Layard, the present Deputy Commissioner, my sincerest thanks are due. I owe grateful acknowledgments to Sir John Thompson, late Chief Commissioner, who evinced great interest in the census work and favoured me with valuable suggestions.

Among my colleagues, to whom I am indebted for valuable help in the writing of this Report, I shall choose for special mention my Personal Assistant, Chaudhri Nasar Ullah Khan, P.C.S., whose excellent work has been referred to in my introduction to the Punjab Report, M. Abdul Aziz, who prepared the Subsidiary Tables with great care and ability, and my stenotypist, P. Rajendar Nath Kaul, who has discharged his duties very creditably.

The printing of this volume was undertaken by the *Civil and Military Gazette Press*, Lahore, which is to be congratulated on the excellent quality of the work turned out.

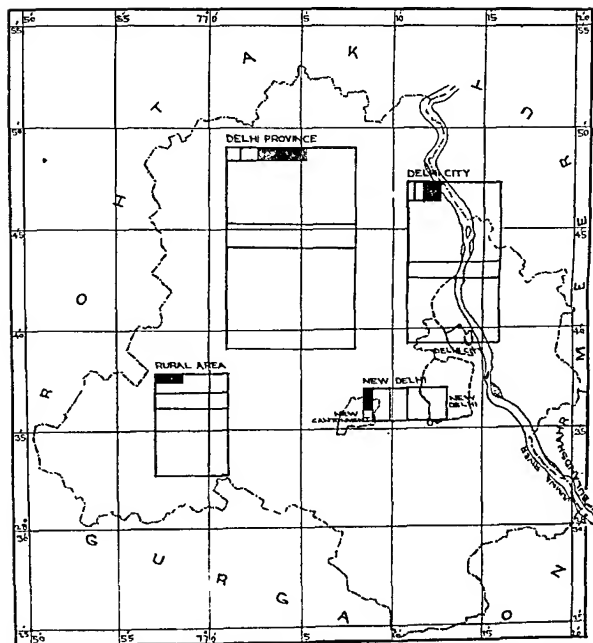
30-3-1933.

AHMAD HASAN KHAN.

DELHI

SOCIAL MAP

SCALE ONE INCH=5 MILES



SCALE ONE SQUARE INCH OF THE RECTANGLE REPRESENTS A POPULATION OF 200,000 PERSONS;
RELIGIONS FORMING LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION HAVE NOT BEEN SHOWN.

REFERENCES

- 1 HINDU
- 2 DEPRESSED CLASSES
- 3 SIKH
- 4 MUSLIM
- 5 CHRISTIAN
- 6 JAIN
- 7 OTHERS

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE 1931 CENSUS

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE 1931 CENSUS												
SERIAL NO.	PROVINCE AND MAIN DIVISION	POPULATION	HINDU		DEPRESSED CLASSES		SIKH	JAIN	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	OTHER	
			ABSOLUTE FIGURES	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION	ABSOLUTE FIGURES	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION						
1	DELHI PROVINCE CIVILIAN	1,00,000	75,000	75%	15,000	15%	100	0.1%	8,000	8%	1,000	1%
2	DELHI CITY	1,00,000	47,000	47%	9,000	9%	50	0.05%	16,000	16%	1,000	1%
3	NEW DELHI CITY	1,00,000	1,000	1%	1,000	1%	50	0.05%	1,000	1%	1,000	1%
4	RURAL AREA	1,00,000	75,000	75%	15,000	15%	50	0.05%	8,000	8%	1,000	1%

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF DELHI

1931

CHAPTER I

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SECTION I.—THE AREA DEALT WITH.

1. For the first time on the present occasion a separate Census Report Introductory. is being written for Delhi Province, which though raised to its present status two decades ago was dealt with in the Punjab Report in 1921 as on former occasions. The Province, which is the smallest in India, has one district and one tahsil, but it possesses an importance of its own inasmuch as Delhi is the capital city of the Indian Empire, fourth amongst its cities in point of population, and a big commercial centre. In this Report wherever reference

is made to Delhi City the term includes Delhi Municipality, the Civil Lines and the Fort; New Delhi City means New Delhi Municipality and New Cantonment; Delhi means both the Cities; and the term "the rest of the Province" means the Province minus the two Cities. In a few places the terms "Old Delhi" and "New Delhi" have been used as equivalent of Delhi Municipality and New Delhi Municipality, respectively.

As this is to be the first separate Report for Delhi Province it is appropriate briefly to trace the history of the Imperial Capital and to describe how during the many past centuries it has shifted its site frequently within a very limited area, which secured for the various royal dynasties of the past the protection of the river on the one side and the Ridge on the other

Change of
Capital to
Delhi

2 In his Coronation Darbar at Delhi, held on the 12th December 1911, King Emperor George V proclaimed that Delhi in place of Calcutta would thenceforward be the capital of the Indian Empire. This momentous announcement entailed various changes in the boundaries and administrations of certain Provinces including the creation of the new Province of Delhi. The main reasons which led to the transfer of the seat of Imperial Government to Delhi were its central location and its historical associations with the past as the capital of many different kingdoms and empires for over a thousand years. Delhi occupies a unique position in the hearts of the people of Hindustan as the recognised centre from which have emanated during a long past almost uninterruptedly all the manifestations of paramount power in the land. The preliminaries leading to this change had been settled by correspondence between the Governor-General of India and the Secretary of State, and the final decision was kept a complete secret until its announcement on the historic occasion of an Imperial Darbar. The proclamation was welcomed all over the country except perhaps in Calcutta where many vested interests, both English and Bengali, were to be somewhat adversely affected as a result of the change.

The King-Emperor while still at his new Capital laid the foundation stone of one of the world's most remarkable cities. This stone now forms the base of the lofty Star of India Column, which situated in front of the Viceroy's House in New Delhi looks down on one of the world's most majestic avenues, the Kingsway. Round it has sprung up a garden city with broadsweeping avenues, stately buildings, and residences of many of the rulers of Indian States—a city that can claim to be a worthy successor of the "Seven Cities," which according to history or tradition have at one time or other existed here as the centres of big domains. The total cost incurred in the construction of New Delhi up to the 31st March 1931 amounted to Rs. 146,389,539, the Viceroy's House costing Rs. 18,173,766, the Secretariat Rs. 18,483,145 and the Council Chamber Rs. 8,892,034.

Origin of the
Name.

3 The origin of the name of Delhi is lost in antiquity. General Cunningham thinks that Ptolemy's Daulala refers to this city and that its founder was Raja Dillu, said to be a member of the Maurya dynasty, who reigned in about 100 B. C. According to one tradition the city was built by Raja Dalpa, the ancestor in the fifth generation of the famous Pandava brothers. This tradition is probably an invention, for Dillu is universally acknowledged to be of much later origin than Indraprastha. Very little mention of the city, however, is found in history prior to the advent of the Muslims, but from then onwards the facts are well recorded.

Seven Cities.

4. *Indraprastha*, the legendary city of the Mahabharata, was the first to be built (about 1450 B. C.) on the site lying between Kotla Feroz Shah and

the tomb of Humayun*. In the revenue records its name is still preserved in Indrapat, a revenue estate now included in the municipal limits of New Delhi. Another relic of this old city is the Nigambod Ghat outside the northern wall of Shahjahanabad above the Jumna bridge, which is a place of pilgrimage, as Yudhishtira is said to have celebrated *hom* (congregational worship) at this spot after performing *aswamedha* (horse sacrifice).

Dilli†.—After the decay of Indraprastha no mention is made of any city in this locality till the name of Dilli is met with as founded by Raja Dillu, who was, however, soon deposed by the Sakas, who in their turn met defeat at the hands of the renowned Vikramaditya. After this conquest the city again passed into oblivion, and lay desolate for a period of about 800 years, the decay being attributable to the fact that the descendants of Vikramaditya had their capital at Ujjain. In 736 A. D. the city was re-peopled as recorded on the Iron Pillar by Anang Pal, a Tomar or Tunwar Rajput king‡. The Tunwars probably resided at Kanauj, and when ousted in 1050 A.D. by the Rathaur Rajputs they came to live at Dilli, where Anang Pal II built a Fort, called Lal Kot,§ at the site where the world-renowned Qutab Minar now stands. The Tunwars continued to rule for about a hundred years till in 1150 A. D. Visala, a Chohan king of Ajmer, conquered Dilli, but Anang Pal III, who gave his daughter in marriage to the Chohan king's son, continued to rule till his death in 1170 A. D. He was succeeded by his grandson, Pirthi Raj (also known as Rai Pathora), who built the bigger fort called Qila Pathora||. In 1191 A.D. the first real Muslim invasion took place, but was warded off by Pirthi Raj. Two years later Muhammad of Ghaur repeated his invasion, and Pirthi Raj was defeated and slain on the battle-field at Tarawari. The conqueror, however, went back to Afghanistan, leaving as his viceroy Qutab-ud-Din Aybak, who became the first king of the Slave dynasty on his master's death in 1205 A. D., retaining his capital at Dilli. His successor, Altamash, erected the mighty Qutab Minar and close to it a big mosque, known as Quwwat-ul-Islam (Might of Islam).

Siri.—Throughout the time of the Slave Kings and of the Khiljis, who succeeded them, the Mongol raids from the north-west were a constant menace to the capital city. When in the reign of Ala-ud-Din Khilji the Mongols retreated after one of their incursions he built a fort at some distance from the city on the site where they had encamped, which he intended to afford protection against any future raids. He called the fort Siri, and built therein his "palace of a thousand pillars." The old city, however, continued to flourish at the same time, and Ala-ud-Din added to the magnificence of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque by erecting a gateway known as Alai Darwazah (meaning lofty gate or the one built by Ala-ud-Din). He also commenced to erect a *minar*, which was designed to be higher even than the Qutab, but it remained unfinished and its foundations are still in existence.

Tughlaqabad.—Soon after the death of Ala-ud-Din the line of Khiljis terminated and Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq was proclaimed Emperor. He built the city of Tughlaqabad on one of the highest spurs of the Ridge about five miles east of the old city with a view to secure to it greater protection against the Mongol raids. This city¶ had a circumference of a little less than four miles

* Cunningham, Archaeological Survey of India, Volume I, p. 136.

† The name of the city, as pronounced by the majority of its inhabitants, is still Dillu, according to others it is Delhi. None pronounces it as Delhi, the English spelling now in vogue.

‡ Cunningham, Archaeological Survey of India, Volume I, p. 144.

§ *Ibid.* p. 151.

|| *Ibid.* p. 160.

¶ *Ibid.* p. 212-13.

and was built in the short space of two years. The ruins indicate that it was never really completely occupied. The greater part of the population continued to reside in the old city, and Muhammad Tughlaq, the successor of Tughlaq Shah, after once moving his capital to the Deccan with tragic results, built a huge wall called Jahan Panah (Protection of the World), about the year 1327 A. D., intending it as a protection for the suburbs of Dilli, which had sprung up in the area between Dilli and the Fort of Siri. These suburbs themselves came to be known as Jahan Panah, and some historians describe Jahan Panah as a separate city.

Ferozabad—In the strong and peaceful reign of Feroz Tughlaq the country appears to have enjoyed a respite from the Mongol invasions as indicated by the fact that in 1354 A. D. he built the rather exposed city of Ferozabad with the present Kotla Feroz Shah as the citadel. This move towards the river may also have been due to the better climate and greater rainfall of the new site. The new city had an enormous size, extending from the site of the Purana Qila to Kushak Shikar (hunting place), now marked by the Pillar of Asoka on the Ridge near the Delhi Memorial, and thus including the site of the present Shahjahanabad.* The whole area, however, does not seem to have been fully occupied, and Cunningham estimates that Ferozabad had about 150,000 inhabitants and Dilli about 100,000. After Feroz Shah's death India was invaded by the famous Timur, the Tartar invader, whose historian describes Dilli as consisting of three cities quite distinct from Ferozabad, viz, Siri, Jahan Panah and the old city of Rai Pathora†. Evidently Tughlaqabad at that time was completely deserted.

Dilli Sher Shah.—For nearly a century and a quarter, i.e., between the departure of Timur and the invasion of his descendant, Babar, Delhi was ruled by Sayad and Lodi kings. Weak as they were they built no new cities but were responsible for the erection of some important buildings. Bahlol and Sikandar Lodi had their capital mostly at Agra. Babar survived his conquest of India by no more than four years, and his son and successor, Humayun, with a view to found a new city, built the walls of what is now called the Purana Qila and called it Din Panah (Protection of the Faith). He was, however, soon expelled from the country by Sher Shah, the able ruler of Bengal, who completed the city which extended from the site now occupied by the tomb of Humayun to the Lal Darwazah, which is not far from the Delhi Gate of the present city. This city was 9 miles in circumference or twice the size of Shahjahanabad, and evidently possessed a large population‡. Sher Shah's son and successor, Salim Shah, built the citadel of Salim Garh, which lies at the north-east corner of the present Lal Qila or the Fort. Humayun regaining the kingdom from Salim Shah, again established himself in his city. After his death in 1554 A. D. for nearly a hundred years the emperors did not reside at Delhi, Akbar, the Great, lived mostly at Agra or Fatehpur Sikri, and Jahangir in Lahore or Kashmir.

Shahjahanabad.—Shahjahan, the Magnificent, decided for various reasons to transfer his capital from Agra to Delhi in 1639 A. D. and commenced building Shahjahanabad§. His palace, the present Lal Qila, was completed in 1648 A. D. and the Jame Masjid two years later, while the city and its walls were

* Cunningham, *Archæological Survey of India*, Volume I, p. 219.

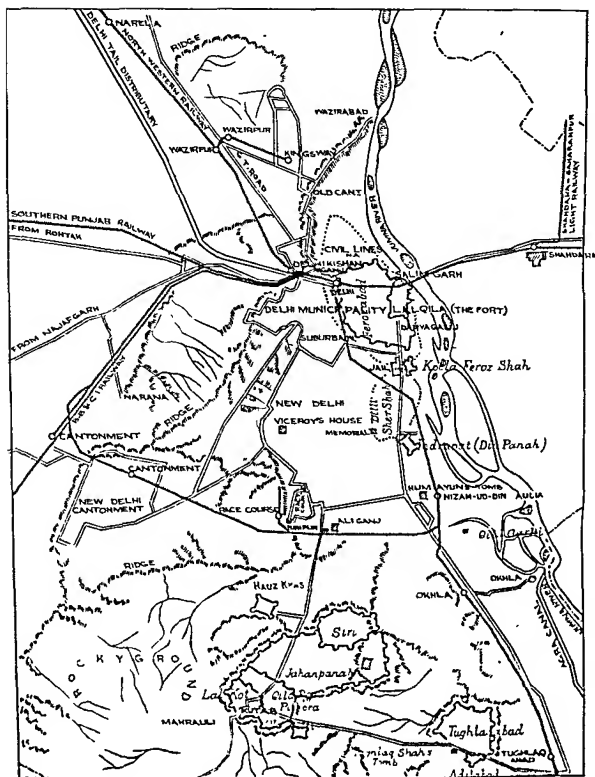
† *Ibid.*, p. 207.

‡ Carr-Saunders, *Archæology and Monumantal Remains of Delhi*, p. 184.

§ *List of Hindu and Mohammedan Monuments*, Volume I, p. 1.

SEVEN CITIES.

Scale 1 inch = 2 Miles.



completed within the next eight years or so. The present municipal town of Delhi is the city of Shahjahan, which has changed little since his time except that the extensive *maidan*, facing the Fort on the west, is no longer occupied by houses. The population when the city was at its zenith was probably about the same as now, *i.e.*, nearly 350,000, or it may have been even greater.

A sketch showing the sites of the various cities, described above, will be found on the opposite page. New Delhi and some of the principal monuments of the past are also indicated therein.

The ruins of the old cities of Dilli, Siri, Ferozabad and Dilli Sher Shah have almost entirely disappeared except for the presence of the village of Mahrauli near the site once occupied by the city of Pirthi Raj and the Slave kings. In addition to the cities, described above, Kaikubad Khilji built a city called Qilu Garhi, which did not flourish but is commemorated in a village of the same name near Humayun's tomb*. Mubarik Khilji built Mubarikabad on the bank of the river, or perhaps its founder was Mubarik of the Sayad dynasty.

The ruins of the old cities would have been better preserved had not every ambitious successor thought of building a new city of his own with the inevitable result that the old towns were pulled down and their material used for the building of the new one. Thus Dilli Sher Shah was built with the material of the forts of Siri and Ferozabad†. The city of Tughlaqabad was built in a brief space and though not so exploited its outer walls have collapsed in most places by their sheer weight.

5. During the reign of Shahjahan the Moghal Empire was at the zenith of its splendour, though it attained its largest dimensions in the time of Aurangzeb owing to addition of territory on the eastern and southern borders. Aurangzeb spent many years of his reign in fighting with the Marhattas and the rulers of the Muslim kingdoms in the south. On his death in 1707 disintegration set in, the pace of decay becoming accelerated owing to the sheer incompetence of his successors. In 1739 Shahjahanabad witnessed a great massacre at the hands of the Persian invader, Nadir Shah, who before his departure indulged in a plunder of all its available wealth. A similar calamity overtook the city in 1757 when Ahmad Shah Abdali ransacked it. Taking advantage of the breaking-up of the Moghal Empire, most of the provinces such as Bengal, Oudh and Hyderabad became virtually independent owing only a nominal allegiance to the throne at Delhi. The Punjab became a part of the Abdali's kingdom, passing afterwards to the Sikhs. The Marhattas, who had become a first-rate power in the Deccan, pushed northwards into Hindustan. Ahmad Shah Abdali, enraged at their encroachments on his Punjab territory, again invaded India and in 1761 defeated the Marhatta army at Panipat. The Marhatta power was thus shattered, but Ahmad Shah retired to Afghanistan, leaving Northern India in a state of great confusion. The Emperor, Shah Alam, left Delhi and took up his residence mainly at Allahabad under the protection of the British, on whom in 1756 he had conferred the Diwani (governorship) of Bengal. In 1770, however, the Emperor returned to Delhi, and soon afterwards Scindia, one of the leaders of the Marhatta confederacy, secured a hold upon him with the object of establishing his own supremacy in Northern India. The Rohillas, a clan of Pathans from Rohilkhand, had with a similar intention marched several times on Delhi, and during one of their raids (in 1788) their leader blinded the Emperor, who, however, continued to reign under the dual patronage of the

Events Leading to British Occupation.

* Carr Stephen, *Archæology and Monumental Remains of Delhi*, p. 100.

† Hearn, *The Seven Cities of Delhi*, p. 36; Carr Stephen's *Archæology*, p. 100.

Marhattas and the East India Company. The British had by this time become a real power in the country, and the struggle for supremacy henceforward lay between them and the Marhattas. A breach of relations between Holkar and the Peshwa caused a disruption of the Marhatta confederacy. About the same time the Marhatta chiefs, Bhonsle and Scindia, refused to enter into the treaty of Subsidiary Alliances, proposed by the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, and war broke out between them and the English in 1803. While in the south the Marhatta power was broken at the battle of Assaye in the north Scindia was defeated at Delhi by General Lake, and the city thus passed into the hands of the British on the 14th September 1803. The old Emperor, Shah Alam, received the victorious General in the Diwan-i-Khas and conferred on him high-sounding titles of the once mighty empire. On the death of Shah Alam in 1806, his son, Akbar II, ascended the throne, and he in turn was succeeded by his son, Bahadur Shah, who was deposed after the mutiny and interned at Rangoon, where he died in 1862. The last three kings were rulers merely in name, their authority extending no further than the limits of the Lal Qila, and with the removal of Bahadur Shah the rule of the house of Timur came to an end.

History and
Administra-
tion Under
the British

6. Holkar, who had kept aloof during the Marhatta war of 1803, made an abortive attempt to regain Delhi for the Marhattas a year later. He was pursued and defeated by General Lake, who had arrived by rapid marches to relieve the city. After its capture in 1803 Delhi together with its surrounding territory was placed under a Resident, who came to be designated as Agent in 1832 when Rajputana was added to his jurisdiction. Another change came about when in 1853 the Agent was called Agent and Commissioner. In May 1857 the Indian Army mutinied, and Delhi became the centre of the revolt. In the following September the city was re-captured after a gallant siege and assault, and soon afterwards it was transferred to the Punjab and became the headquarters of a Commissioner of the Division.

The District of Delhi was first constituted in 1819. It consisted of two parganas, North and South, and was probably about the size of the Province as at present constituted. Tahsil Sonapat was then part of the Panipat District, and the greater part of Ballabgarh Tahsil was independent territory. About ten years prior to the mutiny, nearly 160 villages on the eastern bank of the river were added to the District as Eastern Pargana. After the mutiny, however, they were re-transferred to the United Provinces, then known as the North-West Province and the Delhi District had thus the whole of its area lying on the western bank of the Jumna. From 1861 onwards the District consisted of three tahsils, viz., Delhi, Ballabgarh and Sonapat. On the creation of the new Province in 1912 the Sonapat Tahsil was transferred to the Rohtak District, of which it is now a sub-division, and the bulk of the Ballabgarh Tahsil went over to the Gurgaon District. The entire Delhi Tahsil and a portion of the Ballabgarh Tahsil were included in the new Province, while in 1915 Shahdara and some villages across the river were added from the Ghaziabad Tahsil of the Meerut District.

Physical
Features.

7. The Province lies between $28^{\circ} 25'$ and $28^{\circ} 33'$ north latitude and $76^{\circ} 00'$ and $77^{\circ} 20'$ east longitude. It is by far the smallest among the Provinces of India. The greatest length is 33 miles and the greatest breadth 30 miles. The area according to the most recent survey is 673 square miles, the bulk of which lies on the western bank of the Jumna. Some villages and the town of Shahdara taken over from the United Provinces are situated across

the river. The dominating physical feature of the Province is the Ridge, the last spur thrown out by the Arvallis towards the rich and level plains of Hindustan. This Ridge almost reaches the water's edge at the small village of Wazirabad, then runs parallel to the river encircling Shahjahanabad and extending to the western side of New Delhi, where on one of its spurs are situated the Government of India Secretariat and the Viceroy's House. It then runs towards the Qutab and Mahrauli, where it throws out numerous branches, some of which extend into the Gurgaon District and others push eastward again towards the river. One of the highest spurs supports the Fort of Tughlaqabad. The whole space between the river and the Ridge, a triangle with apex at Wazirabad and the base extending between Tughlaqabad and Mahrauli, has been the site of the various cities and bears the name of *khandarat* (ruins and boulders) the southern portion near Mahrauli and Tughlaqabad being known as *Kohi* (hilly). The low-lying land along the river is called *khadar*, and the tract lying to the north of the Ridge and the west of the Grand Trunk Road, which separates it from the *khadar*, is a level plain known as *bangar*, a considerable portion of which receives irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal. There is a depression near the town of Najafgarh where water from the western side of the Ridge accumulates during the rainy season and forms into what is known as the Najafgarh *Jhil* (lake). This locality has stiff, hard soil known as *dabar*. From the *jhil* (lake) an escape has been constructed to carry off the superfluous water during the rains to the river Jumna, which it joins just above the village of Wazirabad.

8. The climate of the Province is just what could be expected from its latitude. The cold weather is like that in the Punjab, and there is a bleak north-west wind, which makes the temperature appear lower than it actually is. The hot weather arrives at least a fortnight earlier than in the Punjab, and the *loo* (hot wind) begins in the month of April and lasts till the advent of the rainy season, which normally commences during the second fortnight of June. The months of *Asar*, *Sawan*, *Bhadon* and *Asoj*, which constitute a period from the middle of June to the middle of October and are known as *chaumasa*, receive most of the rain. In October the nights begin to get cool and *jara* (winter) comprises the four months of *Katak*, *Maghar*, *Poh* and *Magh*, corresponding to the period from the middle of October to the middle of February.

Climate.

Rain-gauge Station.	1880—90.	1890—1900.	1900—10.	1910—20.	1920—30.	The average rainfall recorded at the tahsil headquarters and Mahrauli during the past five decades is given in the margin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Delhi ..	29.9	26.1	23.51	23.72	22.19	
Mahrauli ..	20.29	21.46	14.92	14.01	16.05	

9. Delhi is the winter seat of the Government of India. The Viceroy and his Councillors, the Commander-in-Chief and most of the other Government of India officials reside in New Delhi. Government buildings, varying in the degree of comfort and size, exist for most of the Government of India officials, and the Secretariat buildings and the Council Chamber are magnificent pieces of architecture. The head of the local administration is the Chief Commissioner, who resides in Old Delhi. Old Delhi and New Delhi have each a Municipality, the Civil Lines of Old Delhi and the town of Shahdara being Notified Areas. The two cities have got their own Health Officers, who keep records of births and deaths. Delhi being the biggest Railway centre in India, numerous Railway Officers reside and have their offices in Old Delhi. In addition, there are the officers of the Public Works Department,

Administra-
tion.

who were responsible for the construction of the new city, and the officers of the Western Jumna Canal. The University, which is at present located in the old Secretariat, is to be shifted shortly to the old Viceregal Lodge. In New Delhi is located the Asiatic Antiquary Museum.

Natural
Divisions.

10. The main features of the Province from the standpoint of population are the two large cities, the small town of Shahdara and a rural area comprising 310 villages. The old city of Shahjahanabad with suburbs such as Qarol Bagh, Sabzi Mandi, Sadar Bazar and Basti Rehgar, forms a Municipality. The area known as the Civil Station or Civil Lines, where the European population lives and where the old Viceregal Lodge and Secretariat were located before New Delhi came into existence, is as already pointed out administered by a Notified Area Committee. The Fort (*Lal Qila*) with Bela Estate forms a separate Notified Area, and accommodates a garrison of British troops as well as the Indian War Museum and a bazar. All these units constitute Delhi City, while New Delhi City consists of New Delhi Municipality and New Cantonment. The two cities have been treated as one Natural Division and the rest of the Province including Shahdara as the other. The figures for Shahdara are given separately everywhere as far as possible, and should it be necessary to group Shahdara with the cities at any future occasion there will be no difficulty in doing so.

SECTION 2.—POPULATION.

Nature of
Enquiry ;
Questions
Asked.

11 The census enquiry, dealt with in this Report, was held in the beginning of 1931. It comprised a set of simple questions to be asked of each person enumerated and the answers were recorded in the columns of general schedules, which were printed in Urdu for the bulk of the population. In the case of Europeans, general schedules in English were used by English-knowing enumerators. In a very limited number of cases house-hold schedules were issued to European families, to be filled in by the head of the family in each case during the final census night and collected by the enumerators on the following morning. These schedules like the general schedules had 18 columns and also contained brief instructions about the filling-in of the various columns. A specimen is reproduced as Appendix I to this Chapter.

The agency employed consisted of Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, for whose guidance a manual of instructions was issued, and the instructions about the filling-in of the columns of the general schedule were printed on the covers of each enumeration book. An enumerator had charge, on an average, of between 40 and 50 houses, known as his Block, and the necessary number of general schedules required by him were stitched together to form his enumeration book. His immediate superior, the Supervisor, looked after about a dozen enumerators or between 500 and 600 houses, known as his Circle. A Charge Superintendent had jurisdiction over a much larger area, known as his Charge, which comprised between ten and twelve thousand houses, and he thus controlled the work of between 15 and 20 Supervisors. In rural areas a Circle coincided, as a rule, with a Revenue Patwari's circle and a Charge with that of a Field Kanungo's. It was therefore convenient to appoint a Patwari as Supervisor and a Kanungo as Charge Superintendent, the enumerators being recruited from amongst school teachers, lambardars, shopkeepers, etc. In the Municipalities and the Civil Lines Notified Area, the secretaries, who were

members of the Punjab Civil Service, were in charge of the census operations, and three out of eight Charge Superintendents in Delhi Municipality were Sub-Judges as in 1921. The Supervisors were mostly Municipal officials and the enumerators belonged to numerous categories, the majority of them being clerks of various Government offices. In the villages the Patwaris as Supervisors carried out the preliminary enumeration, but in urban areas this piece of work was done by the enumerators.

The preliminary enumeration in rural areas was carried out during the month of January, and in the cities and the town of Shahdara between the 20th January and the middle of February. The final census, which was held on the night of the 26th February 1931, was merely the process of bringing up-to-date the entries made in the enumeration books in the course of the preliminary enumeration, the entries about the persons who had died or gone away from the houses were struck out, and the persons who had arrived as guests or newly-born children, were entered in the schedules. The movement of population in towns is much brisker than in villages, and in their case, the dates for preliminary enumeration were kept as close as possible to the date of the final census in order to avoid too many changes in the enumeration books.

In many foreign countries, particularly in the United States of America and Canada, each individual at the time of the census has to answer a large number of questions, and the Indian list of questions is in comparison a modest affair. All the same these questions have furnished ample material for a large variety of statistics being compiled, and all those interested in the statistical work are invited to study the 18 Imperial Tables appearing at the end of this Report and about half a dozen Subsidiary Tables at the end of each Chapter, which give for the purpose of comparison figures derived from the Imperial Tables. No details need be given here of the actual work of extracting the final results from the general schedules, as these have been set forth in the Administrative Volume for the Punjab.

12. It will be useful at this stage to define the meaning of the word "population," which forms the main subject of this Report. Actual or *de facto* population, as opposed to the *de jure* population of a place, means the number of persons within its limits at a particular time. It is obvious that population defined as such is capable of much variation if the census is taken at different times of the year. For instance, if enumerated in the summer, the population of New Delhi Municipality is not likely to exceed 30,000 souls, whereas at the census held about the end of February it amounted to more than twice as much. The same remark is applicable to Delhi Municipality, though in its case the difference between the two populations is less pronounced. In rural areas the actual population enumerated at any season except perhaps the harvest time would give the "normal number of inhabitants," by which we mean the population of a particular place where the conditions affecting the movement of the residents of that area and the area around it are normal. Such population would include a certain number of persons, who are really not residents of the place, and will exclude a normal number of residents who are away.

Actual,
Normal
and Natural
Population.

The term "Natural Population" means the population of a particular area if immigrants are excluded from and emigrants are included in it, or in other words the population of that area if there was no migration. The figures of Natural Population will be found in certain Subsidiary Tables, but they are not absolutely complete as all the emigrants, who have left the Province, may not

have been fully accounted for owing to the figures for all the countries where they may be in residence being not available. As a matter of fact the great majority of the emigrants from this Province were enumerated in other provinces of India where a synchronous count was held, so that the difference in figures referred to above is very slight.

Normal,
Summer
and Winter
Population.

13. It is obvious that the census population is the actual population of the Province on the night of the 26th February 1931, a time of the year in a large measure free from abnormal movements, so that in the case of rural areas it may be regarded as the "normal" population. The cities, as indicated above, have a normal summer and a normal winter population, and in their case considering the date of the census we can say that the conditions were normal for winter population. The Imperial Government happened then to be in the winter capital, and Indian Princes and their retinues in normal strength were also there. As regards the normal summer population of the capital we shall make an attempt to estimate it. Special instructions were issued to the enumerators to ascertain from all persons whether they were permanent or temporary residents of Delhi. The term "permanent" resident was defined to include all persons who had made Delhi their home or in other words who intended to live there all their lives, even if they lived in rented houses, and even if they temporarily absented themselves from Delhi owing to service or business. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that most of the persons, who were likely to migrate during the summer to Simla or other hill-stations, might rightly have stated that they were "temporary" residents, but there is no doubt that among the "temporary" residents there were persons who would stay in Delhi during the summer also, and similarly among the "permanent" residents there were some who would go to the hills or other places on official business or for private reasons. The results of the enquiry about permanent and temporary residents are printed on the fly-leaf to Table VI and are briefly reproduced in the margin.

Locality, 1	Permanent residents, 2	Temporary residents 3
Delhi M C ..	299,400	49,100
Civil Station ..	4,900	11,400
Fort ..	90	1,550
New Delhi M C ..	6,800	58,100
Cantonment ..	.	8,600

The number of permanent residents in Delhi Municipality, Civil Station and New Delhi Municipality would represent the normal summer population, if the number of temporary residents who continue to reside there during the summer equalled the number of permanent residents who migrate. It, however, appears that the balance is in favour of the temporary residents who live there all the year round. The normal summer population of Delhi Municipality is affected in another way also. During the summer months there is a large exodus from Old Delhi to New Delhi, as accommodation is available there during that period at comparatively cheap rates of rent owing to the departure of the Government of India to the hills. Another reason is that New Delhi is preferred for summer residence to Old Delhi, which suffers so much from over-crowding. The normal summer population of Delhi Municipality would thus be a little below 300,000. The estimated figure for the Civil Station is about 10,000, as most of its permanent and some of its temporary residents remain there in the summer. During the hot weather the vast majority of the temporary residents leave New Delhi; most of the employees of the Government of India proceed to Simla, and the Princes and their retinues go back to their States. A large proportion of the labourers, however, continues to reside in New Delhi, while as mentioned

above there is a large influx of people from Old Delhi. Thus the summer population of New Delhi does not dwindle into insignificance, and it can be safely estimated at 30,000 as against the winter population of 64,955, based on census figures.

SECTION 3.—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

14. The area of the Province as constituted at present, according to the latest figures supplied by the Survey Department, is 573 square miles. The only transfer of area during the last decade, amounting to less than a square mile, was from the Meerut Division of the United Provinces as a result of the fixation of boundaries between the two provinces, *vide* G. O. No. 5171/B. 173, dated the 7th September 1923. Area.

15. The total population of the Province is 636,246, of which 369,497 are males and 266,749 females, giving a ratio of 722 females per 1,000 males. Population.

16. The density of the Province, calculated on the figures of the area Density.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.
1	2	3	4
Total Province	573.00	636,246	1,110
Delhi City	15.78	365,527	23,158
Delhi Municipality	5.96	347,539	58,273
Civil Station	8.86	16,347	1,845
Fort Notified Area	.96	1,611	1,709
New Delhi City	48.33	73,653	1,524
New Delhi Municipality	31.73	64,855	2,044
New Cantonment	16.59	8,798	530
The Province excluding cities	508.88	197,066	387
Shahdara	1.35	8,262	6,120
Rural Area	507.53	188,804	372

and population, quoted above, is 1,110 persons per square mile. This high figure is mainly due to the bulk of the population residing in the Cities. The density figure for the purely rural area is no more than 372. The marginal table

gives the area, population and density for the various units of the Province. The greatest density is found in Delhi Municipality, which suffers from over-crowding, a feature unknown to the Civil Lines and New Delhi. The remarkably high figure of 58,273 persons per square mile stands out prominently when compared with the figures for Calcutta and Lahore, which are 36,265 and 15,352, respectively. The rural density per square mile is about the same as that of the adjoining Sonapat Tahsil of the Rohtak District, which is 369 per square mile, but is considerably higher than the figure of 268 for the Ballabgarh Tahsil of the Gurgaon District, which adjoins the Province on the southern side. The rural density of the Province is, however, greater than that of Lyallpur (341), one of the richest districts in the Punjab, a fact which indicates that the standard of living in the villages of Delhi Province is considerably lower.

Year.	Rural density.	Urban density.
1	2	3
1881	314	22,755
1891	319	25,273
1901	349	27,372
1911	320	30,556
1921	362	4,694
1931	372	6,835

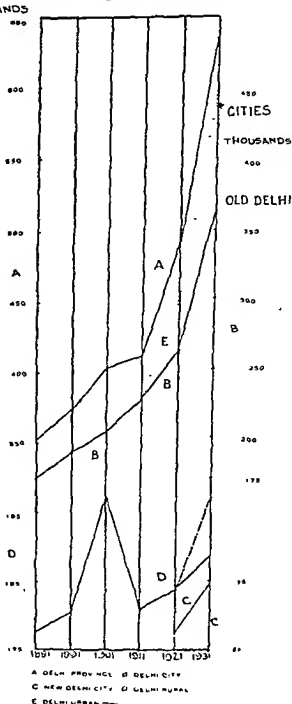
The marginal table contains the figures of the rural and urban density for the last five decades. It is evident that the rural density has been steadily increasing except during the decade ending in 1911 when it fell as a result of severe ravages of the plague; while the urban

density rose steadily until 1911, but showed a considerable decline in 1921, recovering slightly during the last decade. The reason for this fluctuation is obvious; until 1911 Delhi City alone was to be reckoned with and yielded a high figure of density, while during the decade, 1911-21, New Delhi came into existence with a large area and sparse population, and though during the last decade it attained much development, it is still far from being congested, being built on modern lines. The same could be said of the New Cantonment, which has a vast area with a comparatively small population.

SECTION 4.—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

Variations in Population at Previous Censuses.

17. The first separate enumeration of the Province took place in 1921



but no separate report was then written, the subject being dealt with in the Punjab Report. The figures for the censuses since 1881 have now been worked out from the records of those censuses as if this territory was all along a separate unit. For the last fifty years the Province has shown a steady rise in population, and the rate of growth is clearly brought out in the graph in the margin. The total population increased by six per cent. in the decade 1881—91, by nine per cent. in the following decade, and by two per cent. in the decade ending in 1911. For the last two decades the rate of increase has been much brisker. Between 1911 and 1921 the rise amounted to 18 per cent. and during the last decade to 30 per cent. mainly owing to Delhi having become the seat of the Imperial Government.

Increase in the Population of the Cities.

18. The curves B and C in the graph in the margin show the rate of growth of the two Cities. After the mutiny and perhaps even earlier, that is from the sack of the city by Ahmad Shah Abdali in the middle of the eighteenth century, the city of Shahjahan had been practically stagnant as a result of the political turmoil before the advent of the British, and even after the British occupation it showed few signs of rapid development. Even the 12 per cent. increase in urban population, recorded for the decade ending in 1911, was to a certain extent due to the presence of a considerable number of persons from out-stations, who had arrived in connection with the arrangements for the Imperial Darbar. The real advancement dates back to the time when Delhi became the capital of India, and if the existing pace of progress is

maintained its population (439,180) will before long approach the level of the Presidency towns. It has nearly doubled since 1911, and is now nearly 70 per cent. of that of Madras City.

Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.

	1921—31.	1911—21.	1901—11.	1891—1901.	1881—91.
Rural	.. +3	+2	—8	+9	+2
Urban	.. +47	+31	+12	+8	+11

19. The figures in the margin show the percentage variation in the rural population as compared with the urban, and the contrast presented, particularly by the figures for the last two decades, is enormous. The rise in the rural area in the last decade

Varia-
tions
in Rural
Population

amounts to no more than three per cent. Shahdara, whose figures have been included in the urban population on the present occasion, was treated as a village at last census, and if its population is excluded from the rural figures of 1921 the rise will be six per cent., which also is comparatively low even for a rural area. This is mainly attributable to the fact that a considerable portion of the rural area is the riverain, which suffers much from malaria during and after the rainy season and has actually suffered from plague and cholera more than once during the last decade. The rate of rural increase is the same as that in the neighbouring District of Karnal, which is the lowest among the Punjab districts excepting Simla, where the variation is due to special causes. In the two adjoining Districts, Rohtak and Gurgaon, the corresponding rise is 4·3 per cent. and 8·5 per cent., respectively.

SECTION 5.—CONDITIONS OF THE DECADE.

20. In order to be in a position to give an account of the main events of the last decade, we have to refer to the economic and political conditions obtaining during the few years preceding the Census of 1921. The European War, which raged for four years (1914—18), was responsible for the birth of a new spirit in the various countries of the world, including India. The War ceased in the autumn of 1918 and a large number of soldiers, the bulk of whom belonged to the Punjab, returned home bringing with them new ideas, which began slowly to permeate the minds of the people. At the same time political propaganda against the system of government, engineered from Russia and Germany, caused an awakening of political consciousness. A series of failure of crops and consequent high prices together with heavy mortality, caused by the influenza epidemic in the autumn of 1918, produced political unrest on an unprecedented scale. The quiet of the country had never been so broken since the Mutiny. The Government of India Act of 1919, meant to inaugurate an era of reforms, brought no marked abatement in the political agitation, which was an important feature during the first two years of the decade under review. For the next three or four years, however, harvests were good and prices of agricultural produce ruled high. What a real influence is exercised by favourable agricultural conditions and good harvests on every phase of life in this country will be readily understood when it is realised that the subsidence of the political agitation coincided with the return of normal agricultural conditions in 1922. Moreover, in the beginning of that year the Province was honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the stimulus to the loyal feelings, which a royal visit has never failed to give, was also to a considerable extent responsible for the improvement in the political situation.

General.

The improved agricultural and trade conditions continued till the end of the year 1927, after which, however, they again deteriorated. Unfortunately during these prosperous years a new and deplorable state of communal antagonism took its birth and was responsible for several riots in the Province. In 1924 a communal riot broke out in Delhi on the occasion of Bakr-Id, followed by further rioting on the next day when the funeral processions of those killed were taken out. A year later communal riots took place on the occasion of municipal elections. The year 1926 was marked by the assassination of an Arya Samaj leader and in the following year fresh riots occurred in the city on the occasion of the funeral of the murderer, who had been hanged. The same year was also marked by a communal riot in a village named Rithala. This was followed by similar riots in 1928 on the occasion of Bakr-Id in Jangpura, a village formed to accommodate the population displaced from the area now occupied by New Delhi. Towards the close of the decade another wave of political unrest swept the country. In March 1929 a bomb was dropped in the Legislative Assembly, and the close of the year saw an attempt made to bomb the Viceregal special as it was approaching New Delhi. As a result of the general depression and the crimes, alluded to above, together with an announcement of the personnel of the Indian Statutory Commission, which was resented by a section of the public, the political agitation again made its appearance. The Indian National Congress having passed a resolution of complete independence started the civil disobedience movement in the spring of 1930, and it abstained from participating in the Round Table Conference of Indian and British politicians, which met in London in the winter of that year. A pact was agreed upon early in 1931, as a result of which the civil disobedience was suspended and the Government released all congressmen other than those convicted of violent offences.

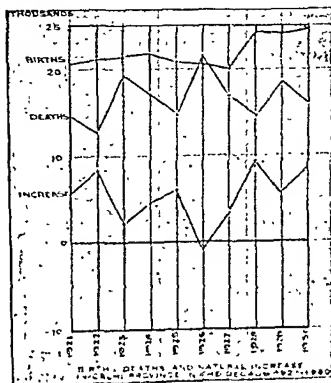
21. A yearly summary of the health conditions of the decade together

with the birth and death rates is given below.

The diagram in the margin shows births, deaths and natural increase in the Province during the last decade.

1921. In 1921-22 an epidemic of cholera visited Delhi City in two waves, and malaria was only prevalent to a normal extent. The death-rate was 32.1 per mille and the birth-rate 41.6.

1922 The plague appeared towards the end of the year 1922 and continued till the first half of 1923. The



death-rate was, however, only 25.6 per mille. The birth-rate was 42.3 for the Province as a whole and 46.5 for Delhi Municipality. Fever was the cause for more than half the deaths.

A severe epidemic of plague, which broke out in October 1923, accounted for 1,518 deaths in Delhi Municipality and 1,275 deaths in the rest of the Province. The death-rate rose to 38·9 *per mille*, but was still considerably below the quinquennial mean of 48 *per mille*. The birth-rate was 43·2 *per mille* for the whole Province and 46·6 for Delhi Municipality, the same as during the preceding year. 1923.

The year 1924 was a healthy one except for an outbreak of plague in some villages. Delhi City, however, remained free from the epidemic mainly because of a vigorous and systematic campaign of rat destruction carried on throughout the year. Malaria was not widely prevalent owing to the early advent of winter conditions after subsidence of the floods. The birth-rate showed a slight rise to 43·6 *per mille* and the death-rate fell from 38·9 to 34·4 *per mille*. 1924.

The year 1925 like its predecessor was exceptionally healthy. There were only 126 cases of plague, of which 80 ended fatally. Most of these deaths took place in villages. The Civil Station registered two and New Delhi Municipality seven deaths from small-pox. There were 50 deaths from cholera, most of which were due to imported cases. Deaths in the Province decreased from 34·4 *per mille* in 1924 to 30·4 *per mille* in 1925. There was a decrease in the total number of births. Rural sanitation was far behind that of the city and the mortality rate was consequently higher in that area. 1925.

The year was exceptionally unhealthy. Malaria was prevalent in epidemic form, and fevers including malaria caused 12,069 deaths out of a total of 21,456. The death-rate rose from 30·4 to 44 *per mille*. Plague and cholera were almost entirely absent, the former causing only 190 deaths. The birth-rate remained practically stationary, while infant mortality rose from 192·32 to 259·5 *per mille* of infants born. 1926.

The year was healthy and free from grave epidemics, unlike the previous one. Deaths from cholera, small-pox, plague and respiratory diseases decreased considerably, and fevers accounted for deaths one-third less than those during the previous year. Respiratory diseases, phthisis, dysentery and diarrhoea were the chief causes of mortality. In New Delhi Municipality a few cases of small-pox and cholera were recorded, but the general death-rate indicated an appreciable decrease. The birth-rate in the rural area showed slight increase; the number of deaths fell from 9,337 to 7,956, and the area was free from infectious diseases. 1927.

The year was a healthy one and free from severe epidemics, and the death-rate was below normal. In the city the birth-rate was the highest in the quinquennium while the death-rate in spite of an increased population showed no increase over the average of the previous years. Rural public health received great attention, the death-rate falling to 28·1 *per mille*, the lowest during the quinquennium. 1928.

The year was unhealthy in the Province as a whole. Both the death and birth rates were very high, being 37·8 and 49·2, respectively. The high death-rate is ascribed chiefly to an outbreak of enteric fever in Delhi City and to a marked increase in mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea, due to defective water-supply. The low rainfall was responsible for the decrease in malaria. There was an appreciable rise in the deaths from cholera; the disease was of a particularly virulent type and was imported from the neighbouring provinces. Tuberculosis claimed 741 victims. 1929.

1930.

The year 1930 was comparatively better than its predecessor. The death-rate of 33.1 was practically the same as the average of the preceding decade, being exceeded in no other province in India except the Central Provinces. The birth-rate was 50.6 *per mille* or 1.4 *per mille* higher than that of the preceding year. There was a slight increase in deaths due to small-pox, but the lower mortality under other diseases contributed to a diminished death-rate. The "fever" death-rate fell in towns, but showed an increase in the rural area. Only eight deaths, three in Delhi City and five in villages, were due to cholera, being the smallest on record. Over 66 per cent. of the deaths from respiratory diseases occurred in Delhi Municipality, where congestion of dwelling houses and over-crowding are largely responsible for the high rate. The incidence of respiratory diseases amongst the female population was high, chiefly in Delhi Municipality, where phthisis accounted for nearly one-third of the deaths from this cause.

Birth and
Death Rates
(1921—30)

22. The table in the margin summarises the yearly birth and death-

Year.	Province.		Cities		Rest of the Province	
	Death-rate	Birth rate.	Death rate	Birth rate	Death-rate.	Birth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921	32.1	41.6	32.8	40.9	30.9	42.9
1922	25.6	42.3	25.1	41.0	26.5	44.6
1923	38.9	43.2	37.5	41.6	41.3	46.0
1924	31.4	43.6	27.7	42.7	45.8	45.1
1925	30.4	42.7	26.8	42.3	36.6	43.5
1926	44.0	42.1	40.0	44.7	60.8	37.8
1927	31.1	41.6	20.1	43.4	32.9	38.7
1928	30.0	49.6	31.2	50.4	28.1	48.3
1929	37.8	49.2	42.4	51.6	30.3	45.5
1930	33.1	50.6	34.5	54.2	30.8	44.7
Average	33.8	41.66	32.79	45.27	35.42	43.71

rates (*per mille* of the 1921 population*) for the Province as a whole, the cities and the rest of the Province separately. The figures

have been supplied by the Health Department. It appears from the table that during most of the years of the decade the birth-rate was higher and the death-rate lower in the cities than in the rest of the Province. A latent defect, from which the urban figures suffer particularly, is that they are calculated on the population of 1921. As already remarked the population of the cities has risen by a much higher percentage than that of rural areas, and calculations based on the 1931 population will give a lower figure for birth and death rates in the cities.

System of
Registration.

The system of registration was introduced in Delhi Municipality in 1890, in the Civil Lines on the 15th May 1914, in the New Cantonment on 14th January 1916, and in New Delhi Municipality in 1925. The head of the household as well as the customary sweeper of the house, sanitary jamadar, chaukidars of the villages, etc., are held responsible for getting the correct entries of births and deaths recorded. The figures are checked from the returns submitted by vaccinators. The defaulters are reprimanded or fined. No extra allowance for this duty is paid to the persons bound to make the report.

The rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and the by-laws passed by the Municipality, with a view to ensure correct reports regarding the registration system, are quoted on the next page.

* Including the population of the Fort, for which the record of births and deaths is not available.

Delhi City.—Bye-laws for registration of births and deaths (*vide* Municipal Committee Manual, Part I, pages 4 and 5).

Delhi Notified Area (Civil Lines).—Bye-laws sanctioned, *vide* Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3323-Education, dated the 15th May 1914.

New Cantonment.—Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 4492, dated the 8th August 1924.

New Delhi.—Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6985-Education, dated the 1st December 1924.

23. The agricultural conditions of the decade may now be summarised year by year. Agriculture

Though the total rainfall for the year was nearly 4 inches below the normal, its distribution was good. The monsoon rainfall was practically normal, and a full *kharif* area was sown, of which one-fifth failed. Seasonable autumn rains enabled an area two and a half times as large as in the previous year to be sown for the *rabi* harvest, but the absence of rain in the winter months led to a failure of 15 per cent. of the crop. Both harvests were, however, on the whole good, the outturn being above the average. Prices continued to rule high, as all over Northern India, owing to small stocks. A scarcity of fodder was experienced. 1921-22.

The rainfall for the year was nearly two inches in defect of the normal, but it was well distributed. For the *kharif* harvest a much larger area was sown and the proportion of the failed area was low, being only 8·4 per cent. The *rabi* was not so extensive as during the preceding year, but the failed area was less than eight per cent. The outturn was distinctly good. 1922-23.

The rainfall of the year was about six inches above normal, but the distribution was bad as there was no rain in the autumn, resulting in the failure of *kharif* crop and reduction in *rabi* sowings. One-sixth of the *kharif* sown area failed as well as one-fifth of the *rabi*. Fodder was sufficient. 1923-24.

Monsoon was favourable with good rain in August and September and a normal area was sown in the *kharif*, but one-fourth of this failed owing to unprecedented floods in the Jumna in October, which completely wiped out the crop in the riverain villages. The floods, however, enabled an unusually large area to be sown for the *rabi*, of which about one-eighth failed as a result of poor winter rains. Except for the damage, done to the riverain tract by the floods, both harvests were good. The total rainfall was 2½ inches above normal. The supply of fodder was satisfactory. 1924-25.

Kharif sowings were delayed by heavy rains in June and July. There was a subsequent drought from August to October, resulting in reduced *kharif* crop and restricted sowings for the *rabi*, which covered no more than two-third of the area in the previous year. Unfavourable winds caused a failure of one-fourth of these sowings. The total rainfall was 2·3 inches below normal and was badly distributed. Luckily the supply of fodder was sufficient. 1925-26.

The monsoon was normal with good rain in July and August, but the *kharif* area was less than that of the previous year owing to a smaller area being put under cotton and sugar-cane. Nearly a fifth of the *kharif* failed on account of continuous drought after the middle of September. *Rabi* sowings were normal, but about one-tenth area failed owing to poor winter rains. On the whole both the crops were fairly satisfactory. The total rainfall was 2·17 inches below normal. The supply of fodder was sufficient. 1926-27.

1927-28.

The monsoon was below normal but the distribution was good, resulting in larger *kharif* sowings, of which all but one-twentieth matured. *Rabi* sowings were somewhat larger than in the previous year, but one-ninth of the area failed owing to unseasonal rains in March and April. On the whole the season was favourable. The total rainfall was nearly seven inches below normal. The supply of fodder was sufficient.

1928-29.

The monsoon was a total failure and in consequence nearly 60 per cent. of the area sown for *kharif* failed to mature. There were increased sowings for *rabi* in irrigated areas, but owing to drought and frost more than 60 per cent. of the *rabi* crop also failed to mature. The crops were the worst since 1919. There was a scarcity of fodder and on this account as well as owing to poor harvests a total sum of Rs 92,000 was suspended out of the land revenue and a lakh of rupees was advanced as *taccavi* (loans for agricultural purposes).

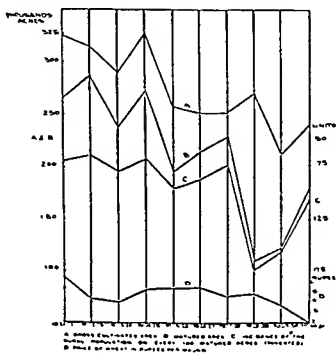
1929-30.

The monsoon, like the previous year, was a failure and in consequence 50 per cent. of the area sown for *kharif* failed to mature. Sowings for the *rabi* crop in the irrigated area were the same as for the previous *rabi*, but owing to the scarcity of rain there was a considerable reduction in sowings in the unirrigated area. Locust hoppers also damaged the standing crop, and nearly 10 per cent. of the *rabi* area sown failed to mature. The *kharif* was as bad as that of the previous year and the *rabi* crop was also poor. Land revenue to the extent of Rs. 20,945 was remitted.

1930-31.

The rainfall was 18.54 inches as compared with 10.95 of the previous year. The sown area for *kharif* was slightly larger than during the previous year, of which 17.8 per cent. failed to mature. The area sown in *rabi* was 38.6 per cent. in excess of that for the previous year, but of this about one-third failed. The year though below average was better than the last two.

To illustrate the fluctuations described above a graph has been inserted



in the margin, which shows from year to year the gross cultivated area (A) and the matured area (B), in thousands of acres. The inverted curve (C) in the graph shows the incidence of rural population on every hundred matured acres, assuming the increase in population, small as it is, to have taken place in a geometric progression during the intercensal period. Another curve (D) shows fluctuations in the prices of wheat, which is usually regarded as a standard crop.

The diminishing extent of matured area during the decade and the fall in prices suggest the conclusion that in rural areas there is an increasing pressure of population on the resources.

24. The beginning of the decade found the premier trade of the Province in piece-goods in a very depressed condition. Delhi is the distributing centre of piece-goods for Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Eastern Punjab. There had been a considerable over-speculation in 1921, which was followed by unprecedented repudiation of contracts. As a result of reduced exports of raw material from the country, there was a great dearth of money. In the following year, however, trade showed some signs of revival. Grain dealers had a good year, but the piece-goods market recovered slowly and did not reach the normal conditions till 1923 when the income-tax, an index of commercial prosperity, rose from a little less than four to a little more than five lakhs of rupees, there being a similar increase in the super-tax. The improved conditions continued till 1928 when there was an unprecedented failure of crops. Except for exports to Rajputana the piece-goods market was almost closed towards the end of the decade as a result of the boycott of foreign cloth, advocated by the authors of the civil disobedience campaign. The close of the decade thus left the Province in a state of financial depression, hitherto unknown. In 1928-29 the income-tax from business sources fell by about Rs. 30,000, while that from the source of house-property showed a small increase due to withdrawal of money from commerce and its investment in immovable property. This decrease continued, and in the following year (1929-30) even the gross assessment of dues, which had been ever on the increase during the decade, fell by nearly Rs. 28,000 on account of the slump in trade.

There are two kinds of industry in the Province, the organised and the indigenous. As for the former, there was a great increase of factories during the prosperous period, 1923 to 1927; but many of them closed down during the concluding years of the decade. As a result of the boycott of foreign cloth, which was one of the main objectives of the civil disobedience movement, the spinning and weaving factories in Delhi worked at full pressure towards the end of the decade. This was the combined result of an increased demand and the reduced production in Bombay and Ahmadabad mills. Pottery, an infant industry peculiar to Delhi, is doing very well of late years and has a future before it. The indigenous industries, such as ivory works and gold and silver thread-making, are facing keen external competition and suffered a serious set-back on account of the temporary cessation of trade relations with Afghanistan, usually a good customer.

25. There are no accurate statistics available with regard to industrial wages in the Province in the absence of any authorised agency for the collection of such data. The figures in the following statement are taken from the Memorandum of the Industrial Surveyor, Delhi, submitted to the Royal Commission on Labour, and are the result of his enquiries conducted within the short time at his disposal.

The average wages earned by the workmen in various industries in the Province are shown in the table below.

Class of workers.		Pre-war period, 1912-14. (Monthly wage).	Post-war period, 1919-21. (Monthly wage).	1922-24. (Monthly wage).	1925-28. (Monthly wage).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Driver	.. ..	30 8 0	47 0 0	42 5 0	45 0 0
Mistri	.. ..	45 0 0	68 0 0	60 0 0	65 0 0
Oilman	.. ..	16 0 0	22 0 0	18 0 0	21 0 0

Class of workers.			Pre-war period, 1912-14. (Monthly wage)	Post-war period, 1919-21 (Monthly wage).	1923-24 (Monthly wage).	1925-28. (Monthly wage).
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fireman	..	..	20 0 0	32 0 0	27 8 0	30 8 0
Carpenter	..	..	30 0 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	54 0 0
Mason	..	..	30 0 0	47 0 0	40 0 0	45 0 0
Blacksmith	.	..	27 0 0	46 8 0	41 0 0	45 0 0
Turner		..	20 0 0	34 0 0	30 8 0	32 0 0
Moulder	..	..	21 8 0	37 8 0	33 0 0	35 8 0
Weaver	..	..	Not available	63 0 0	56 8 0	60 0 0
Spinner	..	..	do	34 0 0	29 8 0	32 0 0
Dyer		..	do.	Not available	25 0 0	27 0 0
Mochi	..	..	do.	25 8 0	22 0 0	24 8 0
Reeler	..	..	do.	22 0 0	18 0 0	19 8 0
Fitter	.	..	35 0 0	52 0 0	46 8 0	50 0 0
Drawer	.		Not available	26 8 0	20 8 0	22 0 0
Press Distributor	..		20 0 0	27 0 0	21 8 0	22 0 0
Press Compositor	.	..	25 0 0	35 0 0	26 8 0	30 0 0
Warper	.	..	Not available	40 8 0	36 0 0	38 0 0
Sizer	..	..	do.	40 0 0	34 8 0	39 0 0
Bleacher	..	..	do	Not available	19 8 0	22 0 0
Folder	..	..	do	25 8 0	20 0 0	24 0 0
Potter	..	..	do.	Not available	33 8 0	36 0 0
Thread baller	..	..	do.	do.	19 0 0	22 0 0
Carver	..	..	30 0 0	60 0 0	36 8 0	40 0 0
Embroiderer	..	..	20 0 0	30 8 0	25 8 0	28 0 0
Painter	.	..	16 8 0	25 0 0	21 8 0	24 0 0
Doffer	.	.	Not available	15 0 0	12 8 0	14 0 0
			(Daily wage)	(Daily wage)	(Daily wage)	(Daily wage)
Coolie (man)	..	..	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 10 6
Coolie (woman)	..	..	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Coolie (minor)	..	..	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0

. An analysis of the above figures shows that the average daily wage of men during the period, 1923-28, was Rs. 1/2/-, of women annas 7, and of children annas 4. There were, however, instances of a labourer earning as much as Rs. 2/- to Rs. 2/3/- per day (as in the case of weavers and masons), and as low as annas 7 to annas 10½ per day (as in the case of unskilled workmen). It is remarkable that the industrial wages rose very high during the post-war period (1919-21) for every class of workers, and though they went down in 1923-28 they were higher than those current during the pre-war period (1912-14). Labourers in agricultural areas are generally paid in kind. The average wage earned by a worker is calculated to approximate annas 4 per day.

26. A statement showing the fluctuations in the purchasing power of money in Delhi Municipality since the basic period, *i.e.*, the pre-war period of 1912—14, is reproduced below. The general trend of prices will be seen from the index numbers expressed for different years as percentages of the retail prices of the commodities during the basic period.

Cost of Living.

YEAR.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowar.	Rajra.	Barley.	Gram.	Salt.	Sugar.	House rent.	Social func- tions.	Cotton piece- goods.	Average.
1912—14 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1915 ..	128·0	100·0	120·0	121·0	113·0	117·0	100·0	64·0	100·0	100·0	80·0	104·0
1916 ..	110·0	110·0	100·0	96·0	113·0	113·0	122·0	98·0	100·0	120·0	150·0	112·0
1917 ..	112·0	101·0	100·0	90·0	110·0	110·0	138·0	117·0	140·0	125·0	175·0	120·0
1918 ..	143·0	119·0	193·0	172·0	134·0	137·0	194·0	80·0	140·0	130·0	200·0	149·0
1919 ..	176·0	165·0	203·0	221·0	179·0	217·0	155·0	129·0	150·0	150·0	250·0	182·0
1920 ..	153·0	186·0	143·0	154·0	151·0	193·0	166·0	147·0	150·0	150·0	250·0	167·0
1921 ..	169·0	165·0	216·0	221·0	179·0	231·0	155·0	239·0	150·0	150·0	200·0	188·0
1922 ..	164·0	147·0	150·0	154·0	141·0	175·0	150·0	237·0	130·0	145·0	175·0	164·0
1923 ..	117·0	129·0	103·0	115·0	89·0	103·0	194·0	156·0	120·0	140·0	155·0	130·0
1924 ..	128·0	131·0	113·0	115·0	110·0	110·0	155·0	92·0	110·0	140·0	145·0	122·0
1925 ..	156·0	212·0	157·0	152·0	145·0	131·0	140·0	349·0	110·0	140·0	150·0	167·0
1926 ..	146·0	194·0	163·0	170·0	148·0	160·0	140·0	344·0	120·0	135·0	155·0	170·0
1927 ..	136·0	201·0	150·0	136·0	134·0	151·0	133·0	320·0	120·0	135·0	150·0	160·0
1928 ..	136·0	220·0	160·0	159·0	138·0	165·0	133·0	301·0	130·0	135·0	145·0	166·0

No other statistics are available to show the relationship between the wages and the prices and cost of living. The rates of wages, however, fluctuate to some extent with the variations in prices and cost of living, as indicated by the two statements above read together.

SECTION 6.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

27. The population of the Province has increased during the decade by

Actual and
Percentage
Increase.

YEAR.	Pro- vince.	Cities.	The rest of the Province.	
1855—68 ..	·15	·10	·02	147,794 or by 30·3 per cent.
1868—81 ..	·44	·95	·01	The annual rate
1881—91 ..	·64	1·11	·18	of increase, for the last decade, is compared in
1891—1901 ..	·88	·83	·02	the marginal table with similar percentages
1901—11 ..	·20	1·16	·82	relating to each intercensal period since the
1911—21 ..	1·80	3·07	·17	earliest census, for the Province as a whole as
1921—31 ..	3·03	4·43	·71	well as for the cities and the rest of the

Province. The rate of increase for the last two decades is unprecedented, being obviously due to the large rise in the population of the city consequent on its becoming the seat of the Central Government and its status as a commercial centre.

28. The fluctuation in the population may be traced to variation in area, better enumeration, the excess of births over deaths, and the result of migration. The increase in the area of the Province during the last decade is negligible, being a little less than one square mile, and has merely resulted in the population of the Province in 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 being increased by 349, 370, 410, 404 and 264 persons, respectively. The figures of density and other similar statistics have practically remained unaffected, and the variation due to the increase in area can safely be ignored. As regards the second cause of variation, *i. e.*, the comparative accuracy in enumeration, I do not think there was any appreciable difference between this and the last census so as to affect the figures one way or the other. The attitude of the public was practically the same as in 1921, being characterised by indifference rather than anything

Causes of
Variation.

else. Judicial officers were employed as in 1921 to act as Charge Superintendents in the Delhi Municipality, possessing as they did a certain amount of influence over a section of the public. The unprecedented rise in population during the last decade is, therefore, not traceable to any greater accuracy on the part of the census agency or to any fictitious swelling of the figures, which occurred in certain urban areas in the Punjab.

29. The 1931 population of Delhi Province is made up of persons born within the Province and persons born outside. The latter include a certain number of people enumerated as such in 1921. Similarly, persons born in Delhi have been enumerated outside, and some of them emigrated before 1921 and are included in the present figures. In addition to these there is a certain number of persons who came into and may have left the Province during the decade, but their stay was not prolonged enough to affect the figures of birth-place but all the same left a mark on the vital statistics. Thus two things have got to be determined, viz. (1) the number of survivors of the immigrants who were enumerated in 1921 and those who came into the Province during the decade, and (2) the number of survivors of the emigrants of 1921 and the number of persons who left the Province during the decade. Such calculations are only possible if we make certain assumptions. These are that (1) the waves of migration during the decade to and from the Province were constant from year to year, and generally coincided with the middle of each year, (2) that none of those, who migrated returned, or if they did the opposite waves were proportionately larger, and (3) that there was a uniform death-rate for each year. The first two assumptions are essential to simplify matters, and there is no other possible alternative in the absence of any data for migration. The assumed death-rate on the other hand is not altogether arbitrary, being based on the vital statistics, which are available for the decade. The mean death-rate of the Province during the decade was 34·1 *per mille* and excluding deaths among infants under five it was 20·9. The population which migrates generally contains a comparatively small proportion of persons at the more exposed periods of life, i.e., too young or too old, and mainly consists of enterprising and healthy persons of the middle age-periods, and has consequently a smaller death-rate than the total population. In view of these considerations an annual death-rate of 20 *per mille* will be quite reasonable to assume, and this I propose to do. The same rate will be suitable as applicable to Delhi-born persons, who have emigrated as most of them only go to the neighbouring provinces.

Taking first the case of foreign-born persons enumerated in the Province in 1921, we find on applying the death-rate that of every 1,000 then enumerated only 800 or $\frac{4}{5}$ th would be left in 1931, $\frac{1}{5}$ th of them having died each year. Of the immigrants coming into the Province after 1921, 810 would be left of the 1,000 who came in the first year; 830 of those coming in the second year and so on as shown in the margin. Thus of the 10,000 who arrived during the decade 9,000 or $\frac{9}{10}$ th will have survived till 1931 to be included in the census figures	
Year	Survivors of 1,000 immigrants in 1931.
1921-22	.. 810
1922-23	.. 830
1923-24	.. 850
1924-25	.. 870
1925-26	.. 890
1926-27	.. 910
1927-28	.. 930
1928-29	.. 950
1929-30	.. 970
1930-31	.. 990
9,000	

The same process if applied to emigrants would give $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the emigrants of 1921 as still surviving as well as $\frac{4}{5}$ th of those who left the Province

during the last decade, all these constituting the emigrants of the present census. The process can be put in the form of the following equation :—

Let E_{31} be the emigrants of 1931

and E_{21} be the emigrants of 1921

and E be the actual number of emigrants during the decade.

$$\text{Then we have :—} \quad E_{31} = \frac{4}{5}E_{21} + \frac{9}{10}E$$

$$\text{or } 9E = 10E_{31} - 8E_{21}.$$

Substituting I (denoting immigrants) instead of E in the above equation we get :

$$9I = 10I_{31} - 8I_{21}$$

$$\text{Now } E_{31} = 69,436$$

$$I_{31} = 263,188$$

$$E_{21} = 69,327$$

$$I_{21} = 185,770$$

Substituting the values in the above equation we get $E = 15,527$, $I = 127,302$, and $I - E = 111,775$. Expressed in words, the result is an excess of immigrants over emigrants amounting to 111,775 during the last decade.

30. The figures of total migration thus obtained will now be used in testing the accuracy of the enumerated population. The increase in actual population during the decade is made up of the excess of births over deaths plus the immigrants (I) minus all the emigrants (E) of the decade, thus :—

Calculated
and
Enumerated
Population.

<i>The population of the Province in 1921</i>	..	487,325*
<i>Plus excess of births over deaths</i>	..	53,132
<i>Plus all the immigrants of the decade</i>	..	127,302
<i>Minus E (all the emigrants of the decade)</i>	..	15,527
<i>Net result of migration</i>	..	111,775
<i>Calculated population</i>	..	652,232
<i>Enumerated population</i>	..	634,605
<i>Defect in enumerated population</i>	..	17,627

or 2·8 per cent. of enumerated population of 1931.

The result yielded by the above calculations differs by only 2·8 per cent. from the aggregate obtained by actual enumeration. The result will be only slightly altered if a death-rate different to the one adopted is applied ; it will be 4·1 per cent. if a death-rate of 25 *per mille* is taken, or 1·1 if the healthy death-rate of 15 *per mille* is substituted. In a case like this it might be urged that some part of the error at least is due to a defective record of births and deaths. Such a remark is not entirely baseless although these records are now much better kept than previously, particularly in the municipal towns, which in the present case comprise the bulk of the provincial population. The above assumptions are more or less arbitrary, but it will be conceded that the result yielded by vital statistics and estimated migration is as close to the enumerated population as could be expected. The differences if distributed equally over the three items dwindle into insignificance.

31. In a Province like Delhi, where the foreign-born persons form 41·37 per cent. of the total population, an attempt at tracing the influence of religion on the growth of the population is a difficult process. The proportion of the main religions per 10,000 of the total population is given on the next page for Delhi City from 1881 to 1931. Similar figures for the Province are only available since 1921, being contained in Subsidiary Table I of Chapter XI (Religion). But as

Influence
of Religion
on the Growth
of the Popula-
tion.

*The population of the Fort, for which record of births and deaths is not available, is excluded.

the city accounts for the greater portion of the population a study of its figures will suffice for the present purpose.

RELIGION.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITIZEN IN					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu ..	5,450	5,726	5,228	5,468	5,611	5,507
Muslim ..	4,046	3,768	4,401	4,241	4,115	4,182
Christian ..	244	289	132	104	88	..

From the above table it appears that the proportion of Hindus increased from 55.07 to 56.11 per cent during the intercensal period, 1881-91, while the proportion of Muslims decreased during the same period from 41.82 to 41.15 per cent. On the other hand, between 1891 and 1911 there was a steady decline in the proportion of Hindus and a steady increase in the proportion of Muslims. After the creation of the new Province in 1912 the element of immigration became an important factor, as evidenced by the high percentage of increase, which consisted mostly of Hindus. During the last decade, however, the proportion of Hindus has declined by about three per cent., while the Muslim proportion has gone up from 37.68 to 40.46 per cent.

We will now consider the variations in the actual numbers of the two communities during the last fifty years. The table below gives the percentages of variation for Delhi City since 1881; similar information for Delhi Province will be found in the Subsidiary Table, referred to above.

RELIGION							NET VARIATION.		
	1881-1891	1891-1901	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931		1881-1911	1881-1921	1881-1931
Hindu ..	+13.2	+5.9	+6.4	+43.2	+37.2		+27.5	+82.5	+150.6
Muslim ..	+9.3	+11.6	+15.8	+11.9	+54.8		+41.3	+59.2	+145.0

It is evident that the percentage of increase among Hindus was higher during the decade 1881-91, but since then the rise among Muslims has been considerably higher except during the decade 1911-21 when New Delhi was under construction and there was a large influx of temporary immigrants, chiefly Hindu labourers. The net increase during the fifty years, 1881-1931, comes to 150.6 per cent. among Hindus and 145 per cent. among Muslims. This enormous rise in the figures of the two religions is due mainly to immigration and only to a small extent to natural causes.

32. It might be useful to study the natural increase by religions in Delhi City. The table below indicates that during the last decade the natural increase among Muslims was about twice as large as the corresponding figures for other communities.

Particulars	Total	Hindus including Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists.	Muslims.	Christians.
1	2	3	4	5
Actual population* in 1921 ..	447,325	332,876	111,650	12,799
Add births during the decade 1921-30 ..	217,641	181,974	73,393	2,294
Deduct deaths ..	161,529	112,278	43,790	1,461
Calculated population in 1931 ..	503,437	392,572	141,253	13,612
Increase per cent ..	109	74	19.5	6.5
Enumerated population in 1931 ..	526,216	411,721	150,000	14,495

In order to judge of the comparative fertility of the members of each religion we may compare the proportion of children under 10 per 100 married

* Excluding the Fort, for which no record of births and deaths exists.

females aged 15—40. The table in the margin gives such proportion together

RELIGION.	Proportion of children under 10 per 100 females aged 15—40.		Proportion of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.	
1	2	3	4	5
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
Hindu ..	147	145	40	39
Muslim ..	166	161	38	37
Christian ..	158	155	33	35

with the proportion of females of child-bearing age to 100 females of all ages. The figures show that at both the censuses the proportion of children

among Muslims was the highest, the Christians coming next in this respect and the Hindus last. The proportion of married females aged 15—40 was, however, highest among the Hindus. It is remarkable that even with a lower proportion of married females of child-bearing age the Muslims had the highest number of children. This brings us to the pertinent question of fertility and sterility ratio amongst the followers of different religions, a subject, which will be dealt with in Chapters VI and XI. It will be sufficient to remark here that the Muslims contribute to the increase in population at a higher rate than any other community, but in the Delhi Province immigration will always be an important factor in the study of statistics.

SECTION 7.—EXAMINATION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS.

33. Of the two Natural Divisions, the Cities and the rest of the Province, the former owes its large rise in population during the last decade mainly to immigration as is evident from the figures given below:—

Movement
of the Popu-
lation in
Natural
Divisions.

<i>Population of Cities in 1921</i>	..	..	303,293*
<i>Add births during the decade</i>	..	..	137,321
<i>Deduct deaths during the decade</i>	..	..	99,462
<i>Calculated population (by natural increase)</i>	..	..	341,152
<i>Enumerated population in 1931</i>	..	..	437,539*
<i>Effect of Immigration</i>	..	..	96,387

On the other hand there is very little migration in the rest of the Province, where population during the last decade has risen only by 7.08 per cent. or by 7 per cent. per annum. The effect of migration is indicated by the following figures:—

<i>The population of the rest of the Province in 1921</i>	184,032
<i>Add births during the decade, 19th March 1921 to 26th February 1931</i>	.. .. 80,340
<i>Deduct deaths during the decade, 19th March 1921 to 26th February 1931</i>	.. .. 65,067
<i>Calculated population (by natural increase)</i>	.. .. 199,305
<i>Enumerated population</i>	.. .. 197,066
<i>Emigration</i>	.. .. 2,239

These calculations show that this area has probably lost by migration, or in other words more people have migrated to the cities or outside the Province than have come to live here from outside. The result obtained is not inconsistent with the small rise in population and might lend colour to the view that there is an increasing pressure of population on the resources of the rural area. But it

*Excluding the population of the Fort, for which the record of births and deaths is not available.

has to be remembered that migration is not always an outcome of the pressure on resources, but may be due to better prospects of employment in a neighbouring locality. In the present case, since Delhi became the metropolis of India it offers many attractions to labourers and artisans, who find it advantageous to settle down there and earn a decent living. A corroborating factor is the decrease in the number of Jains and Muslims in the rural area, where both the communities are traders. The Muslims include many butchers and artisans and some of them have evidently shifted to the cities or other places. A fuller discussion of migration will be found in Chapter III.

SECTION 8.—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

General

34 A house, which is the smallest census unit, forms the basis for enumeration. The first column of the general schedule was meant for the serial number of houses in each block, and columns 2 and 3 for the serial number and names of the persons enumerated, respectively.

The definition of a census house was not quite the same for rural and urban areas. In rural tracts a house meant a structure occupied by one commensal family with its resident dependants, such as widows and servants. Such detached structures as had no hearth but were likely to have one or more persons sleeping therein on the night of the final census, were to be treated as separate houses so that no person should escape enumeration. As against this in towns and cities a house meant a structure intended for the exclusive residence of one or more commensal families apart from other residents of the street or lane. In hotels and *serais* each separate room or suite of rooms was to be treated as a separate house. Shops, schools and other institutions, which might possibly have some one sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration, were to be numbered as separate houses. In Civil Stations, each tenement in a row of servants' quarters was to be treated as a separate house.

In rural areas a census house is a hearth or in other words a commensal family, whereas in towns it signifies a separate building even if more than one commensal family reside therein. In the villages a family as a rule lives in one room. When the children get married they generally set up a separate hearth and even occupy a separate room, though continuing to live in the same house. A separate hearth means less friction among the womenfolk of the family. Thus a rural house is the place of residence for a patriarchal family, where small commensal families are found to live side by side, the room occupied by each opening into a common courtyard. The conditions in urban areas are different, and a building rather than a commensal family is the criterion; there a palatial building with thirty persons residing therein may count as one house, as also a hut accommodating one labourer. This definition has stood the test of three censuses, and the two main requirements fulfilled by it are: (1) that no building which is likely to be occupied by any person or persons on the census night should be left out, and (2) that the inmates of a house should be so closely connected that any one of them could give the particulars of all the inmates to the enumerator and thus render it unnecessary for him to go about and question each and every member about the particulars.

Instructions were issued requiring the census officials to number only those houses, which were likely to be occupied on the final census night, and to ignore the places and buildings, where it was extremely unlikely that any person would be found on that night. But it appears that as before an

unnecessarily large number of houses was numbered as is evident from the fact that out of 184,607 houses numbered and recorded in the enumeration books only 138,875 (or 75·2 per cent.) were found actually occupied on the final census night.

35. The number of occupied houses in the rural areas is 40,392, with a population of 188,804, which gives an average of 467 persons per 100 houses. The urban areas have 98,483 occupied houses with a population of 447,442, or an average of 454 persons per 100 houses. The average for the villages is slightly larger, and one reason for this may be that in the cities each tenement in a row of servants' quarters, very often occupied by a single servant, and each room in a hotel or *serai*, occupied by a single individual, counts as one house. A large number of persons coming as businessmen to the cities from the length and breadth of the Indian continent in many cases cannot afford to bring their families with them and thus keep down the number of persons in a house.

The marginal table gives the number of persons per 100 houses in rural

		Delhi.	Punjab.	U. P.	
		1931.	1921.	1931.	1931.
Rural	..	461	454	477	482
Urban	..	454	410	493	440

Persons per
Occupied
House.

and urban areas separately for the last two censuses for the Province as well as similar information for the Punjab and the United Provinces for 1931. The figures show that an urban house in Delhi Province is not overcrowded, but this is because the Civil Station and New Delhi are built on modern lines, and a bungalow as a rule has only one family while each room in the servants' quarters, which may have generally only one or two inmates, is treated as a separate house. On the other hand in old towns a building treated as a house may contain a very large family or several commensal families. The fact that the average for 1931 has gone up is due to the large increase in population, with which the number of new houses has not kept pace. In the case of rural families the average is a compromise between that of the last census and the 1931 average for the Punjab.

36. The number of persons per occupied house in urban areas is smaller

Locality.	Number of occupied houses.		Number of persons per 100 houses.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi M. C. ..	73,484	60,874	473	407
Civil Station N. A. ..	4,316	4,240	370	408
New Delhi M. C. ..	17,598	7,161	369	439
New Cantt. (excluding in 1931 the strictly Military Area) ..	1,232	1,683	351	372
Shahdara ..	1,853	1,480	446	429
Total ..	96,630	74,188	454	410

Urban
Family.

and Shahdara. The old City has got a comparatively greater number of persons per 100 houses, and but for this the ratio for the Cities will be even less than it is.

37. A special enquiry, on almost the same lines as at last census, was

Religion.		Number of children	
		born.	surviving.
1		2	3
All Religions ..	..	353	236
Hindu ..	..	341	231
Muslim ..	..	421	260
Others ..	..	322	226

Size of Family
According to
Special
Enquiry.

held to ascertain the size of family and the survival rate among children. The figures obtained have been discussed in Chapter VI. An extract from Table III is reproduced in the margin, and it shows the number of children born per 100 women and the number of survivors among them.

The figures suggest that 100 average families of this type are made up of 236 children and 200 parents, that is 436 in all. The difference of 22 between such a family and the one worked out from the number of occupied houses might comprise other dependants, such as widows, servants and elderly male relations. The number of married females of all ages in Delhi City is 76,960, and the number of occupied houses is 77,800, and it may perhaps be worth while to find out in the future whether the agreement between these figures is purely accidental.

There is very little migration in the rural area, as pointed out above

SEX	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Christians	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Females	77,546	6,517	154	1,492	24
Males	75,592	6,381	135	1,358	46

and the number of married males and females living in that area should closely correspond. The table in the margin shows the number of married males and females in the villages by religion. It is evident that there is a slight excess of married females, which is not due so much to polygamy as to absence of men from home on service or business.

It has been observed in the Census Reports of the past that in India

Religion	Number of children per 100 females aged 15—40.	Religion and Race	Number of children per 100 females aged 15—40.
1	2	3	4
All Religions	153	Brahman (H)	147
Hindu	147	Kayasth (H)	193
Muslim	166	Sayad	174
Jain	150	Sheikh	167
Sikh	141	Jat (H)	154
Christian	174	Ahly (H)	161
		Gujjar	161
		Bhangi (Chakra)	160
		Chamar	135

marriage is universal and the process of reproduction is allowed to function in its natural unrestricted form.

The latter feature is not of general application, as we find that in different localities as well as among different religions and different castes

of the same religion the number of children varies considerably. The figures in the margin show the number of children per 100 married women of different castes and religions between 15 and 40 years of age. These figures fluctuate considerably in the case of various castes, for example the Brahman with 147 children under 10 per 100 married females, the sweeper with 161 and the Sayad with 174, probably reflect the reproductive capacity of these castes. The Kayasths have the highest figure of 193, which may be accounted for by the prevalence among them of a high survival rate and a comparatively greater likelihood of their returning the correct age. The subject will be further discussed in the Chapter on Civil Condition.

Appendix I to Chapter I.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.

Note — Before filling up this Schedule please read very carefully the instructions on the back and the entries in the Specimen Schedule.

NAME OF THANA (TAHSIL, ETC) _____ NAME OF VILLAGE _____
TOWN _____

NO. OF CHARGE _____ NO. OF CIRCLE _____

NO. OF BLOCK _____ PAGE _____

House number.	Sex and age of persons	Name	Sex or Religion	Male or Female	Married, Unmarried or Widowed	Age	Race.	Farmer or Dependant.	OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		For organized workers the industry in which employed.	Birth-district or country.	Mother tongue.	Other language in ordinary or domestic use.	Literate or Illiterate	Whether literate in English.	Income, dead rents, totally blind or deaf.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Principal.	Subsidiary	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density, Water-supply and Crops (Census 1931).

LOCALITY.	Mean density per square mile in 1931.	Percentage of total area :		Percentage to cultivable area of :		Percentage of gross cultivable area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Percentage of gross cultivated area under					
		Cultivable.	Not cultivated.	Not cultivated.	Double cropped.			Wheat.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DELHI PROVINCE	1,110	78.1	56.1	71.8	11.2	23.1	22.19	17.0	13.6	29.8	20.6	1.9	17.2

Note.—Figures in column 2 have been calculated from Survey area figures, as given in Imperial Table I. Figures in columns 3 to 7 and 9 to 14 have been calculated from areas given in the agricultural statements for 1930-31. Rainfall recorded in column 8 is that recorded at the headquarters of the province, and is an average for all the years of the decade.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Population classified according to Density (Census 1931).

LOCALITY.	Locality with a population per square mile of											
	Under 150.		150—300.		300—450.		450—600.		600—750.		750 and over.	
	Area.	Population (000's) omitted.	Area.	Population (000's) omitted.	Area.	Population (000's) omitted.	Area.	Population (000's) omitted.	Area.	Population (000's) omitted.	Area.	Population (000's) omitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI PROVINCE	573 (100.0)	636 (100.0)
CITIES	64,145 (11.19)	439 (69.0)
REST OF THE PROVINCE	508,885 (88.87)	197 (31.0)	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—The figures within brackets show the percentages of the total area and population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in relation to Density since 1881.

LOCALITY.	Percentage of variation Increase (+), Decrease (—).					Percentage of variation 1891—1931.	Mean density per square mile.					
	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13
DELHI PROVINCE	+30	+18	+2	+9	+6	+81	1,110	872	722	798	651	612
CITIES	+44	+86	+12	+8	+11	+75	6,879	4,748	37,628	29,121	27,813	27,042
REST OF THE PROVINCE	+7	+13	—8	+9	+2	+24	387	262	220	248	219	212

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in natural population of the Census of 1921 and 1931.

LOCALITY.	POPULATION IN 1931				POPULATION IN 1921.				Variation per cent. in 1921-1931 natural population Increase (+), Decrease (-).	Total excess of immigrants over emigrants during the decade, assuming a death rate of 20 per mille amongst them.
	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DELHI PROVINCE ..	636,216	263,188	69,436	442,494	488,482	185,770	69,327	372,000	19	111,775

Note.—The figures of emigrants for cities and the rest of the Province are not available. Hence variation in natural population according to Natural Divisions cannot be calculated. The figures of emigrants from Delhi Province in 1921 are taken from the Census of India Report (1921), Vol. I, Part II.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison with vital statistics.

LOCALITY	In 1921—1930 total number of		Number per cent. of population of 1921.		Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of births over deaths.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of population of 1931 compared with 1921.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DELHI PROVINCE ..	217,661	164,529	44.6	33.7	+53,132	70,483	147,794
CITIES ..	137,321	99,462	43.1	32.7	+37,859	Not available.	134,760
REST OF THE PROVINCE ..	80,340	65,067	43.7	35.4	+15,273	Not available.	13,034

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Localities classified according to Density since 1881.

(1).—Actual Variation.

LOCALITY.	Decade.	Variation in Localities with a population per square mile at the commencement of decade of						
		(Under 150	150—300.	301—450.	450—600.	600—750.	750—900.	1,000 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DELHI PROVINCE ..	1881—1891	..	..	..	..	+22,288	..	..
	1891—1901	..	..	..	..	+32,683	..	..
	1901—1911	..	..	..	..	+8,032	..	..
	1911—1921	..	..	..	..	+74,001	..	..
	1921—1931	..	..	..	..	..	+147,794	..
CITIES ..	1881—1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	+19,149
	1891—1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	+15,996
	1901—1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	+21,262
	1911—1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	+71,583
	1921—1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	+147,760
REST OF THE PROVINCE ..	1881—1891	..	..	..	+3,102	..	..	..
	1891—1901	..	..	..	+16,657	..	..	..
	1901—1911	..	..	..	+16,270	..	..	..
	1911—1921	..	..	..	+3,016	..	..	..
	1921—1931	..	..	..	+13,034	..	..	..

Note.—The figures taken are the adjusted figures since 1881 as given in Imperial Table II and IV of 1931.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*concl'd.*

Variation by Localities classified according to Density since 1881.

(B).—Percentages of Variation.

LOCALITY.	Decade.	Variation per cent. in localities with a population per square mile at the commencement of decade of							
		Under 150.	150—300.	300—450.	450—600.	600—750.	750—900.	1,050 and over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
DELHI PROVINCE	1881—1891	..	..	..	..	+6.1	..	..
	1891—1901	..	..	..	..	+8.8	..	..
	1901—1911	..	..	..	..	+2.0	..	..
	1911—1921	..	..	..	..	+18.0	..	..
	1921—1931	..	..	..	..	..	+30.3	..
CITIES	1881—1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	+11.1
	1891—1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	+8.3
	1901—1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	+11.6
	1911—1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	+30.7
	1921—1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	+44.3
REST OF THE PROVINCE	1881—1891	..	..	..	+1.7	..	..	..
	1891—1901	..	..	..	+0.2	..	..	..
	1901—1911	..	..	..	—8.2	..	..	..
	1911—1921	..	..	..	+1.7	..	..	..
	1921—1931	..	..	..	+7.1	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile for the Censuses of 1921 and 1931.

LOCALITY.	Average number of persons per house.		Average number of houses per square mile.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5
DELHI PROVINCE	4.6	4.3	242.4	200.0
CITIES	4.5	4.1	1,507.1	1,144.0
REST OF THE PROVINCE	4.7	4.5	83.0	79.8

Note.—The area of Delhi Province in 1921 has been taken as 573 square miles and not 593 square miles as given in the Table Volume of 1921.

CHAPTER II.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

38. Census divisions, Mode of census enquiry. 39. Definition of village, town and city. 40. Normal urban population. 41. Movement of urban population. 42. Urban population by religion. 43. Rural population. 44. Average size of village. 45. Rural population by religion.

Reference to
Statistics.

The population of towns and villages classified by population is given in Imperial Table III, and that of towns for the last five decades in Table IV. Table V gives the population of towns by religion.

Subsidiary Table I gives the distribution of the population between towns and villages.

Subsidiary Table II gives for urban areas the number *per mille* of the total population of each main religion.

Subsidiary Table III gives the proportion of population in each town to total urban population, the number of females per 1,000 males, and percentages of variation for five censuses in the population of towns classified by population.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the density per square mile, the number of females per 1,000 males, the proportion of foreign born *per mille* of the total population of each town and the percentage of variation in the population of the cities and selected towns for the five censuses.

Census Divi-
sions ; Mode
of Census
Enquiry.

38. In the last Chapter it was pointed out that the "actual population" of the Province was enumerated on the 26th February 1931, and that in order to facilitate enumeration the country was parcelled out into blocks, circles and charges. These census divisions were carefully arranged so as to be coterminous with such units of habitation as villages, cities and towns. The object of this, of course, was that figures might be available for each of these units. A small village constituted just one block, while the Municipal town of Delhi comprised 1,417 blocks, 148 circles and 9 charges. In the case of the Cities care was taken to keep the limits of charges or, if a ward was smaller, of circles coterminous with the limits of both the administrative and elective wards of the City, thus from census records any amount of information is available for each of these smaller divisions.

Definition of
Village, Town
and City

39. This Chapter deals with urban and rural populations. By urban population is meant the persons enumerated in cities and towns, and by rural population those enumerated in villages. It is necessary, therefore, to indicate what is meant by the terms 'city,' 'town' and 'village.' In the Punjab Census Code (which applied to this Province as well) a village "*dch*" is defined as an area, (a) for which a separate record of rights exists, or (b) which has been separately assessed to land revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed, or (c) which the Local Government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate.

The definition is the same as given in Section 3 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act (1908). It is noticeable that according to the definition a village is a demarcated area of land and not merely the site under human dwellings, and there are 381 such revenue estates in this Province. Fifty-seven of these, exclusive of those included in Cities, are according to the revenue records "*be-chiragh*" (uninhabited) and the rest "*abad*" or inhabited. At the time of the census, however, only 49 were found to be entirely uninhabited and of the remaining number 307 constituted as many villages, while 18 were included in Delhi City, 6 in New Delhi City, and one formed the town of Shahdara. Most of the villages have got one main site where all the dwellings are clustered. The houses of Chamars and Khatiks, who tan leather, make shoes or keep pigs, are sometimes situated at a little distance from the *abadi* (village site), but count as a part of it. The population by sex and religion of all villages is shown in the "Village Tables" prepared under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and the original manuscript copy which has not been printed is in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

For the purposes of census a town was defined as :—

- (1) Every Municipality,
- (2) All Civil Lines not included within municipal limits,
- (3) Every Cantonment,
- (4) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes.

Shahdara is the only town in the Province, declared so for the first time on the present occasion in view of its urban characteristics. Its population for previous censuses has not been shown in Table IV, being deemed to have been rural in the past, but is available in the Village Tables prepared at past censuses.

A city '*shahr*' means :—

- (1) every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants ;
- (2) any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Government, may decide to treat as a city for census purposes.

There are two cities in the Province, (1) Old Delhi, which includes the Municipality, the Civil Station Notified Area and the Fort or Lal Qila, and (2) New Delhi or the Imperial Delhi of the last census, originally named Raisina after an estate of the same name included in its limits. This new City comprises the New Delhi Municipality and the Cantonment, and though its population is considerably below a *lakh* it possesses a special importance as the seat of Imperial Government, and the Chief Commissioner approved of its being treated as a city. For facility of reference the main statistics for these two Cities are given separately in the various tables.

40. It has been mentioned in paragraph 13 of the last Chapter that the two Cities have a normal winter and normal summer population. The summer population of Delhi City was estimated to be a little less than 3 lakhs as against 366,000, the enumerated population during the winter. The Civil Lines have a summer population estimated to be nearly 40 per cent. less than the winter figure. New Delhi becomes practically deserted during the summer but many residents of Old Delhi settle down in vacant Government quarters for the hot weather, and its population is considerably less than one-half of what it is in the winter.

Normal
Urban
Population.

41. The all-important character of the urban population is evident from the fact that it forms a proportion of 703 *per mille* to the total population. Among the provinces of India, Ajmer-Merwara bears the closest resemblance in point of size to this Province, but has an urban population of no more than 322 *per mille*. The urban population of this Province at the time of censuses prior to 1921 was confined to Delhi City, but in 1921 New Delhi City and at the present census Shahdara was added to urban areas. Curve B in the graph on page 12 represents the growth in total urban population and the asterisk shows the growth of the population of the Cities. Below are reproduced the figures showing the growth since the earliest census held in 1847.

Movement
of Urban
Population.

Particulars.	POPULATION OF DELHI AND NEW DELHI CITIES.								
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1861.	1847.
Population	439,150	394,420	232,837	208,575	192,579	173,393	154,417	152,426	100,279
Percentage increase	..	+44	+31	+12	+8	+11	+12	+1	..

During the last decade the population of the Cities has increased by 44 per cent. and that of urban areas including Shahdara by 47 per cent.

Urban
Population by
Religion.

42. The proportion of the followers of each of the main religions in

Year	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					
	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931	5,470	141	102	4,023	249	15
1921	5,726	88	127	3,768	288	3

urban population is given in the margin for 1931 and 1921. It will be observed that Muslims and Sikhs have increased in proportion, while Hindus, Christians and

Jains show a decrease.

It would have been very interesting to calculate the Natural Population of the Cities in order to judge of the growth or decay among the real inhabitants but the figures of emigrants obtained from other provinces do not differentiate between those born in the Cities and those born in rural areas. All that can be attempted is to show the number of persons enumerated

Where enumerated	Born in the two Cities	Born in the rest of the Province.	Foreign born.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi City	152,936	60,823	151,768	365,527
Municipality	149,333	60,635	137,551	347,519
Civil Lines	3,400	164	12,793	16,357
Fort	203	14	1,424	1,641
New Delhi City	10,338	2,865	60,450	73,653
Municipality	8,657	2,498	63,700	74,855
New Cantonment	1,681	367	6,750	8,798

in the Cities, who were born outside the Province, or within the Province but outside the Cities, and the number of the original inhabitants born and still residing in the Cities. These figures are given in the marginal table. Nearly two-fifths of the population enumerated in Old Delhi was born there. This proportion is very much smaller in the case of the

other parts of the two Cities. Though the number of the real inhabitants of Old Delhi emigrating to other places is not definitely known, it cannot be very large. The love of the inhabitants for their city is well-known, and it found expression in a verse of Zauq, the great Delhi poet of the last century.*

Rural
Population.

43 Curve D in the graph on page 12 shows the rural population in

Particulars	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural population	188,804	184,032	181,014	197,244	190,537	177,456
Percentage increase.	+3	+2	-8	+9	+2	

thousands. The figures given in the margin show the increase or decrease at each census. The figures of censuses prior

to 1921 have been adjusted so as to give the population of the area now constituting the Province. The rate of rural growth has been very small, as compared to the urban, and is clear from the curve in the graph. The reasons for this disparity have been discussed in Chapter I

Average Size
of Village

44 The number of villages found inhabited on the final census night is 307, and these have been classified in Table III according to the population. The average population of a village is 615 as against 585 at last census. Of the 307 census villages 299 have a regular site for dwellings, and in case a village has two or more sites they are usually close by. Assuming each of these villages to be a point, the mean distance between them can be calculated

*Aj kal garbe hai Dakhn men harī qadar-i-sukhan, Kāun jal Zauq par Dilli ki guilan eher kar.

MEANING.—No doubt in these days poets enjoy a great patronage in the Province, but oh Zauq who can afford to go away from the streets of Delhi (Delhi)?

by applying the formula, $d^2 = \frac{200}{n\sqrt{3}}$, where d is the distance between each village, and n is the number of villages in 100 square miles.* Thus the mean distance (between residential villages) comes to 1.402 miles.

45. The proportion of the followers of each religion in rural areas is

YEAR.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931 ..	8,216	6	40	1,427	311
1921 ..	8,230	5	45	1,473	247

given in the margin for the last two censuses. It is evident that Christians and Sikhs have increased at the expense of Hindus, Jains and Muslims.

Rural
Population by
Religion.

Some estimate of the number of persons per occupied house and the

Serial No.	Name of ward.	Popula- tion.	Number of houses.	Average per 100 houses.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Lothian Road ..	10,458	2,622	399
2	Queens Road ..	9,772	2,365	413
3	Mori Gate ..	17,924	4,075	440
4	Dariba ..	12,741	2,183	584
5	Maliwara ..	8,728	2,018	433
6	CharkhoWalan..	28,517	5,063	479
7	Farash Khana ..	27,991	5,414	517
8	Bazar Sita Ram	21,363	4,530	472
9	ChuriWalan ..	19,793	3,149	629
10	Sui Walan ..	14,239	2,839	502
11	Faiz Bazar ..	22,281	4,668	477
	Darya Ganj.			
12	Sabzi Mandi ..	23,974	5,056	474
13	Sadar North ..	30,068	7,437	404
14	Sadar South ..	42,655	9,249	461
15	Pahar Ganj ..	36,547	8,099	451
16	Qarol Bagh ..	15,400	2,545	605

size of the family in urban areas was made in Chapter I. Here an attempt is made to show the number of persons per occupied house in different wards of the old City to indicate where the greatest overcrowding exists.

Overcrowding
in the City.

Reference may be made to the definition of a house in the urban areas (page 26) which does not restrict the meaning to a commensal family. It will thus be seen that the number of persons per occupied house may in the more

thickly-populated areas be made up of more than one family.

The figures by religion and age for the elective and administrative wards will be found in the Appendices to this Chapter.

* If N be the number of hexagons in 100 square miles, then $n = 3N$

$$\text{The area of one hexagon} = \frac{3d^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{and that of } N \text{ hexagons} = \frac{3Nd^2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{nd^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= 100 \text{ square miles (by hypothesis)}$$

$$\text{Hence } d^2 = \frac{200}{n\sqrt{3}}, \text{ or}$$

$$\log. d = 1.03125 (\text{a constant}) - \frac{1}{2} \log. n.$$

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGE AND SEX BY ADMINISTRATIVE WARDS OF DELHI MUNICIPALITY
AND OTHER SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE PROVINCE.**

(Being Appendix I to Chapter II).

		NUMBER AND NAME OF WARDS.												
AGE-PERIOD AND SEX.		1.—Lothian Road.	2.—Queen's Road.	3.—Nori Gate.	4.—Darba.	5.—Maha-Wara.	6.—Charkhe-Walan.	7.—Farrash Khann.	8.—Bazar Sals Ram.	9.—Churi Walan.	10.—Sul Walan.	11.—Fatez Bazar.	12.—Sahel Mandi.	13.—Sadar North.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	Males ..	132	100	224	183	95	357	385	334	258	191	298	403	440
	Females	126	118	199	163	103	324	304	291	232	201	303	374	409
1—2	Males ..	127	101	192	132	81	304	340	234	212	171	296	301	322
	Females	125	104	181	121	77	298	313	227	236	197	292	311	333
2—3	Males ..	141	133	242	170	93	366	412	273	274	205	353	331	396
	Females	137	112	217	167	99	410	370	273	294	232	332	344	407
3—4	Males ..	139	133	234	169	92	360	414	294	293	219	342	327	387
	Females	127	109	213	164	92	389	416	286	285	229	319	299	393
4—5	Males ..	137	125	237	157	90	337	388	303	299	199	313	316	331
	Females	113	96	201	141	90	336	416	273	235	202	283	306	347
Total 0—5	Males ..	676	592	1,149	811	451	1,744	1,939	1,453	1,336	953	1,602	1,673	1,905
	Females	623	539	1,011	736	461	1,766	1,909	1,350	1,322	1,081	1,521	1,601	1,919
5—10	Males ..	630	544	1,124	730	456	1,796	1,834	1,332	1,267	909	1,502	1,410	1,684
	Females	453	409	853	629	412	1,461	1,647	1,148	1,048	769	1,233	1,134	1,410
10—15	Males ..	653	550	1,113	742	502	1,800	1,791	1,281	1,237	905	1,531	1,406	1,753
	Females	393	377	811	590	391	1,330	1,463	1,080	1,011	711	1,165	1,060	1,309
15—20	Males ..	744	664	1,218	764	521	1,812	1,840	1,218	1,138	730	1,403	1,586	2,049
	Females	384	391	735	537	371	1,146	1,263	1,044	836	627	1,013	1,130	1,319
20—30	Males ..	1,585	1,462	2,549	1,640	1,194	3,822	3,172	2,485	2,509	1,513	2,648	3,412	4,348
	Females	816	808	1,418	1,050	723	2,349	2,432	1,877	1,570	1,291	1,879	2,200	2,846
30—40	Males ..	1,240	1,142	1,896	1,367	971	2,777	2,411	1,928	1,717	1,198	1,935	2,615	3,134
	Females	514	523	983	737	526	1,597	1,532	1,245	1,188	860	1,264	1,288	1,692
40—50	Males ..	650	632	1,138	838	592	1,629	1,609	1,215	1,228	905	1,168	1,356	1,724
	Females	280	322	571	488	354	980	935	800	840	529	728	725	927
50—60	Males ..	311	291	527	403	289	921	909	692	633	453	563	533	791
	Females	143	199	269	262	196	574	576	444	409	282	283	391	542
60 and over	Males ..	166	176	314	234	173	582	614	387	432	323	484	384	494
	Females	99	108	239	167	154	421	335	277	294	219	273	238	312
TOTAL	Males ..	6,635	6,103	11,048	7,238	5,140	16,874	15,899	12,093	11,233	7,860	12,829	14,254	17,946
	Females	2,763	2,669	6,876	5,203	3,583	11,673	12,092	9,265	8,858	6,219	9,452	9,770	12,122

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGE AND SEX BY ADMINISTRATIVE WARDS OF DELHI MUNICIPALITY
AND OTHER SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE PROVINCE.—concl'd.**

(Being Appendix I to Chapter II).

AGE-PERIOD AND SEX.		NUMBER AND NAME OF WARDS.												
		14.—Sadar South.	15.—Pahar Ganj.	16.—Qarol Bagh.	17.—Railway Station.	Total Delhi M. C.	Old Fort.	Civil Line.	Grand Total Delhi City.	New Cantonment.	New Delhi M. C.	Total New Delhi City.	RURAL.	PROVINCE.
1		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
0—1	Males ..	640	573	341	46	5,005	15	217	5,237	109	1,039	1,148	3,756	10,141
	Females	626	580	311	37	4,871	13	201	5,085	126	1,034	1,160	3,698	9,943
1—2	Males ..	563	438	238	38	4,118	11	175	4,304	88	790	878	2,883	8,065
	Females	560	452	197	35	4,059	12	181	4,252	100	765	865	2,851	7,968
2—3	Males ..	604	481	247	46	4,767	11	204	4,982	99	824	923	3,218	9,123
	Females	615	502	210	40	4,761	12	205	4,978	101	847	918	3,115	9,041
3—4	Males ..	520	474	228	39	4,684	9	265	4,958	96	796	892	3,022	8,872
	Females	587	482	209	33	4,601	8	218	4,827	98	791	889	2,904	8,620
4—5	Males ..	633	474	195	38	4,608	13	117	4,738	93	744	837	2,702	8,277
	Females	529	440	176	30	4,236	9	116	4,361	98	709	807	2,488	7,656
Total 0—5	Males ..	2,960	2,440	1,249	207	23,182	59	978	24,219	485	4,193	4,678	15,581	44,478
	Females	2,917	2,456	1,103	175	22,528	54	921	23,503	523	4,146	4,669	15,056	43,228
5—10	Males ..	2,608	2,201	882	180	21,109	67	765	21,911	405	3,487	3,892	13,533	39,366
	Females	2,217	1,783	646	126	17,428	36	700	18,164	353	2,877	3,230	11,669	33,063
10—15	Males ..	2,583	2,171	876	231	21,144	69	760	21,963	398	3,647	4,045	13,675	39,693
	Females	2,171	1,650	665	113	16,290	32	631	16,953	290	2,618	2,908	11,513	31,374
15—20	Males ..	2,612	2,200	988	505	21,811	202	1,174	23,187	844	4,773	5,617	10,903	39,707
	Females	2,102	1,653	826	162	15,590	33	623	16,246	315	2,787	3,102	9,619	28,957
20—30	Males ..	5,490	4,754	1,972	1,313	45,617	540	4,098	49,155	2,088	11,189	15,277	11,125	81,557
	Females	3,896	3,364	1,525	307	29,901	81	1,326	31,308	613	5,477	6,090	16,955	54,353
30—40	Males ..	4,107	3,702	1,342	872	34,214	235	2,122	36,571	1,220	7,017	9,137	14,406	60,114
	Females	2,356	2,131	896	159	19,508	46	792	20,346	322	2,931	3,253	11,615	35,114
40—50	Males ..	2,341	2,207	854	401	20,515	93	1,195	21,903	399	3,577	4,276	9,055	35,224
	Females	1,378	1,184	548	70	11,731	19	427	12,180	159	1,464	1,623	6,958	20,761
50—60	Males ..	1,078	985	369	130	9,931	39	509	10,470	154	1,495	1,652	5,659	17,781
	Females	709	612	297	40	6,322	13	191	6,543	79	776	854	4,323	11,721
60 and over	Males ..	676	618	165	44	6,216	19	104	6,362	190	726	826	4,382	11,577
	Females	456	436	197	23	4,352	13	141	4,505	51	472	523	3,129	8,168
TOTAL	Males ..	24,452	21,275	8,697	3,833	203,863	1,314	10,585	215,778	6,093	41,897	47,490	106,319	259,497
	Females	18,293	15,259	6,703	1,175	143,670	327	5,752	149,749	2,705	23,548	25,253	90,747	256,749

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION OF ADULTS AND NON-ADULTS BY RELIGION FOR ALL THE ELECTIVE WARDS OF DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

(Being Appendix II to Chapter II).

1 No. of Circle.	2 No. of Ward.	3 NAME OF WARD.	4 Adults and Non-adults.	Total.		HINDU.		AD-DHARMI.		SIKH.	
				5 Males.	6 Females.	7 Males.	8 Females.	9 Males.	10 Females.	11 Males.	12 Females.
166—170 176—178	1	KASHMIRI GATE	Adults ..	5,567	2,829	2,495	1,205	..	..	81	39
			Non-adults ..	4,283	3,036	1,785	1,246	..	..	70	44
			Total ..	9,850	5,865	4,280	2,451	..	..	151	83
171—175 179—183	2	CHANDNI CHOWK	Adults ..	8,091	4,203	5,943	2,842	..	..	132	64
			Non-adults ..	5,905	4,220	3,859	2,681	..	..	102	68
			Total ..	13,996	8,423	9,802	5,523	..	..	234	132
184—188	3	DARIBA	Adults ..	4,344	2,588	3,217	1,934	..	..	91	26
			Non-adults ..	3,194	2,617	2,399	1,908	..	..	57	35
			Total ..	7,538	5,205	5,616	3,842	..	..	148	61
189—194 195—198	4	MALI-WARA	Adults ..	5,707	3,542	4,348	2,710	..	..	49	20
			Non-adults ..	4,111	3,372	3,018	2,418	..	..	35	19
			Total ..	9,818	6,914	7,366	5,128	..	..	84	39
199—206	5	GALI QANAM JAN	Adults ..	6,762	4,035	3,346	1,976	..	..	32	19
			Non-adults ..	5,434	4,312	2,323	1,819	..	..	19	21
			Total ..	12,196	8,347	5,669	3,795	..	..	51	40
207—215	6	FARASH KHANA	Adults ..	8,407	5,574	2,611	1,676	..	..	6	6
			Non-adults ..	7,492	6,518	1,934	1,625	..	..	11	3
			Total ..	15,899	12,092	4,545	3,301	..	..	17	9
216—223	7	BAZAR SITA RAM	Adults ..	6,876	4,443	4,077	2,812	..	..	14	7
			Non-adults ..	5,522	4,822	3,273	2,844	..	..	12	10
			Total ..	12,398	9,265	7,350	5,656	..	..	26	17
224—236	8	CHURI WALAN	Adults ..	10,275	7,161	4,460	3,047	..	..	9	4
			Non-adults ..	8,910	7,686	3,364	2,829	..	..	3	2
			Total ..	19,185	14,847	7,824	5,876	..	..	12	6
237—245	9	FAIZ BAZAR	Adults ..	6,531	4,333	1,931	1,118	..	..	17	7
			Non-adults ..	6,293	5,110	1,616	1,289	..	..	12	6
			Total ..	12,824	9,443	3,547	2,407	..	..	29	13
246—267	10	SABZI MANDI	Adults ..	17,913	10,466	10,422	5,835	..	..	132	69
			Non-adults ..	14,217	11,426	7,729	6,103	..	..	86	63
			Total ..	32,130	21,892	18,151	11,938	..	..	218	132
268—281	11	RADAR BAZAR	Adults ..	15,177	8,517	7,760	5,118	..	..	76	58
			Non-adults ..	11,273	9,680	6,387	5,707	..	..	64	74
			Total ..	26,450	18,197	14,147	10,825	..	..	140	132
282—300	12	FAHAR GANJ AND QIROL BAGH	Adults ..	16,333	10,714	8,281	5,724	114	94	432	179
			Non-adults ..	13,642	11,250	6,890	5,535	102	99	300	203
			Total ..	29,975	21,964	15,171	11,259	216	193	732	382
301—312	13	RAILWAY STATION	Adults ..	2,645	567	1,520	379	..	..	105	12
			Non-adults ..	1,237	612	644	373	..	..	116	13
			Total ..	3,882	1,179	2,164	752	..	..	221	25
Grand Total			Non-adults ..	91,520	74,206	61,121	36,396	162	99	891	561
			Total ..	203,829	143,870	105,552	72,746	246	193	2,107	1,092

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION OF ADULTS AND NON-ADULTS BY RELIGION FOR ALL THE ELECTIVE WARDS OF DELHI MUNICIPALITY.—concd.

(Being Appendix II to Chapter II).

1 No. of Circle.	2 No. of Ward.	3 NAME OF WARD.	4 Adults and Non-adults.	JAIN.		BUD- DHIST.		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN.		ZOROAS- TRIAN.		JEW.	
				Males. 13	Females. 14	Males. 15	Females. 16	Males. 17	Females. 18	Males. 19	Females. 20	Males. 21	Females. 22	Males. 23	Females. 24
106—170 176—178	1	KASHMIRI GATE	Adults ..	12	6	1	1	2,766	1,449	195	121	17	8	..	..
			Non-adults ..	21	7	..	..	2,258	1,647	139	107	10	5	..	..
			Total ..	33	13	1	1	5,024	3,096	334	228	27	13	..	..
171—175 179—183	2	CHANDNI CHOWK	Adults ..	58	27	5	..	1,855	1,218	74	50	4	2	..	..
			Non-adults ..	39	23	2	..	1,834	1,402	67	46	2	..	..	..
			Total ..	97	50	7	..	3,689	2,620	141	96	6	2	..	..
184—188	3	DARIBA	Adults ..	485	371	1	..	540	218	9	16	1	1	..	..
			Non-adults ..	395	363	..	..	337	277	6	5	..	1	..	..
			Total ..	880	734	1	..	877	495	15	21	1	2	..	..
189—194 195—198	4	MALI-WARA	Adults ..	302	202	..	..	1,003	600	4	1	1	..	..	..
			Non-adults ..	166	191	..	..	891	744	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Total ..	468	393	..	..	1,894	1,343	4	1	2	..	..	..
199—206	5	GALI QASAM JAN	Adults ..	16	4	..	..	3,364	2,033	4	3	..	..	..	..
			Non-adults ..	15	6	..	..	3,074	2,465	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	31	10	..	..	6,438	4,498	7	4	..	..	..	..
207—215	6	FARASHI KHANA	Adults ..	7	5	..	..	5,770	3,875	13	12	..	..	..	..
			Non-adults ..	3	5	..	..	5,529	4,872	15	13	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	10	10	..	..	11,299	8,747	28	25	..	..	..	..
216—223	7	BAZAR SITA RAM	Adults ..	36	40	..	..	2,391	1,538	58	46	..	..	..	..
			Non-adults ..	39	43	..	..	2,150	1,875	48	50	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	75	83	..	..	4,541	3,413	106	96	..	..	..	..
224—236	8	CHURI WALAN	Adults ..	21	16	..	..	5,726	4,052	59	42	..	..	..	..
			Non-adults ..	21	18	..	..	5,475	4,786	47	51	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	42	34	..	..	11,201	8,838	106	93	..	..	..	..
237—245	9	FAIZ BAZAR	Adults ..	24	11	..	..	4,409	3,078	122	119	8	..	..	..
			Non-adults ..	84	11	..	..	4,474	3,729	111	102	1	..	..	..
			Total ..	108	22	..	..	8,883	6,797	233	221	9	..	..	..
246—267	10	SABZI MANDI	Adults ..	120	103	..	..	7,062	4,321	199	141	6	6	1	..
			Non-adults ..	102	99	..	..	6,137	5,032	157	126	6	3	..	..
			Total ..	222	202	..	..	13,199	9,353	356	267	12	9	1	..
268—284	11	SADAR BAZAR	Adults ..	169	133	..	..	5,161	3,196	29	12	..	..	..	..
			Non-adults ..	147	126	..	..	4,469	3,767	13	12	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	316	259	..	..	9,630	6,963	42	24	..	..	..	..
285—309	12	PAHAR GANJ AND QAROL BAGH.	Adults ..	57	27	..	..	7,315	4,615	191	71	..	..	..	..
			Non-adults ..	49	24	..	..	6,559	5,328	69	63	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	106	51	..	..	13,874	9,943	260	134	..	..	..	..
310—313	13	RAILWAY STATION	Adults ..	6	7	..	..	921	158	93	59	..	..	1	1
			Non-adults ..	6	8	..	..	491	176	67	41	..	..	3	1
			Total ..	12	15	..	..	1,412	334	160	100	..	..	4	2
Grand Total			Adults ..	1,284	857	7	1	49,246	30,757	512	429	37	17	5	1
			Non-adults ..	1,478	824	2	..	43,519	36,401	723	622	19	1	3	1
			Total ..	2,762	1,681	9	1	92,765	67,158	1,235	1,051	56	18	8	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of the urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of the rural population residing in villages with a population of			
Town	Village.	Town	Village	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
149,147	615	703	297	992	..	18	..	28	120	303	257

Note.—Of the 11,076 persons enumerated in Encampments, Boats and Railways, 832 are included in Delhi M. C., 8,896 in New Delhi City and 1,328 in Camp at Khanpur

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mills of the total population of each main religion who live in towns.

POPULATION	Hindu.	Ad-Dharma.	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim.	Christian.	Zoroastrian.
703	612	670	655	557	982	1,000	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by population.

CLASS OF TOWNS.	Number of Towns	Proportion to total urban population.	Number of females for 1,000 males.	Increase per cent. in the population of places classed as towns at the former of the two centuries in each sub column					Increase per cent. in the urban population of each class from 1881—1931	
				1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	(a) In places classed as towns in 1881.	(b) In the total of each class in 1931, as compared with the corresponding total in 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DELHI PROVINCE	3	1	679	+47.0	+39.7	+11.6	+8.3	+11.1	+110.8	+158.1
I. 100,000 and over	1	82	694	+37.1	+14.5	+11.6	+8.3	+11.1	+110.8	+110.8
II. 50,000—100,000	..	1	554	+93.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. 20,000—50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. 10,000—20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. 5,000—10,000	..	1	721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Under 5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Cities and Selected Towns.

CITY OR SELECTED TOWN	Population in 1931.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Population of foreign born per male.	Percentage of variation in population.					
					1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1851 to 1861.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DELHI CITY ..	365,527	23,158	624	552	+37	+15	+12	+8	+11	+111
NEW DELHI CITY ..	73,633	1,544	534	600	+95	..	..	..	..	..
SHAHJAHANPURA ..	8,202	6,120	721	471	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER III.

BIRTH-PLACE AND MIGRATION.

46. General. 47. Summary figures of birth-place. 48. Effect of migration on sex proportion. 49. Casual migration. 50. Temporary migration. 51. Periodic migration. 52. Semi-permanent migration. 53. Permanent migration. 54. Increase in the element of foreigners. 55. Occupations of immigrants. 56. Immigrants by provinces. 57. Immigrants from foreign countries. 58. Immigration by religion. 59. Emigration. 60. Immigration and the return of age. 61. Daily migration. 62. Natural population.

The figures of birth-place regarding the whole Province and the two Cities are given in Imperial Table VI.

Reference to
Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I gives detail of birth-place of immigrants by Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table II gives a classification of emigrants, though their numbers by Natural Divisions are not available. Details of migration between this Province and contiguous provinces are given in the first two subsidiary tables.

Subsidiary Table III compares the figures of birth-place for 1921 with those of 1931.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the details of migration between Delhi Province and other parts of India, the latter being grouped separately under two classes, British Territory and Federated States.

46. A reference to the General Schedule (see Appendix I to Chapter I) will show that the entry of birth-place in column 13 was one of the enquiries made at the census. If a person was born in India the district or state of birth was to be recorded, but in tabulation, for reasons of economy, the results were shown for provinces instead of by districts. In the case of persons born outside India, the country of birth was to be recorded. As a matter of fact a considerable number of persons, even educated Europeans, returned the names of counties or even parishes where they were born, and during the sorting a reference to other entries in the slips (such as mother-tongue) or occasionally to enumeration books cleared up the ambiguity regarding the country of birth.

General.

Birth-place statistics thus obtained furnish material for calculation of the "Natural Population" as indicated in the definition of this term. They also supply material for a study of migration. It is necessary here to define the different types of migration.

(1) *Casual Migration*.—Or the minor movements between adjacent villages. These affect the returns only when the villages in question happen to lie on opposite sides of the line which divides one district from another. In this type of migration females generally preponderate. It arises largely from the very common practice amongst Hindus of taking a wife from another village, and from the fact that young married women often go to their parents' home for their first confinement.

(2) *Temporary*.—Due to journeys on business, visits to places of pilgrimage and the like, and the temporary demand for labour when new roads and railways are under construction.

(3) *Periodic*.—Such as the annual migration which takes place in different tracts at harvest time, and the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads, to which, particularly in respect of this Province, may be added the annual migration to hills.

(4) *Semi-Permanent*.—When the natives of one place reside and earn their living in another, but retain their connection with their own homes, where they leave their families and to which they return at more or less regular intervals and finally in their old age.

(5) *Permanent*.—i.e., where overcrowding drives people away, or the superior attractions of some other locality induce people to settle there.

Another form of migration which is increasing is what may be called daily migration, which is the practice of living outside some large urban area and coming and going daily for business of one kind or another.

The census statistics do not distinguish between the different kinds of migration but certain aspects of the figures, if studied closely, give an indication as to the extent of each kind of migration. An attempt will be made in this Chapter to discuss the various kinds of migration to and from the Province and to estimate the extent of each.

It will be useful to mention that all the persons born outside the Province are not foreigners, for they may include some of the real inhabitants of the Province, who were born outside it. This Province is small in extent and casual migration as defined above must be considerable. In addition to this a certain number of children would be born when their parents had periodically or semi-permanently migrated from the Province to other parts of the country. At the same time it is true that some of the foreigners, who come to the Province as periodic or semi-permanent visitors, may have children born while in residence in this Province. The former though really belonging to the Province will appear in our statistics as immigrants, and the latter though in reality immigrants will appear as natives of the Province and thus be included in the native-born population. The number of such foreigners will be set off, though only to a small extent, against the number of real inhabitants born outside and the figures of birth-place after such adjustment are undoubtedly of great use in estimating the extent of the flow of population into or out of the Province.

Summary
Figures of
Birth-place.

47 From the summary figures given in the margin it will be seen that of

Birth-place	Enumerated in the Province Absolute figures.			Proportion per 10,000 of total population.			Ratio of females to 1,000 males.
	Persons.	Male	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Population	636,246	369,497	266,749	10,000	5,897	4,103	722
I—Born in Delhi Province	373,054	215,184	157,870	5,863	3,332	2,531	734
II Born elsewhere in India.	259,163	151,265	107,898	4,073	2,377	1,696	717
(A) British Territory	212,345	122,741	89,604	3,337	1,929	1,408	730
(B) States	46,818	28,524	18,294	736	449	288	641
(C) Contiguous Provinces	204,770	119,115	85,654	3,219	1,857	1,362	734
III Britain and Dominions	3,142	2,400	742	50	38	12	309
† Other foreign countries	893	649	243	14	10	4	363

* India unspecified has been included in British Territory. French and Portuguese Settlements in States.

† Unspecified parts of continents outside India have been included in other foreign countries.

the total population enumerated in Delhi Province 58.63 per cent. were born within the Province, 40.73 per cent. in the rest of India, 0.5 per cent. in other British Dominions, and 0.14 per cent. in foreign countries. The Province

has the greatest proportion of foreign-born than any other in India.

48 In the last column of the summary given above is shown the number of females per 1,000 males of the total population born in the various units. It is evident that males preponderate in the population with a 'foreign' birth-place, the women being only 717 per 1,000 males as against 722 in the total population and 734 in the case of the province-born population. We shall now try to estimate the extent of various kinds of immigrants to this Province and to its different units. The sex proportion in different kinds of migration will be noticed in due course.

49 This kind of migration though of vital importance to the persons concerned is called "casual" because it is purely the result of a demarcation

Effect of
Migration on
Sex Proportion.

Casual
Migration.

of administrative boundaries, and the migrants are quite unconscious of having done anything to deserve the epithet.

There is a considerable immigration of this type in rural areas of this Province

Birth-place.	AREA WHERE ENUMERATED.				NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.	
	Rural.		Urban.		Rural.	Urban.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within the Province ..	85,809	55,919	129,375	101,955	652	788
Contiguous provinces ..	13,902	30,409	104,213	56,252	2,187	540
Other parts of India ..	1,202	932	31,948	20,305	775	636
Foreign countries ..	605	26	2,443	951	43	389

where the Hindu Jat, Gujjar or Ahir as a rule takes a bride from outside his own village. The marginal table gives the number of males and

females born in different localities outside the Province, and enumerated in its urban and rural areas, as well as the number of females per 1,000 males in each case. It will be seen that women preponderate among the immigrants from contiguous provinces to the rural areas, the proportion being 2,187 females to 1,000 males. The reason for this is not far to seek; the wives taken from the neighbouring districts in the Punjab and the United Provinces swell the number of female immigrants. On the other hand, in urban areas the proportion of females to 1,000 males is no more than 540, indicating that many men, who come from contiguous provinces to urban areas of Delhi for trade or employment, do not bring their womenfolk with them. Evidently most of these female immigrants to towns are wives of the permanent residents. The above table is also indicative of the much larger extent of immigration in the urban area, as compared to the rural. The number of females among immigrants seems to vary inversely with the distance from which they come.

50. Numerous immigrants from the Rajputana Agency are employed as labourers in the building of the new Capital. There are nearly nine thousand persons including women and children living in a camp near *Safdar Jang*,

Temporary Migration.

Artisans and other workmen engaged in Industry, and labourers unspecified and those engaged in transport.

1	DELHI CITY.		NEW DELHI CITY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5
Total labourers and artisans in Cities..	56,870	4,489	10,453	2,884
Rajputana Agency..	6,387	695	3,911	1,978
Punjab ..	4,918	201	1,610	116
United Provinces ..	17,228	357	2,410	329

the rest being scattered over various places in the two Cities. The marginal table gives the figures by birth-place of "labourers" unspecified as well as those engaged in industry (mostly building) and transport (mostly of earth and building material), enumerated in the two Cities. The labourers from Rajputana and their dependants,

who were enumerated in New Delhi City, can safely be put down as "temporary immigrants" to the Province. Those enumerated in the Old City together with the artisans and labourers, who came into the two Cities from the Punjab and the United Provinces, are most probably periodic or semi-permanent immigrants. The number of other temporary immigrants such as tourists cannot be ascertained, but there is no doubt that in the winter their number is at the maximum.

51. There is a unique periodic migration to and from the Cities of this Province. An estimate of the amount of this migration was formed in Chapter I in the course of an attempt made to ascertain the normal summer and winter population of the two Cities. According to that estimate about 35,000 of the inhabitants of Delhi Municipality and 7,000 of the Civil Station migrate during the summer, while the number of annual migrants from New Delhi Municipality is about 40,000. If in these figures are included a number of officers and men

Periodic Migration.

of the New Cantonment and Fort, who go to the hills during the summer months, the summer migration of the Province may safely be put down as over 80,000 persons

Semi-
Permanent
Migration.

52. A great proportion of the periodic migrants comes under the category of semi-permanent immigrants to the Province. The majority of officials employed in various Government departments belong to this class, and they spend the summer in Simla and the winter in Delhi for a considerable portion of their lives, and at the end of their service they return to the province of their birth. When such persons are in Delhi, their families in many cases join them and also become semi-permanent immigrants. To the number of Government officials may be added the immigrants employed in big trading companies, railways, banks, etc

In the table in the margin are given the figures of persons employed in various Government departments and businessmen, who from the very nature of the business seem to possess a more or less permanent occupation and who have come from the different provinces of India. Most of these are semi-permanent immigrants, though many belonging to the neighbouring provinces, such as the Punjab and the United Provinces, are likely to become

Persons employed in Public Administration, Public Force, owners, managers and clerks employed in transport (including Railway, Posa and Telegraphs)

BIRTH-PLACE	Delhi City		New Delhi	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	15,732	79	8,119	29
Foreign born	7,153	54	8,415	25
Bengal	283	2	946	1
Madras	44	1	324	2
Punjab	2,940	16	3,923	5
United Provinces	2,233	22	1,560	7

permanent inhabitants and some have actually become so. To these figures are to be added dependants of those persons, and though the number of dependants was not ascertained according to the occupation of earners at this census we may safely assign 142 dependants to every 100 earners, which is the proportion borne by all the dependants to the total number of earners in the two Cities. Thus of the periodic migrants about 10,234 in Delhi City and 11,985 in New Delhi City are also semi-permanent residents.

Permanent
Migration.

53. The advantages possessed by the metropolis of India are responsible for attracting people from all parts of the world, and some of those, who come in search of livelihood settle down permanently in the Cities. At this census an attempt was made to ascertain the number of persons, who were permanent residents of the Cities. For the purposes of this enquiry all those residents were to be regarded as "permanent," who had made Delhi their home or in other words, who intended to stay there all their lives even if they were living in rented houses, and even if they temporarily absented themselves from Delhi

Where enumerated	City born	Province-born	Permanent	Born outside the province
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi City	152,931	213,759	394,484	151,568
Delhi M. C.	119,235	270,798	299,437	157,551
Civil Station N. A.	3,491	3,534	4,973	12,792
Fort	291	217	91	1,421
New Delhi City	10,251	12,292	6,778	69,470
New Delhi M. C.	8,637	11,155	6,770	53,791
New Cantonment	1,691	2,049	.	6,791

owing to service or other business. The figures obtained as a result of this enquiry appear on the flyleaf to Table VI, and are reproduced in the margin along with the statistics of birth-place. It will be seen that in both the Cities the province-born are more numerous than the city-born and that the permanent residents exceed the province-born in Old Delhi, which shows that its permanent inhabitants include some persons born in rural areas and some, born outside the Province. In the case of the Fort, New Delhi Municipality and New Cantonment, the permanent

residents are even less numerous than the city-born persons, who like the immigrants from other places seem to reside there as periodic visitors or semi-permanent immigrants.

54. The proportion of the foreign-born, enumerated at different censuses,

Birth-place.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Total Population</i> ..	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>
I.—Born in the Province ..	5,863	6,196	6,385	7,163
II.—Born in India beyond the Province ..	4,073	3,738	3,572	2,800
(i)—Contiguous provinces ..	3,219	2,866	2,522	2,055
(ii)—Non-contiguous provinces ..	854	872	1,050	745
III.—British Dominions ..	50	58	25	28
IV.—Foreign countries ..	14	8	18	9

is given in the margin. The figures of censuses prior to 1901 are not available. Those for 1901 and

Increase in the Element of Foreigners.

1911 relate to Delhi City only, and not to the Province as the figures of birth-place for areas now included in it are not available. The figures of the province-born in this case relate to the former Delhi District.

It is evident from the table that the province-born now form a smaller proportion of the total, and the immigrants from the rest of India as well as from the British Dominions and foreign countries are on the increase. This of course is due to the growing importance of the City, resulting in the increasing volume of immigration.

55. Some idea of the extent of occupations, monopolised in the Cities

Occupation.	Total Enumerated in cities.	Immigrants.	Province born.
1	2	3	4
<i>Total Earners (principal occupation both sexes)</i> ..	<i>181,558</i>	<i>92,374</i>	<i>89,184</i>
Income from rent of land ..	994	909	85
Cultivators of all kinds ..	7,037	984	6,053
Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc. ..	436	345	91
Field labourers, wood-cutters, etc. ..	1,853	1,325	528
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen ..	393	207	186
Fishing and hunting ..	124	13	111
Extraction of minerals ..	412	151	261
Industries ..	57,674	19,457	38,217
Transport ..	18,653	17,740	913
Trade ..	31,050	9,608	21,442
Public Force ..	6,615	5,053	1,562
Public Administration ..	6,940	6,336	604
Arts and professions ..	6,659	2,972	3,687
Persons living on their income ..	1,614	664	950
Domestic service ..	22,391	17,058	5,333
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified ..	7,476	916	6,560
Labourers unspecified ..	9,773	7,695	2,078
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums ..	1,464	941	523

by persons born outside the Province can be gathered from the figures given in the margin. The figures of occupations, followed by persons with a foreign birth-place, have been compiled from a special sorting of slips; the figures for the total population of the Cities have been taken from Imperial Table X. and those for the province-born have been obtained by a process of subtraction.

Occupations of Immigrants.

It will be seen that the foreign-born persons preponderate among most occupations, viz., income from the rent of land, transport, public force, public administration, domestic service, field labour, labourers unspecified, agents and managers of landed estates, and beggars and prostitutes, etc.

Big landlords from all over the country visiting Delhi in winter swell the figures of immigrants. Agents and managers of land include the Revenue Department staff as well as forest officers and employees of Horticulture Department, and naturally include a large number of foreigners like the other branches of public administration. Among the cultivators of all kinds are included over 700 persons, enumerated at the time of the census in their periodic camp as Reservists of the Army. These men were peasant proprietors of villages from the neighbouring districts of the Punjab, and "cultivating ownership" was returned as their principal means of livelihood.

Most of the field labourers, born outside the Province, follow a subsidiary occupation in their moments of leisure, and the majority of them are labourers engaged on building work, who have returned an occupation connected with agriculture in preference over their existing occupation in the City. Of these, 776 came from the United Provinces, 279 from the Punjab and 292 from the Rajputana Agency. The preponderance of the foreign-born among those employed in Public Administration or Public Force is not surprising. Among the persons employed in Public Administration are 2,213 persons born in the Punjab, 1,832 in the United Provinces and 850 in Bengal. The excess of the foreign-born in "domestic service" is due to the unique attractions possessed by the capital City. A large number of these hail from the United Provinces (9,998), the Punjab (3,699) and Rajputana Agency (1,600), a considerable number being brought by the immigrants from the provinces of their birth.

The province-born population is chiefly engaged in industry, trade and learned professions. In the last-named it is only slightly in excess of the foreign-born. The excess in various other unspecified occupations is noticeable. There is also a considerable number of cultivators, who are engaged probably in market-gardening in the suburbs of the City. On the whole the figures in the table indicate that the persons with a foreign birth-place play a conspicuous part in the economic life of the Cities.

Immigrants by Provinces

56 In the margin is given the proportion, to the total population, of immigrants
Number per 10,000 of total population (both sexes) of the Province.

Province where born	WHERE ENUMERATED.								
	PROVINCE.			URBAN.			RURAL.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United Provinces	1,826	1,134	692	1,579	1,027	552	247	107	140
Punjab	1,393	723	670	943	611	332	450	112	338
Rajputana Agency	581	350	231	553	335	218	28	15	13
Bengal	97	58	39	96	57	39	1	1	1
Bombay	36	22	14	35	21	14	1	1	1
Madras	23	13	10	23	13	10	..	..	..

largest contributor. The Punjab comes next, and the proportion of immigrants from it to rural areas exceeds even that of the United Provinces, especially in respect of women. The Presidencies send emigrants only to the Cities. The Rajputana Agency, which supplies many labourers, also sends most of them to urban areas.

Immigrants from Foreign Countries.

Birth place	Province			Urban			Rural		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Great Britain	3,107	2,385	722	2,536	1,920	716	571	565	6
Rest of Europe	29	19	10	26	19	7	3	..	3
Asia beyond India	789	603	186	771	565	166	55	74	17
America	55	17	38	55	17	38	..	..	..
Australasia	17	6	11	17	6	11	..	..	..

57. In the margin is given the absolute number of persons born in various foreign countries and enumerated in the Province and its urban and rural areas separately. It will be seen that Great Britain contributes the largest number of immigrants, the bulk of whom has been enumerated in urban areas, and but for a military camp near Tughlakabad their number in rural areas would have been negligible. The immigrants from the rest of Europe are very few indeed, while the continent of America has contributed twice as many more women than men.

58. Figures of immigrants for 1921 are not available by religion, hence no comparison is possible with those obtained at the present census. The latter, however, are being reproduced below for their general interest and for their possible utility in the future.

Immigration
by Religion.

Where enumerated.	ABSOLUTE FIGURES OF IMMIGRANTS WHO ARE													
	All Religions.		Hindu.		Muslim.		Sikh.		Jain.		Christian.		Others.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Delhi Province	151,313	108,875	99,365	77,752	44,427	21,142	3,807	1,790	952	875	5,541	4,210	158	106
Cities	136,437	75,781	85,917	50,092	41,010	19,856	3,722	1,748	926	703	4,674	3,276	188	106
Delhi City	96,098	55,070	58,929	35,419	32,449	16,301	1,986	921	825	615	2,390	1,739	119	75
Delhi M. C.	86,873	50,678	53,499	33,238	29,779	15,313	1,821	828	809	614	849	612	116	73
Civil Station	8,652	4,141	4,920	2,001	2,486	958	161	93	16	1	1,067	1,087	2	1
Fort	1,173	251	510	180	184	30	4	...	...	...	474	40	1	1
New Delhi City	39,739	20,711	26,988	14,673	8,561	3,555	1,736	827	101	89	2,281	1,537	69	31
New Delhi M. C.	34,863	18,837	24,911	13,697	6,875	2,973	1,213	681	88	75	1,677	1,377	69	31
New Cantonment	4,876	1,874	2,017	976	1,686	582	523	143	13	13	607	160	...	...
The rest of the Province	17,876	33,091	13,448	27,660	3,417	4,286	85	42	56	172	870	934	...	...
Shahdara	2,167	1,727	1,449	1,206	649	446	14	10	19	11	36	54	...	...
Rural Area	15,709	31,367	11,999	26,454	2,768	3,810	71	32	37	161	831	880	...	...

Where born.	Hindu.		Muslim.		Jain.		Christian.		Others.		The distribution by religion of the immigrants from various provinces is given in the margin.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
United Provinces ..	38,018	21,030	23,084	11,377	409	328	1,030	912	171	80	
Punjab ..	21,618	12,431	12,170	5,726	318	237	866	761	3,524	1,672	
Rajputana Agency ..	18,478	12,050	2,624	1,665	103	83	17	31	16	6	
Bengal ..	2,830	2,075	467	151	3	5	305	226	50	14	
Madras ..	699	518	29	14	4	..	116	77	..	1	
Bombay ..	902	531	207	92	26	14	172	173	71	46	
Rest of India ..	2,463	1,451	2,429	831	63	36	2,159	1,090	78	35	

Where enumerated.	BORN IN DELHI PROVINCE, 1931.			
	Persons.			
	2	3	4	
1				
Punjab	37,119	13,616	23,503	
United Provinces	15,128	5,917	9,211	
Bombay	5,314	3,879	1,435	
Bengal	2,159	1,783	376	
Rajputana Agency	1,962	1,053	909	
Ajmer-Merwara	1,169	665	504	
Central India Agency	1,113	762	351	
Hyderabad State	919	641	308	
Central Provinces and Berar	795	547	248	
Baluchistan	752	536	216	
Gwalior State	662	416	246	
N. W. F. Province	631	488	143	
Burma	503	437	66	
Other Indian Provinces	1,097	798	299	

59. The figures of emigrants from this Province, enumerated in other provinces and countries, are shown in the margin. It has to be borne in mind that some of these are the children of periodic or semi-permanent visitors and merely happened to be born in this Province. This circumstance accounts for the swelling of

Emigration.

the number of "emigrants" to the Punjab and the United Provinces; especially the latter. In the case of the Punjab and to a lesser extent the United Provinces, we find that there is an excess of female emigrants over the male, obviously resulting from the casual migration. It has already been noticed that there was a similar excess of female immigrants to this Province due to the same cause.

60. The age distribution, vital statistics and numerous other matters relating to this Province are considerably affected by migration, whatever its type. The effect of migration in its different aspects has been dealt with in various other Chapters, and here we will examine its peculiarity as a cause affecting the age constitution of the Province. The ages of immigrants to the Cities were sorted directly into age groups 0—15, 16—40, and 41 and over,

Immigration
and the
Return of
Age.

Particulars.	0—15	16—40	41 and over.
All immigrants	2,350	6,250	1,400
Total population	3,419	4,948	1,633
Province-born	4,418	3,731	1,451

and they have been subtracted from the total population of the Cities aged 0—15, 15—40, and 40 and over taken from Imperial Table VII. and in the margin the distribution

of 10,000 of each class is given. The results clearly show that persons aged 15—40 predominate among the immigrants, a fact which is responsible for raising the proportion of persons in this age-period in the case of the total population of the Cities. The number of children below 15 and persons over 40 is comparatively very small among the immigrants, and has brought down the proportion of persons in these age-periods.

Daily
Migration.

61. There is a certain number of persons who reside in Shahdara but travel daily to Delhi and back for work or business. Figures for the whole of the last decade are not available, but the Railway authorities have supplied figures of persons, who travelled by rail between the two stations during the three years 1929—31. There must of course be many, who travelled by road,

Year. 1	Shahdara to Delhi 2	Delhi to Shahdara. 3
1929 ..	277,128	269,367
1930 ..	327,563	243,944
1931 ..	362,400	260,364

but in view of the special concessions allowed by the Railway to such travellers they may be accepted as forming the bulk of daily migrants. The figures in the margin show

the yearly number of passengers of all classes travelling each way. They however include passengers who are not daily travellers. The number of persons, using lorries or *tongas* for their trips, must also be considerable, and a total daily migration of 1,500 persons from Shahdara and its neighbourhood to Delhi, by rail and road, seems to be a safe estimate.

Natural
Population.

62. Before closing the Chapter we shall discuss the Natural Population of the Province. In Section 2 of Chapter I this term was defined and it was explained that in a province like Delhi where migration plays such an important part the determination of Natural Population had no more than an academic value. The birth and death rates, which ultimately determine the natural

Particulars 1	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
Total population	638,246	369,497	268,749
Add emigrants	69,436	31,295	37,841
Deduct immigrants	263,188	154,313	108,875
Natural population	444,494	246,479	198,715

The number of females per 1,000 males—

Natural population	..	793
Actual population	..	722

population, are not governed by the local climate or other peculiarities of environment as a very considerable proportion of the population does not stay in the Province long enough to be appreciably affected by these influences. We quote the figures in the margin for what they are worth.

The sex proportion among Natural Population is greater than in the Actual Population, which is affected by migration to a large extent. The proportion of female births to 1,000 male births for the last decade is 921 for the Province and 892 for the rural areas, which are comparatively free from migration. It must be said that even in rural areas conditions have considerably changed owing to the big urbanisation which has been taking place since New Delhi came into existence.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration (actual figures in thousands).

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION WHERE ENUMERATED.	BORN IN														
	District (or Natural Division).			Other parts of the Province.			Contiguous Provinces.			Non-Contiguous Provinces.			Outside India.		
	Persons. 2	Males. 3	Females. 4	Persons. 5	Males. 6	Females. 7	Persons. 8	Males. 9	Females. 10	Persons. 11	Males. 12	Females. 13	Persons. 14	Males. 15	Females. 16
1															
DELHI ..	373	215	158	..	..	..	205	118	87	51	33	21	4	3	1
CITIES ..	163	91	72	64	36	28	157	102	55	52	32	20	3	2	1
REST OF THE PROVINCE ..	Not available			Not available			48	16	32	2	1	1	1	1	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration (actual figures in thousands).

DISTRICT OR PROVINCE.	ENUMERATED IN														
	Province.			Contiguous District or State in the Province.			Contiguous Provinces.			Non-Contiguous Provinces.			Outside India.		
	Persons. 1	Males. 2	Females. 3	Persons. 4	Males. 5	Females. 6	Persons. 7	Males. 8	Females. 9	Persons. 10	Males. 11	Females. 12	Persons. 13	Males. 14	Females. 15
1															
DELHI ..	373	215	158	..	..	..	52	19	33	17	12	5	Not available.		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between natural divisions (actual figures in thousands) compared with 1921.

NATURAL DIVISION IN WHICH BORN.	NUMBER ENUMERATED IN		
	Delhi Province.	Cities.	Rest of the Province.
1	2	3	4
DELHI PROVINCE, 1931 ..	373	227	146
DELHI PROVINCE, 1921 ..	392	..	..
CITIES, 1931 ..	..	163	..
REST OF THE PROVINCE, 1931 ..	..	64	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between the Delhi Province and other parts of India.

NOTE.—This table is divided into three parts.

PROVINCE OR STATE	Immigrants to Delhi Province.			Emigrants from Delhi Province.			Excess (+) Deficiency (-) of Immigrants over Emigrants	
1	1931. 2	1921 3	Variation. 4	1931. 5	1921 6	Variation. 7	1931. 8	1921. 9
I. TOTAL	259,163	182,485	+76,678	69,416	69,327	+89	+189,747	+113,158
II.—British Territory								
Total	212,276	140,864	+71,412	59,658	60,310	-652	+152,618	+60,554
Ajmer-Merwara	777	278	+499	1,160	2,211	-1,051	-302	-1,063
Andaman and Nicobars	..	2	-2	..	35	-35	..	-35
Assam	83	92	-9	106	96	+10	-23	-4
Baluchistan	189	42	+147	742	485	+257	-553	-413
Bengal	6,168	2,778	+3,390	2,158	1,852	+306	+4,010	+806
Bihar and Orissa	710	245	+465	309	509	-200	+401	-264
Bombay	2,275	1,019	+1,256	5,274	4,629	+645	-2,909	-3,609
Burma	84	50	+34	503	727	-224	-419	-677
Central Provinces and Berar	862	268	+594	755	692	+63	+107	-424
Madras	1,441	653	+788	Not available	216	-216	+1,441	+337
N. W. F. Province	1,753	616	+1,137	631	1,651	-1,020	+1,127	-1,035
Punjab	83,412	60,781	+22,631	37,663	32,305	+5,358	+50,747	+29,476
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	114,517	74,140	+40,377	14,916	11,843	+3,073	+99,771	+59,297
III.—Indian States.								
Total	46,897	41,621	+5,276	9,753	9,017	+736	+37,129	+32,604
Assam States	..	..	..	1	1	..	-1	-1
Baluchistan Agency Tracts	..	..	..	10	8	+2	-10	-8
Baroda	65	22	+43	350	159	+191	-285	-137
Bengal States	..	..	..	1	7	-6	-1	-7
Bihar and Orissa States	8	1	+7	80	32	+48	-45	-13
Bombay States	..	217	-217	40	257	-217	-40	-70
Central India Agency	310	305	+5	1,113	1,051	+62	-807	-719
Central Provinces States	..	61	-61	40	89	-49	-40	-29
Gwalior State	1,651	1,457	+194	662	722	-60	+989	+135
Hyderabad	278	351	-73	919	1,112	-193	-671	-761
Jammu and Kashmir	470	185	+285	83	114	-31	+387	+41
Madras States (including Cochin and Travancore).	26	6	+20	1	8	-7	+25	-2
Cochin	17	3	+14	1	..	+1	+16	+3
Travancore	4	3	+1	..	8	-8	-4	-5
Mysore	142	46	+96	132	260	-128	+10	-216
N. W. F. Province Agencies and tribal areas.	..	..	..	..	66	-66	..	-66
Punjab States	8,200	4,029	+4,171	4,051	2,860	+1,191	+1,148	+1,149
Rajputana Agency	34,051	33,729	+322	1,962	2,137	-175	+34,099	+31,592
Sikhim	..	..	..	1	..	+1	-1	..
United Provinces States	1,617	914	+703	192	71	+121	+1,465	+873
Western India States Agency	..	..	..	127	..	+127	-127	..
India Unspecified	69	225	-156	..	..	..	+73	+225
French and Portuguese Settlements	73	43	+30	..	..	..	+73	+43

CHAPTER IV.

AGE.

63. Nature of enquiry. 64. The present instructions. 65. Nature of age-returns. 66. Methods of removing defects in age statistics. 67. Effect of migration on age-returns. 68. Age distribution by sex. 69. Sex proportion at different ages. 70. Comparison to age distribution of other countries. 71. Age distribution by religion. 72. Age groups of immigrants by religion. 73. Mean age.

Absolute figures of age distribution by sex and religion for the Province and the two Cities separately are given in Imperial Table VII and those for selected castes in Imperial Table VIII. Reference to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I shows the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division for the two censuses of 1931 and 1921.

Subsidiary Table II gives the same information for main religions together with mean age of each sex.

Subsidiary Table III gives the age distribution of 1,000 of each sex for certain castes.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 for certain castes; also of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females of all ages.

Subsidiary Table V gives for the last two censuses the proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females for main religions in the Province and its Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VI shows the percentage of variation in the population at certain age-periods.

Subsidiary Tables VII and VIII give the reported birth-rate and death-rate, respectively, by sex and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table IX gives the death-rate by age-periods and sex for each year of the decade *per mille* of the population living at the same age according to the census of 1921.

Subsidiary Table X gives the actual number of deaths by main diseases for each year of the decade, as well as the ratio of deaths *per mille* of each sex for the Province, Cities and the rest of the Province.

Subsidiary Table XI shows the births and deaths since 1921, giving the ratio of female births and deaths to male births and deaths, respectively.

63. The instructions to enumerators for filling up the column of age were as follows:— Nature of Enquiry.

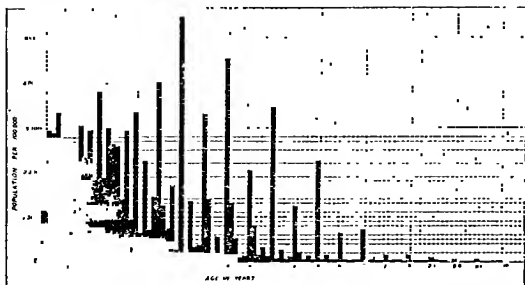
“Age is to be calculated as it will be on the 26th February 1931. Six months or more will count as a year, and less than six months will be omitted from calculation. For example, a person 20 years and 7 months old will be returned as 21, and another, aged 20 years and 5 months, will be put down as 20. For infants less than 6 months old, the entry in this column should be ‘infant,’ and for those more than six months or less than 18 months old enter the age as 1 year. Where the age given is obviously absurd, the enumerator should use his discretion and record what appears to him to be the real age.”

64. The only difference between the present instructions and those issued at all but one of the past censuses was that on the present occasion age was to be recorded according to the nearest birthday as opposed to age according to last birthday or the number of years completed. The object underlying this change was to introduce uniformity into the returns, for it was realized from past experience that a great majority of the people actually returned age according to the nearest birthday, even if the instructions were to return the completed number of years or the age according to next birthday. The Present Instructions.

65. It may be remarked that no census return, except that of infirmities, is so far removed from actual facts as the entries about age. The persons enumerated are mainly responsible for the inaccuracies which are either wilful or unintentional. To the former category belongs the world-wide practice of returning a lower age obtaining among unmarried women and to a smaller extent among elderly bachelors or widowers. When a young girl gets married, Nature of Age-returns.

and particularly when she has borne children, there is a marked tendency for her to overstate her age. Similarly elderly people of both sexes are prone to overstate their age with a view to claim the respect due to grey hair. Those who become prematurely old owing to illness would also return a higher age. The ages of young children are also incorrectly stated, though the error varies in comparatively smaller range; if a boy is robust he is given out as a year or two older than he actually is, and if sickly and of stunted growth, the parents are reluctant to give his real age. The other kind of inaccuracies, which may be termed unintentional, is due to real ignorance about age, and the extent to which these exist, particularly in the rural area, is simply staggering. A considerable number of persons past the middle age are not sure of their ages up to anything within ten years, and often return it as 40 or 50, 60 or 70 and so on. In addition to a preference for years ending in zeros or fives, the people have a partiality for even numbers. Thus there are very many more people who return their age as 12 than those who return it as 11 or 13.

The diagram below illustrates the numerical strength of the people at various ages according to actual returns. The figures for this diagram have



been obtained by the sorting of 100,000 actual returns of each sex in the Sonapat Tahsil of the Rohtak District in the Punjab, which adjoins this Province. Each vertical column represents the number of persons out of 100,000, who returned the particular age. No such sorting was done for this Province as its age distribution is greatly affected by migration, but the result of the Sonapat figures would be very similar to what may be expected in the Delhi rural area. In the Cities the number of persons at ages 30 and 40 would be still greater.

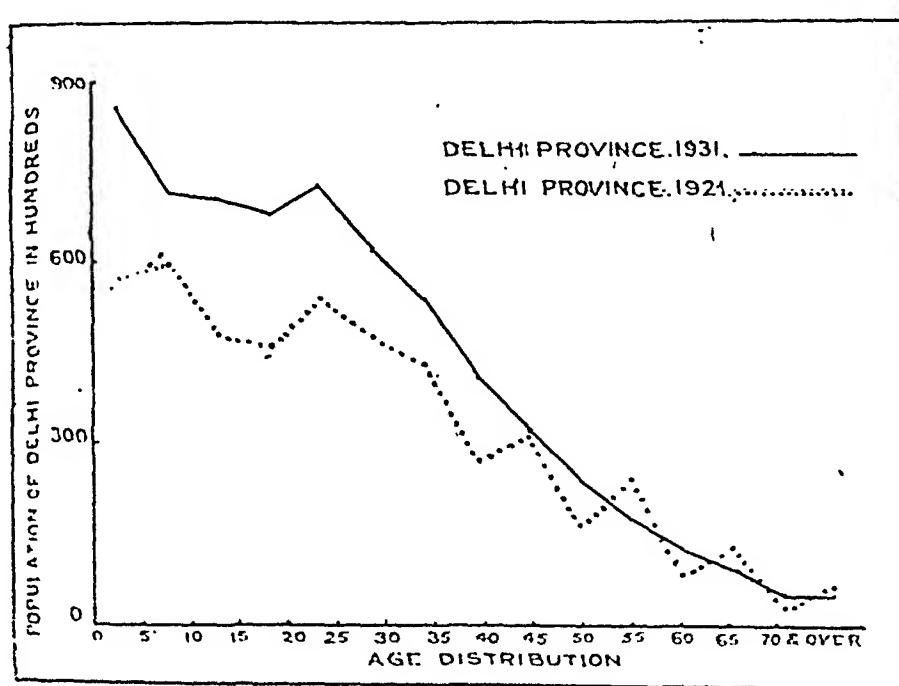
The inaccuracies regarding the return of age are not peculiar to this country. The age statistics of other countries too suffer from similar defects. Even in an enlightened country like England in 1921 "the age returns were not free from error".* The only difference is that the sources of error are different, there the age most in preference appears to be the legal age of maturity, i.e., 21, but even numbers are preferred to the odd and there is plumping on ages 30, 40, 50 and 60, as in this Province though to a lesser extent.

* General Census Report of England and Wales, 1921, p. 72.

66. Even in England where the sorting work is done by machines and the population can be distributed into annual age-periods, it is considered safer and simpler to study the figures by grouping them into quinary age-periods. By this method the defect of preference for even numbers is entirely removed while plumping on ages ending in zero and five also disappears to a large extent. This method was the one in vogue in India at all past censuses. It however succeeded only partially in eliminating the error, and the effect of plumping on ages ending in zero was still visible if an age curve was drawn and resulted in peaks at ages, which are multiples of ten, with depressions on either side. This will be evident from the diagram below, in which appears the 1921 age curve of the population along with the 1931 curve prepared by the new method.

Methods of
Removing
Defects in
Age Statistics.

At this census the actual returns of age were not sorted directly into quinary groups, but were first sorted into ternary and septenary groups and then smoothed. An example will elucidate the procedure. For instance, the actual ages returned between 7 to 23 years were first sorted into groups 7—13, 14—16, 17—23; half the number in group 14—16 with half that in group 7—13 was computed to indicate the number aged over 10 and under 15; one-half of group 14—16 with one-half of group 17—23 formed the age-group 15—20. Other quinquennial ages above 20 were compiled similarly. A different method was adopted for ages below 5 as these were tabulated for each year of age separately. The age distribution at this and the last census is shown in the diagram below.



It can be seen at a glance that the present method is a great improvement over the old one, as indicated by the smoother curve for 1931. A further smoothing of age distribution is possible by mathematical formulæ or drawing of free-hand curves but the danger arising from such methods is that an attempt to remove the abnormalities due to incorrect age returns might result in the disappearance of the genuine "scars" on the population, caused by famines or epidemics, or what in other words is a thing that really matters in such curves. The curve in the above diagram is eloquent enough regarding the improvement achieved by the smoothing of age returns, but another illustration may be given with advantage. In the

Age-group.	1921. 2	1931. 3
0—5 ..	53,808	87,706
5—10 ..	59,882	72,429

margin have been given the total 1921 figures for this Province of persons aged 0—4 and 5—9 (the age-groups then adopted) and the corresponding figures 0—5 and 5—10 for the present census. The persons aged 5—9 in 1921 were more than those aged 0—4, and similar was the case with the figures for the Punjab Province. This fact was enough in Mr. Jacob's opinion* to vouch for the inaccuracy of census figures by about 1 per cent. As a matter of fact this result was attributable to the wrong return of age and its consequent wrong grouping, arising from the sorting of the figures directly into the age-groups mentioned above. Mr Jacob, however, actually set down and discussed at length four factors which might have been responsible for the result. These were.—

- (1) An excess of immigrants who in March 1921 would be between the ages of 5 and 9, or an excess of emigrants who would in March 1921 be of the ages 0—4.
- (2) A great excess in the number of births in the years 1911—14 as compared with the births in the years 1915—20.
- (3) A differential death-rate adversely affecting the children born in the quinquennium 1915—20.
- (4) The transfer of children from the 0—4 age-group to the 5—9 age-group by mis-statement or mis-classification.

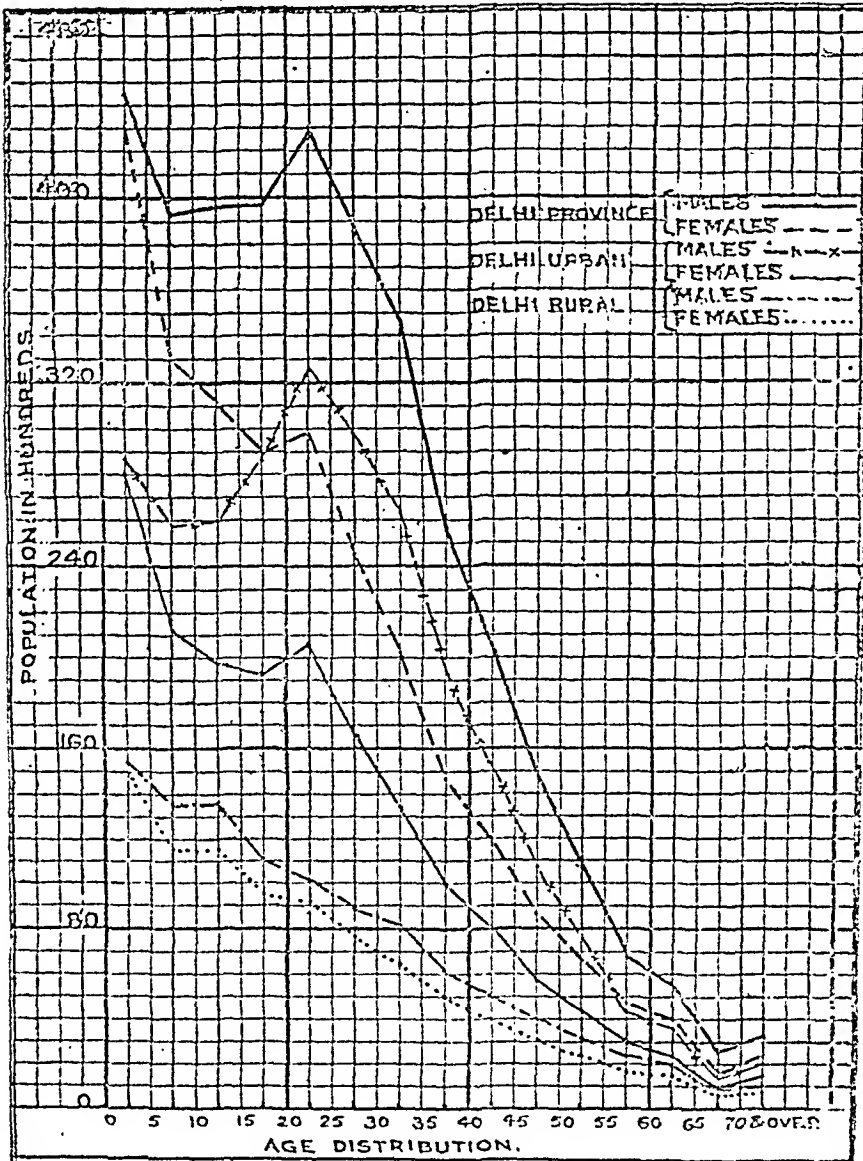
Mr Jacob refuted all these four factors as indeed the first three had only to be stated to be disbelieved, and was led to the conclusion that the error was due to the omission at the census of children below the age of 5, though why the children below 5 should be omitted in particular is not very clear. As a matter of fact the defect was due to the inclusion of all children returned at the preferential ages, 5, 6 and 8 in the age-group 5—9, while some of them were obviously younger and should have been included in ages of 0—4. An examination of the smoothed figures of 1931, however, in which the number of children aged 0—5 is greater than those aged 5—10, will show that the discrepancy between the number of persons in the two age-periods was neither due to an error in the census returns nor to the registration of births, but solely due to an uncorrected inaccuracy in the returns of age.

Effect of
Migration on
Age-Returns.

67. It may be remarked that there is a large number of persons in this Province, who are immigrants from other places. Most of these immigrants live in Cities as was observed in the last Chapter where we noticed the effect that the presence of such a large number of immigrants had on the age distribution of the population. The net result of these observations was that the population comprised a much higher proportion of persons in ages 15—40 and a comparatively small number of really aged persons and children. This has to be borne in mind when any comparison is made between the age distribution of this Province and that of any other province or country.

* Punjab Census Report, 1921, para. 51, p. 105.

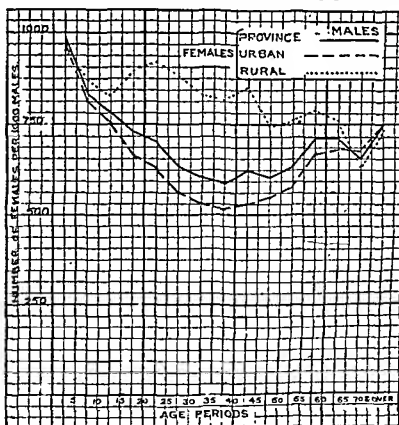
68. The curves in the diagram below show the actual age distribution of Age Distribution by Sex.



each sex for the Province and its rural and urban areas. The big hump in the curve for the urban male population is attributable to immigration. The distance between the male and female curves indicates the disparity in the sex figures, while the smaller hump in the female curve points to the lesser extent of female immigration.

Sex Proportion
at Different
Ages.

69. As already remarked, females in this Province are in great defect constituting as they do only 722 per mille of the total population. The causes of this

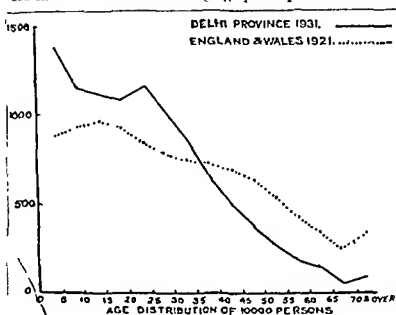


small proportion will be dealt with in the Chapter on sex. The marginal diagram, however, shows the number of females in different age-periods per 1,000 males at the same age-period for the Province as well as its urban and rural areas separately. The proportion of women is highest in youngest and oldest ages and small in the middle ages, ob-

viously due to the preponderance of male immigrants at those ages. The proportion of females in the rural area, where immigration is comparatively small, is at all ages considerably higher.

Comparison to
Age Distribu-
tion of Other
Countries.

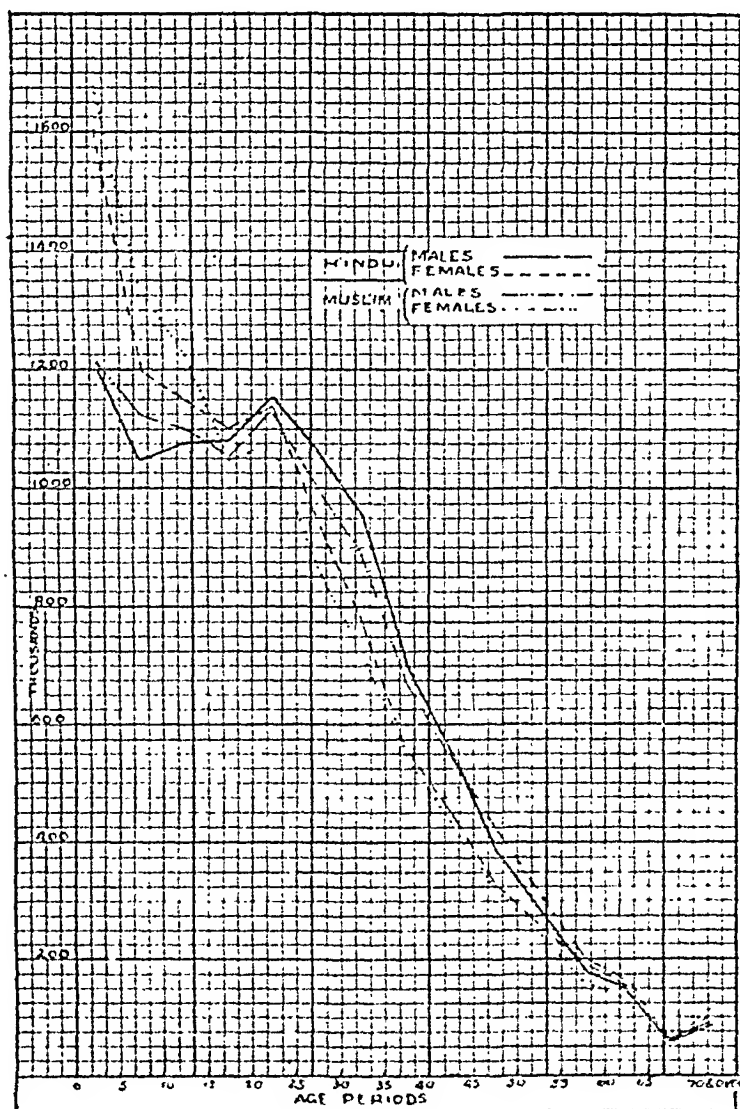
70. It is generally believed that the span of human life in tropical countries is comparatively shorter. Though this Province is situated outside the tropics, it is sufficiently close to them to be influenced by the peculiar climatic conditions. Moreover, it is situated in the interior of a large continent, and has none of the features which the latitude was capable of conferring on a locality near the sea-shore. In so far as the geographical position affects age-distribution, a



comparison of the age distribution of this Province with the latest available figures of England and Wales may be of some interest. The graph in the margin shows that in England and Wales the proportion of persons at older ages is much higher than in

this Province, which possesses a much higher proportion of children. The English curve is, moreover, not so steep, showing a comparatively smaller death-rate and longer expectation of life.

71. We may now illustrate the provincial age distribution by main religions. Age Distribu-



the age distribution of Hindus and Muslims is alike in its main characteristics.

Age Groups of
Immigrants
by Religion.

72. The figures (in hundreds) of immigrants to the Cities by religion and age are given in the margin. It is apparent that among immigrants of all the religions children and old persons are comparatively few.

Mean Age.

Religion.	0-15	16-40	41 & over.
1	2	3	4
Hindu ..	314	862	184
Muslim ..	151	369	88
Sikh ..	13	35	6
Christian.	16	46	17

73. Having discussed some of the aspects of the age distribution we might now take up the much

misunderstood question of "mean age." The mean age of a population is the average age of an individual, or in other words it is the age for a locality where the number of persons who have not attained it and of those who have passed it is equal. It does not indicate the average expectation of life, which only the Actuarial Report will determine. In a "progressive" population with a larger proportion of children of young ages—as is generally the characteristic of the Indian population—the mean age is apt to be very low. Moreover, there are as already remarked numerous errors in the return of age. It is, however, more than likely that these errors are constant from census to census and cease to be important if the population is divided into two age-periods, as done by the mean age, for the various forces operating in opposite directions would considerably counterbalance each other. Thus the mean age of the population will on a comparison with that in the past show whether the average life has become longer or shorter, or whether the proportion of children has risen or fallen.

Mean Age.

Religion.	1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS ..	23.5	24.4	22.2	25.05	25.8	24.1
Hindu ..	23.55	24.35	22.35	26.05	26.7	24.2
Muslim ..	23.35	24.4	21.8	25.1	26.0	23.9
Christian ..	24.15	24.05	23.15	24.2	24.9	23.2

have the least proportion of immigrants.

In the margin is given the mean age for the Province for the last two censuses. It is highest among Christians, who claim the largest proportion of immigrants, and lowest among Muslims, who

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in the Province and each Natural Division.

(Based on Imperial Table VII).

DELHI.					DELHI.				
Age.					Age.				
	1931.		1921.			1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
0—1 ..	275	373	310	411	Mean Age ..	24.4	22.2	25.8	24.1
1—2 ..	218	299	113	157	CITIES.				
2—3 ..	247	339	176	247	0—5 ..	1,098	1,691	901	1,325
3—4 ..	240	323	225	317	5—10 ..	982	1,215	970	1,337
4—5 ..	224	287	223	288	10—15 ..	988	1,128	914	910
Total 0—5 ..	1,201	1,621	1,047	1,420	15—20 ..	1,095	1,099	967	914
5—10 ..	1,065	1,239	1,117	1,377	20—40 ..	4,109	3,466	4,086	3,558
10—15 ..	1,074	1,176	1,013	956	40—60 ..	1,455	1,205	1,739	1,533
15—20 ..	1,075	1,086	976	927	60 and over ..	273	286	393	423
20—25 ..	1,160	1,120	1,130	1,080	REST OF THE PROVINCE.				
25—30 ..	1,047	918	1,018	915	0—5 ..	1,466	1,659	1,315	1,557
30—35 ..	934	758	938	837	5—10 ..	1,273	1,286	1,385	1,434
35—40 ..	693	558	604	506	10—15 ..	1,286	1,269	1,139	1,023
40—45 ..	551	449	678	612	15—20 ..	1,026	1,060	993	916
45—50 ..	402	330	369	315	20—40 ..	3,154	3,137	3,051	3,019
50—55 ..	296	258	481	465	40—60 ..	1,383	1,243	1,593	1,549
55—60 ..	186	181	157	147	60 and over ..	412	316	524	472
60—65 ..	153	149	258	262					
65—70 ..	72	65	59	53					
70 and over ..	88	92	122	128					

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in each main Religion.

1931.					1921.				
Age.					Age.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
ALL RELIGIONS									
0-5 ..	1,201	1,621	1,047	1,420	CHRISTIAN				
5-10 ..	1,065	1,239	1,117	1,377	0-5 ..	1,181	1,389	997	1,353
10-15 ..	1,074	1,176	1,013	956	5-10 ..	912	1,155	894	1,357
15-20 ..	1,075	1,086	976	927	10-15 ..	857	1,144	729	925
20-40 ..	3,831	3,354	3,720	3,338	15-20 ..	1,058	1,088	851	1,047
40-60 ..	1,135	1,218	1,688	1,559	20-40 ..	4,255	3,617	5,095	3,728
60 and over ..	313	296	439	443	40-60 ..	1,486	1,358	1,252	1,316
Mean Age ..	24.4	22.2	25.8	24.1	60 and over ..	271	249	251	287
					Mean Age ..	23.0	23.15	24.9	23.2
HINDU.									
0-5 ..	1,202	1,697	1,053	1,499	SIKH				
5-10 ..	1,047	1,195	1,112	1,316	0-5 ..	972	1,767	631	1,516
10-15 ..	1,077	1,155	1,015	956	5-10 ..	759	1,172	651	1,354
15-20 ..	1,081	1,103	928	900	10-15 ..	815	1,091	672	877
20-40 ..	3,874	3,408	3,724	3,356	15-20 ..	1,296	1,259	996	990
40-60 ..	1,415	1,222	1,677	1,541	20-40 ..	4,774	3,722	5,279	3,922
60 and over ..	594	319	431	452	40-60 ..	1,143	881	1,317	1,078
Mean Age ..	24.4	22.4	25.7	24.2	60 and over ..	141	198	244	283
					Mean Age ..	24.12	22.7	25.6	22.0
MUSLIM									
0-5 ..	1,214	1,672	1,061	1,453					
5-10 ..	1,123	1,338	1,164	1,454					
10-15 ..	1,099	1,253	1,044	1,013					
15-20 ..	1,056	1,049	943	841					
20-40 ..	3,624	3,217	5,542	3,247					
40-60 ..	1,473	1,198	1,774	1,536					
60 and over ..	537	295	479	456					
Mean Age ..	24.4	21.8	26.0	25.8					

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age distribution of 1,000 of each Sex in certain castes.

(Based on Imperial Table VIII).

Castes.			DELHI.													
			MALES—NUMBER per mille AGED							FEMALES—NUMBER per mille AGED						
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	AGGARWAL	(Hindu)	137	135	65	145	333	165		183	133	60	138	305	161	
2	"	(Jam)	169	147	74	129	312	178		170	165	81	135	287	162	
3	AHER	(Hindu)	162	149	72	144	331	142		207	150	69	141	290	134	
4	BAWARIA	"	174	217	174	174	217	44		..	111	..	..	536	333	
5	BRAMHAN	"	129	123	71	158	377	142		191	146	67	155	302	139	
6	CHAMAR	"	175	166	78	132	330	119		215	154	65	148	298	100	
7	"	(Ad Dharmi)	134	130	57	146	374	159		171	135	98	176	337	83	
8	"	(Christian)	217	179	65	119	291	128		220	167	77	140	291	105	
9	CHURHA	(Hindu)	193	168	67	137	320	115		235	167	71	152	283	92	
10	"	(Muslim)	132	155	67	138	397	121		228	164	64	129	333	82	
11	"	(Christian)	227	215	82	108	217	151		221	186	98	118	277	160	
12	DAGI AND KOLI	(Hindu)	147	134	66	166	387	100		209	139	77	178	310	87	
13	DHANAK	"	160	204	67	135	281	153		219	161	88	149	277	166	
14	DHORI	"	168	167	62	128	354	121		238	150	64	146	295	167	
15	"	(Muslim)	176	135	78	168	312	131		241	178	70	137	277	99	
16	GUJJAR	(Hindu)	157	159	76	144	330	134		211	158	72	139	297	123	
17	"	(Muslim)	29	149	116	246	402	58		236	109	73	182	345	55	
18	JAT	(Hindu)	171	174	81	127	294	152		197	182	81	127	273	140	
19	"	(Sikh)	85	63	68	240	460	84		195	134	66	203	316	86	
20	"	(Muslim)	158	139	82	158	342	142		220	170	77	117	278	138	
21	JHWAR	(Hindu)	125	116	66	150	418	125		200	116	68	133	308	123	
22	JULARA	"	104	145	64	151	356	120		201	136	91	123	304	113	
23	"	(Muslim)	127	174	57	134	352	156		213	169	66	134	328	100	
24	KAYASTH	(Hindu)	181	162	63	128	334	132		221	194	64	132	281	108	
25	KHATIK	"	156	133	68	151	393	102		224	136	95	168	292	85	
26	KHATRI	"	153	148	61	147	356	135		209	153	67	142	302	127	
27	"	(Sikh)	171	127	66	218	348	70		260	182	72	199	232	55	
28	KUNHAR	(Hindu)	174	155	78	127	325	141		213	154	76	146	299	122	
29	"	(Muslim)	167	167	74	55	370	167		237	263	26	..	342	132	
30	MALI	(Hindu)	124	120	67	176	373	138		145	135	78	142	323	139	
31	MEO	(Muslim)	163	155	65	159	340	118		221	161	90	140	282	106	
32	MOWAL	"	172	151	69	128	320	160		221	186	81	132	248	132	
33	NAI	(Hindu)	164	151	73	146	329	137		193	126	87	155	294	145	
34	"	(Muslim)	115	140	104	149	336	154		235	129	66	114	350	112	
35	PATHAN	"	137	141	66	162	345	149		207	176	66	135	294	129	
36	RAJPUT	(Hindu)	174	116	69	167	402	123		196	150	73	159	304	116	
37	"	(Sikh)	150	111	51	180	427	111		159	232	73	159	290	87	
38	"	(Muslim)	122	113	53	188	408	116		196	169	74	143	302	125	
39	SANSI	(Hindu)	128	184	60	137	323	154		181	73	55	164	342	145	
40	SAYAD	(Muslim)	152	163	68	143	322	152		213	173	68	135	279	132	
41	SHIKH	"	161	155	67	141	350	146		214	172	73	137	296	114	
42	TAGAR	(Hindu)	179	142	78	141	288	172		197	132	83	116	287	165	
43	"	(Muslim)	208	145	69	101	284	153		234	169	71	128	261	153	
44	TAKHNAV	(Hindu)	162	154	86	126	320	152		192	174	76	140	273	148	
45	"	(Sikh)	133	94	46	214	428	85		229	135	54	210	322	47	
46	"	(Muslim)	122	145	84	159	336	154		181	171	48	95	224	141	
47	TELI	(Hindu)	141	131	47	167	392	122		175	157	75	171	291	131	
48	"	(Muslim)	185	160	75	129	295	156		205	144	99	134	271	197	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of Children under 14 and of Persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 in certain castes ; also of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females.

Castes.	Proportion of Children both Sexes per 100		Proportion of Persons over 43 per 100 aged 14—43.		Number of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females of all ages.	Castes.	Proportion of Children both Sexes per 100		Proportion of Persons over 43 per 100 aged 14—43.		Number of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 14—43.	Married females aged 14—43.	Males.	Females.			Persons aged 14—43.	Married females aged 14—43.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 AGGARWAL (Hindu) ..	56	172	29	32	41	25 KHATIK (Hindu) ..	54	157	17	15	51
2 " (Jain) ..	64	166	35	32	41	26 KHATHI " ..	60	181	24	25	43
3 ANIL (Hindu) ..	63	187	26	27	44	27 " (Sikh) ..	60	235	11	11	41
4 BAWARIA " ..	56	200	8	60	66	28 KUMHAR (Hindu) ..	66	167	27	24	46
5 BRAHMAN " ..	50	170	23	27	43	29 " (Muslim) ..	90	285	33	36	34
6 CHAMAR " ..	60	161	22	19	48	30 MALI (Hindu) ..	47	138	22	26	48
7 " (Ad-Dharmi) ..	48	107	27	14	60	31 ME0 (Muslim) ..	64	175	21	21	46
8 " (Christian) ..	80	173	27	21	46	32 MOGHAL " ..	73	223	31	28	37
9 CHUHRA (Hindu) ..	74	101	22	18	45	33 NAI (Hindu) ..	58	241	25	27	44
10 " (Muslim) ..	61	148	20	16	46	34 " (Muslim) ..	54	140	26	21	49
11 " (Christian) ..	95	197	37	20	44	35 PATHAN " ..	59	191	26	24	43
12 DAGI & KOLI (Hindu) ..	52	152	16	16	51	36 RAJPUT (Hindu) ..	46	165	10	22	47
13 DHANAK " ..	75	168	32	21	48	37 " (Sikh) ..	48	174	17	17	45
14 DHORI " ..	68	182	22	21	46	38 " (Muslim) ..	46	165	18	24	46
15 " (Muslim) ..	49	137	24	20	43	39 SANSI (Hindu) ..	51	114	29	24	52
16 GUJJAR (Hindu) ..	63	190	24	24	44	40 SAYAD (Muslim) ..	68	205	28	27	40
17 " (Muslim) ..	28	234	8	9	63	41 SHETKH " ..	66	165	27	24	42
18 JAT (Hindu) ..	73	186	30	29	43	42 TAGAH (Hindu) ..	67	223	34	34	33
19 " (Sikh) ..	27	142	11	15	63	43 " (Muslim) ..	88	216	31	29	40
20 " (Muslim) ..	63	205	25	29	42	44 TARKHAN (Hindu) ..	66	173	29	30	44
21 JHIWAR (Hindu) ..	47	169	20	23	47	45 " (Sikh) ..	42	147	12	8	55
22 JULANA " ..	57	153	21	20	49	46 " (Muslim) ..	54	209	27	39	43
23 " (Muslim) ..	63	169	29	17	47	47 TELI (Hindu) ..	52	143	20	24	48
24 KAYASTH (Hindu) ..	74	227	25	23	38	48 " (Muslim) ..	73	188	31	21	45

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Proportion of Children under 10 and of Persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

Natural Division and Religion.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100				PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100 AGED 15—40.				Proportion of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.	
	Persons aged 15—40.		Married females aged 15—40.		1931.		1921.		1931.	1921.
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi Province ..	63	54	153	150	6	7	9	10	29	38
Hindu ..	52	53	147	146	6	7	9	10	40	39
Muslim ..	68	58	160	161	7	7	11	11	38	37
Christian ..	45	40	158	155	5	5	4	6	33	35
Jain ..	56	52	150	162	9	9	12	11	37	32
Sikh ..	37	29	141	154	2	4	4	5	45	45
Cities ..	48	45	148	157	5	6	8	9	40	40
Hindu ..	44	41	136	124	4	6	7	9	42	42
Muslim ..	56	55	165	158	7	7	10	11	38	37
Christian ..	37	27	150	144	5	6	3	5	25	21
Jain ..	63	48	144	153	8	9	11	10	34	38
Sikh ..	37	29	141	157	2	4	4	5	45	45
Rest of the Province ..	65	51	165	172	10	8	13	12	33	36
Hindu ..	67	59	164	171	10	8	13	12	33	36
Muslim ..	70	55	172	176	10	8	13	11	34	36
Christian ..	45	40	158	155	5	5	4	6	33	35
Jain ..	56	52	150	162	9	9	12	11	37	32
Sikh ..	37	29	141	154	2	4	4	5	45	45

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI
Variation in Population at certain age-periods.

Province and Natural Division.	Period.	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE +, DECREASE -).					
		All Ages.	0-10.	10-15	15-40	40-60	60 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi Province	1921-1931	+30.3	+34.9	+47.2	+36.1	+7.8	-8.2
Cities	1921-1931	+44.3	+56.5	+61.9	+48.1	+13.0	-9
Rest of the Province	1921-1931	+7.1	+7.2	+26.2	+12.0	-10.1	-15.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by Sex and Natural Divisions,
Number of births per 1,000 of total annual population.*

Year.	DELHI PROVINCE		CITIES		REST OF THE PROVINCE.		Year.	DELHI PROVINCE		CITIES		REST OF THE PROVINCE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1							1						
1921	21.7	19.9	21.0	19.9	22.8	20.0	1926	18.9	18.1	18.8	18.5	19.1	17.4
1922	21.4	19.9	20.3	19.2	23.3	21.0	1927	18.7	16.9	18.0	16.9	20.0	17.1
1923	21.6	19.4	20.1	18.5	24.3	21.0	1928	21.7	19.6	20.4	18.6	21.3	21.7
1924	21.2	19.2	20.0	18.2	23.3	20.8	1929	20.6	19.3	19.7	18.7	22.5	20.3
1925	20.0	18.3	19.0	17.6	22.0	20.2	1930	20.2	19.2	20.1	18.9	22.1	19.9

NOTE.—The record of births and deaths is not available for the Fort and hence its population has been excluded while calculating the birth-rates.

* The population is assumed to have increased in G. P. between the years 1921-31.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by Sex and Natural Divisions.
Number of deaths per 1,000 of total annual population.*

Year.	DELHI PROVINCE		CITIES		REST OF THE PROVINCE.		Year.	DELHI PROVINCE		CITIES		REST OF THE PROVINCE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1							1						
1921	28.8	36.8	28.0	40.0	30.3	31.6	1926	33.5	45.8	27.6	41.8	46.1	62.6
1922	21.9	29.1	29.3	29.9	21.9	27.9	1927	24.2	30.0	20.6	29.5	32.1	31.0
1923	22.2	32.8	29.8	42.4	37.3	44.8	1928	21.9	29.3	20.0	30.4	26.3	27.4
1924	27.7	37.5	20.8	30.6	41.7	48.5	1929	27.3	35.0	26.8	34.8	29.0	24.1
1925	24.4	31.7	19.8	28.1	33.8	37.7	1930	27.0	30.4	20.6	31.0	29.7	29.3

NOTE.—The record of births and deaths is not available for the Fort hence its population has been excluded while calculating the death-rates.

* The population is assumed to have increased in G. P. between the years 1921-31.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Reported death-rate by Sex and Age during the decade per mille living at the same age according to the Census of 1921.

DELHI PROVINCE.																						
Age.	AVERAGE OF DECADE.		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Ages	30	39	29	37	30	34	43	30	40	27	33	34	32	35	29	35	26	33	34	43	29	34
0-1	271	241	272	238	109	279	210	223	290	246	218	311	301	239	210	243	254	254	330	281	281	239
1-5	73	71	63	62	59	70	63	62	54	69	62	123	117	64	59	53	52	52	98	89	81	82
5-10	14	13	13	13	9	10	21	32	19	20	14	14	19	22	12	13	10	11	13	14	11	13
10-15	11	17	8	12	6	10	21	32	19	27	8	15	16	13	9	13	8	15	9	17	8	15
15-20	11	22	8	17	6	16	22	37	19	23	8	16	10	21	11	17	8	20	10	23	10	20
20-30	10	20	10	20	7	13	17	36	12	23	9	17	11	21	9	17	9	18	10	21	9	19
30-40	12	21	12	21	8	15	16	28	13	24	11	18	13	20	12	20	11	20	13	23	12	19
40-50	14	24	19	23	14	14	20	36	17	24	17	20	22	30	21	26	17	26	19	23	17	26
50-60	31	33	32	31	27	24	30	47	31	40	29	42	34	25	34	27	28	33	22	27	31	26
60 and over	91	112	92	111	71	87	41	102	90	120	89	112	132	105	102	108	87	102	111	119	97	104

NOTE.—Figures of population are those given in Imperial Table VII of 1921.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each Sex.

PARTICULARS.	DELHI PROVINCE.					CITIES.					REST OF THE PROVINCE.				
	ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.					ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.					ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.				
	RATIO per mille OF EACH SEX.					RATIO per mille OF EACH SEX.					RATIO per mille OF EACH SEX.				
1	2 Total.	3 Males.	4 Females.	5 Males.	6 Females.	7 Total.	8 Males.	9 Females.	10 Males.	11 Females.	12 Total.	13 Males.	14 Females.	15 Males.	16 Females.
FEVERS.															
1921	8,248	4,193	4,055	15	20	4,382	2,197	2,185	12	18	3,866	1,996	1,870	20	22
1922	6,725	3,368	3,357	12	16	3,371	1,651	1,720	9	14	3,354	1,717	1,637	17	19
1923	9,694	4,818	4,876	16	23	4,857	2,420	2,437	12	19	4,837	2,398	2,439	24	20
1924	8,042	4,050	3,992	13	18	3,572	1,752	1,820	9	13	4,470	2,298	2,172	22	25
1925	8,405	4,331	4,164	14	18	3,347	1,696	1,651	8	12	5,148	2,635	2,513	26	29
1926	12,069	6,050	6,019	19	20	4,980	2,475	2,505	11	17	7,089	3,575	3,514	34	41
1927	7,467	3,879	3,588	12	15	3,200	1,595	1,605	7	11	4,267	2,284	1,983	22	23
1928	6,544	3,333	3,211	10	13	2,924	1,448	1,476	6	9	3,620	1,885	1,735	18	20
1929	8,437	4,342	4,095	12	16	4,873	2,458	2,415	10	15	3,564	1,884	1,680	18	19
1930	6,879	3,411	3,468	10	13	3,041	1,426	1,615	6	10	3,838	1,985	1,853	19	21
PLAGUE.															
1921	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	101	121	70	..	..	24	18	6	..	..	167	103	64	..	1
1923	2,705	1,387	1,408	5	7	1,519	808	711	4	5	1,276	579	697	6	8
1924	2,436	1,151	1,285	4	6	57	39	18	..	..	2,579	1,112	1,267	11	15
1925	80	38	42	..	..	11	7	4	..	..	69	31	38	..	..
1926	228	125	103	..	..	38	26	12	..	..	190	99	91	1	1
1927	18	9	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	17	9	8	..	..
1928	6	4	2	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
1929	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SMALL-POX.															
1921	22	13	9	..	..	12	9	3	..	..	10	4	6	..	..
1922	22	10	12	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	19	8	11	..	..
1923	67	38	29	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	62	33	29	..	..
1924	129	79	50	..	..	24	15	9	..	..	105	64	41	1	..
1925	130	71	59	..	..	22	16	6	..	..	108	55	53	1	1
1926	244	141	103	..	..	27	18	9	..	..	217	123	94	1	1
1927	166	92	74	..	..	96	52	44	..	..	70	40	30	..	..
1928	514	255	259	1	1	359	169	190	1	1	155	86	69	1	1
1929	236	122	114	..	..	81	40	41	..	..	155	82	73	1	1
1930	398	195	203	1	1	379	183	196	1	1	19	12	7	..	..
CHOLERA.															
1921	635	397	238	1	1	320	202	118	1	1	315	195	120	2	1
1922	6	5	1	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1923	12	8	4	..	..	11	8	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
1924	121	61	57	..	..	22	12	10	..	..	99	52	47	1	1
1925	50	32	18	..	..	33	21	12	..	..	17	11	6	..	..
1926	18	9	9	..	..	18	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1927	16	11	5	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	12	7	5	..	..
1928	34	24	10	..	..	31	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1929	193	118	75	..	..	129	78	51	..	..	61	40	24	..	..
1930	8	2	6	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	5	..	5	..	..

CHAPTER V.

SEX.

74. General 75. Sex proportion at birth. 76. Masculinity at birth. 77. Neglect of females. 78. Death-rate by sex and age. 79. Sex ratio in natural population. 80. Comparison with other provinces and countries. 81. Sex proportion by religion. 82. Sex proportion by caste.

Reference to
Statistics

All the Imperial Tables give the detail of absolute figures for each sex separately.

The derivative results deduced from the Imperial Tables are shown in four Subsidiary Tables reproduced in the text. In addition to these, there are two Subsidiary Tables (dealing with vital statistics) given at the end of this Chapter.

Subsidiary Table V gives for the Province the actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex and year since 1911 and it gives also the ratio of female to male births as well as the proportion of female to male deaths for the same periods.

Subsidiary Table VI gives for the Province and its Natural Divisions the actual number of deaths for each sex at different ages, for each year of the decade 1921-30, with the average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.

General

74. Of the 636,246 persons enumerated in the Province there are 369,497 males and 266,749 females, or an excess of 102,748 among males. The proportion of females per 1,000 males is 722 as against 733 in 1921, the decline being due to the increasing male immigration in recent times. In the last decade males have increased by 87,720 or 31 per cent. and females by 60,074 or 29 per cent.

The proportion of females per 1,000 males, enumerated in the Province at
SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—General proportion of the sexes by localities.

LOCALITY		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DELHI PROVINCE	{ Actual population ..	722	733	793	862	861	896
	{ Natural ..	703	788	Not available			
Urban	{ Actual ..	670	672	730	817	822	861
Rural	{ Actual ..	800	845	806	913	903	932

all censuses since 1881, is given in the margin as well as the separate detail for urban and rural areas. It is apparent that the proportion of females in the

Province has been falling during the last five decades, the rate of decline having become more pronounced since 1911. The small proportion at the 1911 census was partly attributable to the plague, which prevailed during the decade preceding 1911 and was particularly fatal in the case of persons leading an indoor life, and partly to the presence in the city of a large number of males in connection with the preparation for the Coronation Darbar. For the falling proportion at subsequent censuses the reasons are not far to seek. Delhi became the capital of the Indian Empire soon after the 1911 census and its growing importance has attracted numerous immigrants, particularly labourers, businessmen, students and officials of the various Government Departments. The sex proportion in the rural area, though also on the decline, is about equal to the proportion obtaining in the adjoining districts of the Punjab and the

District.	1	Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
		2
Delhi Rural	..	860
Gurgaon	..	857
Kotlak	..	861
Meerut (U. P.)	..	839

United Provinces, as will be seen from the table in the margin. The main cause of the disparity of the sexes has been indicated and its effect was fully discussed in Chapter III. We can now take up some of the other causes responsible for the lowering of the proportion of females.

Sex Proportion at Birth.

75. It is well-known that more males are born than females. According to the record of births about 10,000 fewer girls were born in the Province during the last decade, the defect in the rural area being 4,582 and in the urban 4,301. The proportion of female births to male births in the two areas thus

comes to 892 and 938 per 1,000 male births, respectively. The yearly figures

Births in Delhi Province, Cities and the rest of the Province.

DELHI PROVINCE.				CITIES.			REST OF THE PROVINCE.		
Year.	Males.	Females.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Males.	Females.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Males.	Females.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1921 ..	10,580	9,717	918	6,380	6,029	945	4,200	3,688	878
1922 ..	10,691	9,929	928	6,380	6,042	947	4,314	3,887	901
1923 ..	11,098	9,964	898	6,556	6,051	923	4,542	3,913	862
1924 ..	11,147	10,093	905	6,772	6,178	912	4,375	3,915	895
1925 ..	10,822	10,002	924	6,605	6,174	926	4,157	3,828	921
1926 ..	10,477	10,043	959	6,841	6,727	983	3,636	3,316	912
1927 ..	10,636	9,651	907	6,892	6,375	937	3,834	3,276	854
1928 ..	12,687	11,494	906	7,993	7,304	914	4,694	4,190	893
1929 ..	12,393	11,580	931	8,018	7,601	948	4,375	3,979	909
1930 ..	12,798	11,856	926	8,461	7,969	942	4,334	3,887	897
1921-30	113,332	104,329	921	70,871	66,450	938	42,461	37,879	892

of births during the decade are given in the margin, the sex proportion being also shown. It is evident that the proportion of females at birth is higher in the urban area which is more prosperous than the rural.

76. Masculinity at the time of the first birth is borne out by the

Masculinity at Birth.

PARTICULARS.	HINDU.	MUSLIM.
Number of cases examined ..	1,833	359
Number of females first born ..	690	146
Number of males first born ..	826	170
Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born ..	835	816

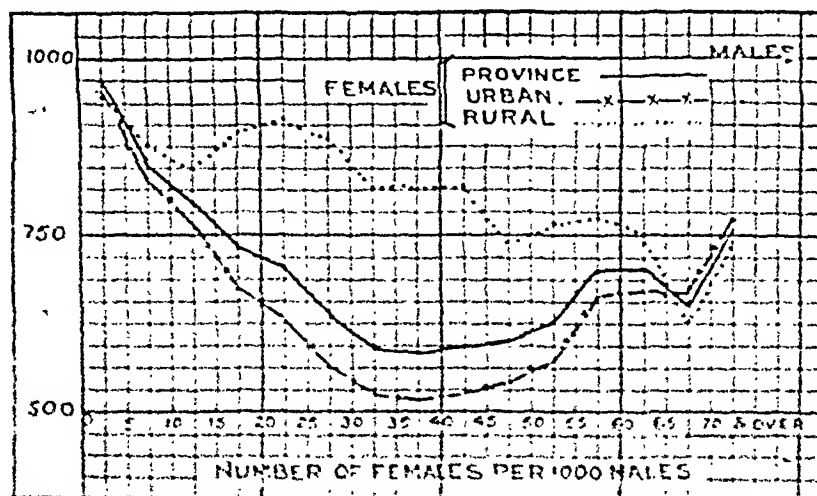
marginal table, compiled from the figures of the special enquiry, referred to at length in the next Chapter, showing the number of males and females first born. The proportion of the males first born is higher in both cases than the proportion observed among the total births.

77. The table in the margin, gives the number of females per 1,000 males

Neglect of Females.

Age.	Females per 1,000 males.	Age.	Females per 1,000 males.
1	2	1	2
0-1 ..	980	0-30	789
1-2 ..	983	30-35	587
2-3 ..	991	35-40	581
3-4 ..	972	40-45	587
4-5 ..	925	45-50	592
5-6 ..	972	50-55	630
6-10 ..	810	55-60	706
10-15 ..	791	60-65	702
15-20 ..	730	65-70	650
20-25 ..	697	70 & over	757
25-30 ..	633		

at different ages and the graph below in which two additional curves for the Natural Divisions are inserted, illustrates the same. In the age-period 0-5 the proportion of females per 1,000 males is 972 as against 926, their proportion at birth (taken from the table in paragraph 75). This may be due either to some defect in



the registration of female births or the death-rate among male children in the age-period 0-5 being higher than that among females. The figures

of the Public Health Department, which are embodied in Subsidiary Table IX of Chapter IV, lend support to the latter circumstance being the main cause. The proportion in the next quinquennial age-period 5—10 falls to 840 females per 1,000 males as opposed to 915 per 1,000 at the time of birth, indicating that girls in this age-period die in larger numbers than boys. The proportion of females goes on declining in all the higher groups till the minimum figure of 581 is reached in ages 35—40. The fact that there is a large amount of immigration resulting in the swelling of the figures of males in these ages robs the proportion of much of its value. The curve for the rural area, which is unaffected by male immigration shows a comparatively higher proportion of females at all ages, though it goes on diminishing with age showing that throughout life the death-rate among the women of this Province is higher than among men. The figures of births and deaths in the rural area are not available for the years prior to 1921, and so the subject cannot be discussed further.

Death-rate by Sex and Age

78. The number of deaths by sex and age for the last ten years is given in Subsidiary Table VI at the end of this Chapter. If we calculate the death-rate for both sexes from the 1921 figures of population we find that the average

AGE	Average death-rate per mille during the decade 1921-30	
	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Under 1 ..	271	241
1-5 ..	75	71
5-10 ..	14	15
10-15 ..	11	17
15-20 ..	11	22
20-30 ..	10	20
30-40 ..	12	21
40-50 ..	18	24
50-60 ..	33	33
60 and over ..	95	112

death-rates for males and females at different ages are as given in the margin. These figures also point to the conclusion that the death-rate is comparatively higher among boys below 5, especially those below one year, and that a little later in life the rate of female mortality rises, and in the age-period 10—15 it is nearly 50 per cent. greater than among males and in the age-periods 15—20 and 20—30 it is exactly double. In ages after 30 the rate improves

but is still considerably higher than among males. No wonder then that males are in excess in the total population, as the rate of mortality alone would cause a large disparity.

Sex Ratio in Natural Population.

79. The sex proportion in the Natural Population of the Province, *i.e.*, excluding immigrants and including emigrants, comes to 793 females per 1,000 males as against 788 *per mille* in 1921. These proportions are considerably higher than for the actual population. Such figures are not available for the Cities and the rest of the Province separately, as the number of emigrants from each is not known separately. Even as it is all those with a foreign birth-place enumerated in the Province and all those with Delhi Province as their birth-place enumerated outside it are being treated as migrants, though in a Province like Delhi many of them may not be migrants in the real sense.

Comparison with Other Provinces and Countries.

80. It is appropriate at this stage to refer to the sex proportion obtaining in some of the other provinces of India and certain foreign countries. The

Delhi	722	Central India Agency	816
Punjab	831	Ajmer Merwara ..	822
N W F Province	813	England and Wales (1931) ..	1,087
United Provinces	906	France (1921) ..	1,043
Bihar and Orissa	1,600	Holland (1930) ..	1,012
Bengal	974	Germany (1925) ..	1,067
Burma	958	Japan (1930) ..	990
Madras	1,025	Turkey (1927) ..	1,072
Bombay ..	902	U. S. A. (1930) ..	978
Central Provinces	929	Australia (1927) ..	987
Rajputana Agency	906		

figures in the margin will serve this purpose. The foreign countries with the exception of Japan, the United States of America and Australia have a preponderance of females in the population. In India, Madras is the only Province

which can stand a fair comparison with them. The population of Delhi Province

80232 79180

is mostly urban and this fact accounts for the abnormally low proportion of females to males.

81. The proportion of females to every 1,000 males in the actual population of each religion and at different age-periods for the Cities and the rest of the Province is given in Subsidiary Table II below.

Sex Proportion by Religion.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religion and Natural Divisions.

Age.	CITIES.						REST OF THE PROVINCE.					
	All religions.	Hindu.	Jain.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Christian.	All religions.	Hindu.	Jain.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	978	993	793	897	973	881	985	979	2,500	600	1,035	836
1—2	987	1,006	920	1,014	970	912	989	986	1,182	500	996	1,020
2—3	1,004	1,016	864	1,054	998	906	968	966	926	400	978	1,000
3—4	977	981	671	924	992	865	961	942	..	750	1,024	1,040
4—5	927	935	761	833	928	901	921	892	..	..	1,045	976
Total 0—5	975	987	791	910	973	893	966	955	2,065	529	1,015	966
5—10	828	811	926	786	836	1,072	862	852	767	667	911	916
10—15	764	737	833	629	779	1,226	842	834	1,102	400	867	926
15—20	672	664	890	453	679	856	882	884	1,056	700	903	746
20—25	632	627	838	450	614	656	903	923	1,233	769	888	584
25—30	563	543	727	384	597	617	868	892	862	412	807	667
Total 0—30	731	717	830	564	755	832	890	890	1,105	567	908	805
30—40	516	485	636	350	560	677	799	808	797	333	738	876
40—50	527	509	721	380	543	667	768	764	800	..	772	905
50—60	610	610	818	437	559	703	764	765	759	333	768	724
60 and over	699	752	835	765	656	830	716	729	656	..	679	545
Total 30 and over	546	529	709	385	565	688	714	779	764	269	744	825
Total all ages	669	682	787	508	690	777	854	855	959	484	857	803

The Sikhs being mostly immigrants stand lowest, while Jains have the highest proportion of females in the rural as well as in the urban area. Muslims and Christians come next, and in their case the proportion of females is higher in the rural than in the urban area, being of course due to a large amount of male emigration from the rural area. In the case of Hindus the rural proportion is practically the same as among Muslims, but in the urban area it is considerably lower, indicating that there are more immigrants among Hindus. For the different proportion of sexes at this and the last census at different ages reference may be made to Subsidiary Table III below.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last two censuses.

Age.	TOTAL PROVINCE											
	All Religions.		Hindu.		Sikh.		Jain.		Muslim.		Christian.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	973	989	983	987	972	882	765	909	947	984	1,089	858
1—2	1,019	988	970	997	786	1,000	852	967	1,194	975	794	962
2—3	1,052	991	920	993	846	1,013	1,064	877	1,146	995	916	949
3—4	1,032	972	1,069	963	2,187	916	1,088	837	932	997	984	945
4—5	944	925	916	916	562	823	1,539	916	904	944	1,045	933
Total 0—5	984	972	946	972	676	923	1,044	939	1,044	999	983	937
5—10	931	840	897	829	844	784	1,899	891	919	847	1,025	920
10—15	692	794	659	781	559	625	591	876	714	792	886	1,078
15—20	605	720	709	742	425	457	868	903	1,057	797	825	811
20—25	704	697	726	717	311	356	851	899	760	672	551	650
25—30	641	633	643	643	269	385	784	741	631	621	559	623
Total 0—30	775	789	774	744	477	574	1,379	1,090	742	776	970	1,020
30—40	679	584	628	584	254	349	759	656	652	655	657	723
40—50	619	589	634	594	339	374	704	723	649	569	678	726
50—60	701	639	725	634	358	455	600	608	649	506	794	769
Total 30 and over	749	706	777	749	497	717	1,709	732	670	677	772	789
Total 0 and over	665	600	660	647	504	582	1,257	747	639	547	692	756
Total All Ages.	733	722	737	728	406	595	134	812	736	741	652	744
Actual population	733	722	737	728	406	595	134	812	736	741	652	744
Natural population	733	722	737	728	406	595	134	812	736	741	652	744

Sex Proportion by Caste.

82. Just as the sex proportion varies in different localities, so it does in the case of each caste or tribe. Subsidiary Table IV below shows the number of females per 1,000 males for selected castes and tribes and for each religion to which they belong, at different age-periods.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected Castes and Tribes.

CASTE.	All ages	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-43	44 & over.	CASTE.	All ages	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-43	44 & over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU.								MUSLIM							
1 Aggarwal	726	961	825	678	602	628	707	26. Chohra	983	1,600	1,037	1,100	917	826	667
2 Ahir	688	879	734	654	677	604	648	27. Dhobi	768	1,049	1,000	689	629	683	579
3 Bawaria	391	-	-	-	-	-	-		199	1,625	146	125	147	171	188
4 Brahman	645	951	-	-	-	-	-		623	868	764	771	463	508	608
5 Chamar	839	1,028	-	-	-	-	-		741	1,238	721	857	745	690	429
6 Chohra	793	967	-	-	-	-	-		704	1,000	1,111	250	-	650	556
7 Dag & Koh	850	922	-	-	-	-	-		749	1,014	779	1,041	660	630	670
8 Dhanak	874	1,195	-	-	-	-	-		785	1,010	965	823	811	609	645
9 Dhobi	757	1,060	-	-	-	-	-		793	1,618	730	426	627	828	571
10 Gujjar	676	998	-	-	-	-	-		645	973	815	644	538	549	520
11 Jat	818	942	-	-	-	-	-		384	944	822	813	444	432	632
12 Jhiwar	607	971	-	-	-	-	-		738	1,033	779	743	697	638	648
13 Julaha	738	944	-	-	-	-	-		718	976	794	781	700	622	579
14 Kayasth	770	978	-	-	-	-	-		855	979	779	882	1,081	787	743
15 Khatik	656	957	-	-	-	-	-		491	731	581	278	294	472	576
16 Khatri	725	985	-	-	-	-	-		757	841	879	1,000	787	695	518
17 Kumhar	807	989	-	-	-	-	-								
18 Mali	703	1,050	-	-	-	-	-		352	811	746	342	297	242	338
19 Nai	423	498	-	-	-	-	-		573	870	825	619	622	342	473
20 Rajput	560	891	-	-	-	-	-		590	786	1,231	833	624	400	462
21 Sansi	940	1,333	-	-	-	-	-		522	898	768	618	513	372	286
22 Tegah	811	807	-	-	-	-	-								
23 Tarkhan	806	913	-	-	-	-	-		977	995	808	1,156	1,132	972	803
24 Tel	751	932	-	-	-	-	-		969	945	839	1,151	1,051	1,279	644
JAIN								AD-DHARMI							
25 Aggarwal	904	911	1,017	983	1,010	832	825	44 Chamar	785	1,000	813	1,357	941	707	410

* The figures relate almost entirely to the caste Koh, which in Delhi Province is the equivalent of Julaha, and not to the hill caste, Dag and Koh, which is confined to the Himalayas and some sub-montane districts in the Punjab.

The proportion of females among Aggarwals, especially Jain Aggarwals, is about the highest. It is fairly high among Bhangis (Chuhars), Chamars, Dhanaks, Kumhar and Hindu Jats, in other words among the indigenous castes. The proportion of females among castes having many immigrants such as Bawaria, Brahman, Nai, Muslim Gujjar or Rajput, and artisans such as Tarkhan, is comparatively very small. In all the castes on the whole the proportion is highest in younger ages, smaller in ages of child-bearing with some improvement in ages above 44. The preference among females for ages 14—16 would also seem to be indicated by the large number of cases in which the proportion is over 1,000 in this age-period.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades
1911—1920 and 1921—1930.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			Difference between columns 2 and 3 excess of latter over former + defect -	Difference between columns 5 and 6 excess of latter over former + and defect -	Difference between columns 4 and 7 excess of latter over former + and defect -	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Delhi Province (1911-1920)</i>	101,000	91,390	195,390	91,559	90,709	182,568	-6,610	-1,150	+12,522	935	987
1911 ..	8,555	8,332	17,287	11,053	11,006	22,059	-623	-617	-5,372	930	944
1912 ..	10,100	9,438	19,538	9,186	9,068	18,254	-662	-118	+1,284	934	987
1913 ..	9,180	8,681	17,861	8,174	7,703	15,877	-499	-471	+1,984	946	942
1914 ..	9,880	9,507	19,387	7,661	7,418	15,079	-373	-243	+4,308	962	968
1915 ..	10,245	9,724	19,969	6,230	5,832	12,071	-521	-407	+7,898	949	935
1916 ..	10,648	9,931	20,579	6,951	6,766	13,717	-717	-185	+6,762	933	973
1917 ..	11,393	10,589	21,982	6,860	6,160	13,620	-804	-100	+8,362	929	985
1918 ..	10,420	9,548	19,968	18,629	20,354	38,953	-872	+1,725	-10,015	916	1,093
1919 ..	9,093	9,093	19,086	8,857	8,644	17,501	-900	-213	+1,585	910	976
1920 ..	10,186	9,547	19,733	7,619	7,158	14,807	-638	-491	+4,926	937	936
<i>Delhi Province (1921-1930)</i>	113,332	104,329	217,661	84,142	80,387	164,529	-2,005	-3,755	+53,132	921	955
1921 ..	10,580	9,717	20,297	8,095	7,546	15,611	-863	-549	+1,656	918	932
1922 ..	10,694	9,029	20,623	6,319	6,153	12,472	-765	166	+8,151	928	974
1923 ..	11,095	9,961	21,062	9,586	9,384	18,970	-1,134	-202	+2,092	898	979
1924 ..	11,147	10,093	21,240	8,481	8,324	16,805	-1,054	-157	+4,435	905	981
1925 ..	10,822	10,092	20,824	7,637	7,212	14,819	-820	-425	+5,975	924	944
1926 ..	10,477	10,013	20,520	10,785	10,671	21,456	-434	-114	-936	959	959
1927 ..	10,636	9,651	20,287	7,988	7,189	15,177	-985	-799	-5,110	907	930
1928 ..	12,687	11,494	21,181	7,437	7,188	14,625	-1,193	-249	+6,556	906	967
1929 ..	12,393	11,580	23,973	9,578	8,839	18,417	-813	-739	+5,556	934	923
1930 ..	12,798	11,856	24,654	8,236	7,881	16,117	-942	-355	+8,537	926	957

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		Total		Average number of	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
8,095	7,516	6,319	6,153	9,586	9,354	5,481	8,324	7,637	7,212	10,355	10,571	7,918	7,159	7,123	7,202	9,578	8,839	8,235	7,851	61,228	80,301	1	
2,387	2,022	2,037	1,691	2,444	2,039	2,035	1,777	2,118	3,857	2,745	2,583	2,083	1,786	2,456	2,155	2,878	2,390	2,492	2,202	23,700	20,504	1	
1,310	1,301	1,228	1,216	1,445	1,313	1,296	1,136	1,431	1,369	2,533	2,446	1,317	1,227	1,143	1,089	2,011	1,863	1,748	1,714	15,862	14,701	1	
414	366	283	284	672	706	588	559	440	402	589	615	373	368	310	319	423	393	350	356	4,412	4,367	1	
241	239	178	203	589	634	538	535	239	293	439	294	264	263	230	299	267	316	219	293	3,224	3,401	1	
230	321	146	305	594	715	614	631	224	314	275	447	300	324	224	382	275	433	264	385	3,046	4,257	1	
649	824	425	612	1,027	1,234	741	936	553	707	704	869	569	688	528	729	604	857	539	776	6,359	8,232	1	
540	582	311	403	692	720	583	662	476	492	383	713	543	558	463	549	568	611	503	522	5,292	5,812	1	
574	490	408	347	577	579	513	463	491	379	661	578	619	600	499	391	560	439	507	384	5,409	4,539	1	
584	394	392	301	550	511	564	509	532	372	682	507	637	488	492	357	588	400	481	323	5,802	4,162	1	
1,136	1,017	881	739	996	974	1,112	1,096	1,103	1,029	1,636	1,519	1,263	989	1,078	912	1,374	1,077	1,113	924	11,692	10,276	1	
5,080	4,876	3,315	3,791	5,811	5,564	4,224	4,164	4,155	3,966	6,101	6,015	4,641	4,455	4,674	4,793	6,515	6,143	5,200	5,219	50,217	42,216	1	
1,557	1,300	1,285	1,027	1,521	1,269	1,193	1,067	1,247	1,081	1,663	1,516	1,342	1,230	1,046	1,496	2,010	1,727	1,606	1,453	15,000	13,187	1	
818	876	732	754	847	710	714	619	694	617	1,435	1,338	832	771	744	765	1,502	1,413	1,032	3,045	9,390	8,905	1	
212	195	121	132	364	390	234	194	177	171	270	319	201	222	176	191	283	269	233	260	2,301	2,350	1	
127	169	82	123	363	374	192	189	88	168	250	125	128	179	101	193	158	275	140	231	1,633	2,199	1	
135	226	94	223	497	523	247	358	129	211	146	284	214	229	135	273	176	332	176	309	1,850	2,937	1	
426	600	257	469	636	827	326	493	337	485	442	578	323	432	333	322	430	611	376	557	3,896	5,544	1	
341	354	201	254	432	398	245	272	286	276	305	428	285	335	253	325	359	436	339	369	3,044	3,430	1	
351	266	237	298	329	287	213	170	296	205	379	293	326	275	294	227	356	274	328	229	3,082	2,422	1	
358	219	224	170	329	265	209	185	293	167	325	210	301	211	294	166	358	224	291	290	2,974	2,050	1	
685	677	539	480	567	527	633	613	627	591	939	994	689	583	694	637	863	732	679	606	6,947	6,519	1	
3,015	2,670	2,504	2,352	3,775	3,320	4,217	4,160	3,454	3,246	4,781	4,516	3,347	2,704	2,749	2,409	3,063	2,426	3,036	2,632	31,011	31,055	1	
830	722	752	666	923	779	839	710	901	776	1,080	1,037	741	556	810	659	845	663	680	749	8,610	7,317	1	
482	425	436	492	598	603	582	517	737	731	1,118	1,108	605	434	399	324	539	450	716	669	6,172	5,793	1	
172	163	159	152	304	315	334	394	263	231	319	296	172	146	134	128	140	124	117	96	2,138	2,017	1	
114	79	94	78	226	290	346	346	151	122	209	169	136	81	125	106	109	71	79	64	1,591	1,282	1	
95	85	62	62	187	192	267	273	104	103	129	163	85	95	89	109	99	81	88	77	1,196	1,270	1	
323	224	168	203	371	407	415	463	216	222	272	311	216	236	197	297	174	216	183	219	2,463	2,704	1	
199	223	140	149	290	322	346	339	190	222	278	255	258	225	210	226	299	205	164	162	2,214	2,412	1	
223	214	151	139	218	292	300	295	195	173	322	291	293	227	295	164	204	165	179	153	2,239	2,117	1	
226	175	165	131	221	245	355	324	217	205	337	267	436	277	198	191	230	176	199	127	2,024	2,112	1	
451	439	322	270	433	407	459	453	480	438	697	625	574	496	381	295	511	345	434	318	4,745	3,927	1	

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL CONDITION.

83. Introductory. 84. Age at marriage. 85. Age of marriage by religion. 86. Special enquiry into fertility. 87. Proportion of sterility. 88. Size of family correlated to age of wife at marriage. 89. Size of family correlated to the duration of marriage. 90. Married. 91. The widowed. 92. Proportion of widows among important castes.

Imperial Table VII gives the detail of absolute figures for each civil condition according to age for the whole Province and each city. Reference to Statistics.

Imperial Table VIII gives the same information though with slightly different age-groups as Imperial Table VII for selected castes for the whole Province.

Subsidiary Table I gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-periods at each of the last two censuses.

Subsidiary Table II gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and Natural Division.

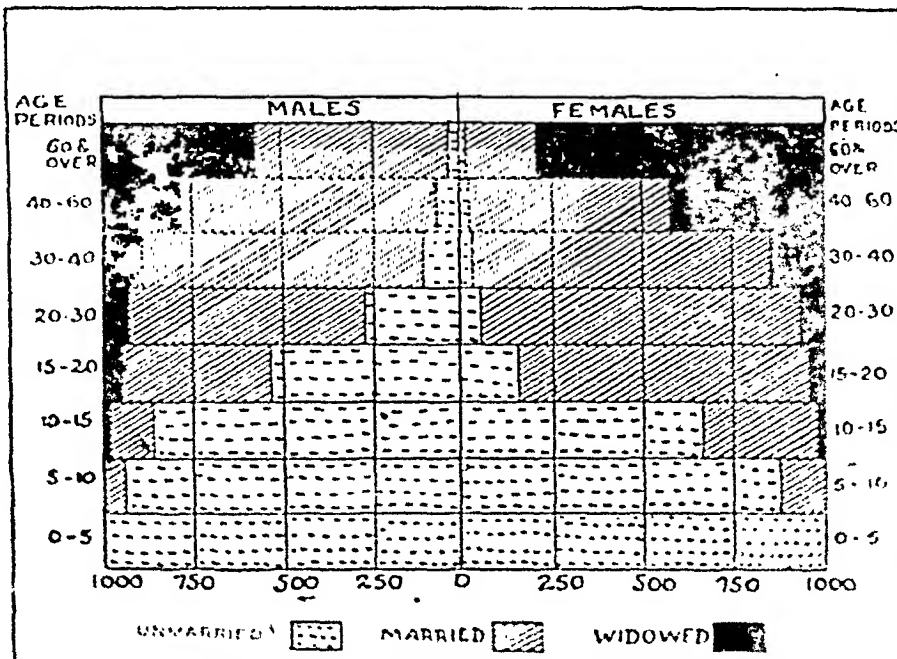
Subsidiary Table III gives distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion for the whole Province.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages for each religion and Natural Division.

Subsidiary Table V gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes for the whole Province.

Statistics obtained at a special enquiry into marriage and fertility are reproduced in the text (according to Census Commissioner for India's instructions).

83. This Chapter deals with the marital condition of the population or in other words it sets forth how many persons enumerated in the Province are unmarried, married or widowed. The statistics that give absolute and derivative figures on the subject are referred to above. It will be suitable to refer first of all to the distribution according to civil condition of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-period. The diagram below illustrates such a distribu- Introductory.



Civil Condition per mille of each sex at each age-period

tion. Among other things it shows that after the age of 15 very few girls remain unmarried, and after 40 about half the women become widows. A somewhat larger proportion of males remains unmarried throughout life while the proportion of widowers among them is smaller. There is a fair proportion of males even above the age of 30 remaining unmarried. These facts point to the conclusion that females in the Province are fewer than males, and unlike

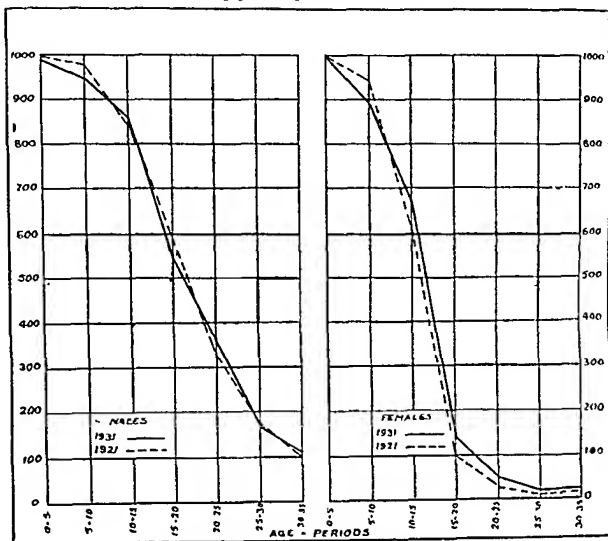
Increase or Decrease per cent. during the decade 1921-1931.

Age-group. 1	Total.		UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages	31.2	29.1	37.4	40.5	31.5	29.1	1.8	3.5
0-5	50.8	47.4	50.8	47.3	147.7	161.9	..	..
5-10	25.2	16.3	21.6	9.7	207.9	135.5	45.0	-41.9
10-15	39.1	58.8	41.4	75.0	28.1	34.4	-13.5	-13.0
15-20	44.4	51.3	32.9	129.0	64.1	44.3	15.7	1.7
20-25	34.6	33.9	51.0	161.0	31.8	32.6	-22.0	-15.0
25-30	31.1	29.5	29.8	67.6	35.1	29.3	-0.8	23.9
30-40	33.4	26.6	39.7	41.0	42.1	25.1	13.9	34.8
40 and over	7.8	-0.7	24.4	1.8	9.5	-0.9	0.8	-2.2

the biggest increase is among the unmarried, mainly due to the increase in the total population. The married of both sexes have increased almost in exact proportion to the rise in total population. The smallest increase is to be met with in the case of the widowed, and this in view of the larger increase in the population is in reality a decrease.

Age at
Marriage.

84. The variations in the number of the unmarried and of those in the two other civil conditions are best examined with the help of the diagram give below, which shows the population *per mille* of each sex in these civil conditions



The proportion per mille of each sex who are unmarried, 1921-1931.

at this and the last census. In the case of both sexes we find that there is a lesser proportion of the unmarried under the age of 10 than in 1921, while their

number at the ages of 10—15 is now greater. Among males those aged 15—20 comprise fewer bachelors, while among females of all ages from 15 to 30 the number of the unmarried is now larger. The male curves of the two censuses cross each other at alternate quinquennia. Before we rush to the conclusion that the age of females at marriage has really risen it has to be remembered that the entries of civil condition which are combined with those of age have been slightly affected by the process of smoothing referred to in paragraph 66 of Chapter IV. Briefly put, the result of that process has been to show more married persons in very young ages, too many widowed round about the age-period 15—20 and more unmarried at ages when very few of them are left unmarried, that is in the case of females of ages over 15. This is because the number of persons included in the original septenary and ternary age-groups contains a larger number, for instance, of married persons at higher ages than at the lower, and the smoothing which divided the number equally gives higher figures for the lower quinquennial groups. The table below shows the unsmoothed figures of age and civil condition for the Province as a whole.

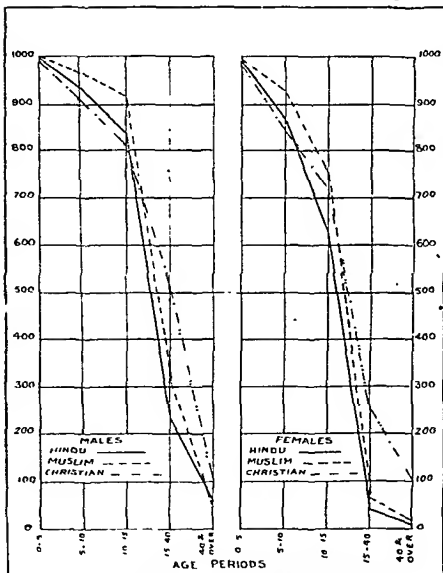
Unsmoothed figures by Civil Condition and Age.

Age-periods.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—3	63,808	32,063	31,745	6	3	3	..	..	..
4—6	47,451	24,708	22,746	339	111	228	9	9	..
7—13	86,114	50,188	36,226	10,485	3,609	6,876	157	107	50
14—16	24,303	18,420	5,883	20,337	6,789	13,548	417	253	164
17—23	26,888	21,558	5,330	63,211	27,877	35,334	2,193	1,517	676
24—26	7,661	7,236	425	42,933	22,809	20,124	2,561	1,723	838
27—33	6,258	5,811	447	61,267	36,237	25,030	5,693	3,515	2,178
34—36	2,195	2,012	183	29,979	18,981	10,998	1,659	2,363	1,699
37—43	2,218	2,022	196	31,323	22,015	12,278	8,213	2,823	4,420
44—46	859	782	77	11,359	9,797	1,562	1,677	2,275	2,192
47—53	890	808	82	16,895	11,933	4,962	9,631	4,129	5,502
54—56	317	271	46	4,591	3,009	1,402	3,391	1,613	1,778
57—63	124	396	28	6,885	5,127	1,758	7,891	3,197	4,694
64—66	87	78	9	1,891	1,399	492	2,295	1,119	1,086
67—73	122	118	4	1,581	1,277	304	3,025	1,315	1,679
74 and over	78	76	2	917	751	166	2,335	1,012	1,294
Total	269,976	159,585	109,795	599,816	311,811	287,965	36,174	28,966	28,187

An examination of the figures on the lines indicated below will clearly bring out the effect of smoothing. There are 6,876 females shown as married in age-group 7—13. There is hardly any doubt that the majority of these are nearer the age of 13 than 7. If there had been a direct sorting of ages at this census as in 1921 these entries would have been shown in the age-group 10—14, but as these figures were halved on this occasion 3,438 married females were transferred to the age-group 5—10, and these when worked out to give the proportion $\frac{1}{2}$ of the married in age-group 5—10 yielded a higher figure than that for 1921.

Age of
Marriage
by Reli-
gion

85 The diagram in the margin shows for each religion the proportion



per mille of the population remaining unmarried at different ages. The age at marriage is higher among Muslim females than among the Hindu, while fewest Christian females get married below 15. The universality of marriage both among Hindus

The proportion of unmarried per 1,000 of each age-period by religion.

and Muslims is clearly brought out.

Special
Enquiry into
Fertility

86. At this census a special enquiry was made into marriage and fertility, the number of families examined being 2,246. In the table below is shown a distribution of all couples according to the occupation of the husband and the number of children born and surviving in each case.

TABLE 11.—Size of Families by Occupation of Husband.

Particulars.	Total.	Income from rent of land, buildings, etc.	Cultivating proprietors, cultivators, tenants, etc.	Field labourers.	Other labourers.	Domestic service.	Military service.	Riding, herding, husbandry, etc.	Artisans, mechanics, etc.	Traders, contractors, etc.	Artisans.	Washing and dyeing.	Tanning and shoe-making.	Weaving.	Digging.	Sweeping.	Others.
Number of families examined	2,246	7	626	42	211	597	12	15	16	168	151	16	47	9	1	14	337
Total number of children born	7,932	37	2,135	138	756	2,573	4	5	34	482	481	77	153	29	3	34	1,008
Average per 100 families	352	329	341	329	358	431	200	256	213	287	300	481	326	322	300	271	294
Number of children surviving	5,293	16	1,431	74	537	1,714	4	4	19	328	300	36	63	18	2	21	724
Proportion of surviving to total 1,000 born	668	432	670	536	710	668	1,000	806	559	600	602	475	425	621	400	523	720

We find that leaving aside the categories sparsely represented in the table the greatest number of children are born to domestic servants. The survival rate is highest among "other labourers," traders being next in this respect. Further comment is hardly called for.

The table in the margin shows the number of Hindu and Muslim families

TABLE III.—Size of families by caste or religion of family.

Religion.	Number of families examined.	Total number of children born.	Average per 100 families.	Number of children surviving.	Proportion of survi- ving to 1,000 born.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH WIFE MARRIED AT						NUMBER PER 1,000 WIVES MARRIED AT DIFFERENT AGES					
						0-12	13-14	15-19	20-29	30 and over.	0-12	13-14	15-19	20-29	30 and over.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
All Reli- gions ..	2,216	7,932	353	5,298	668	511	451	991	274	16	228	202	441	122	7		
Hindu ..	1,833	6,216	341	4,241	679	432	378	802	209	12	236	206	437	114	7		
Muslim ..	359	1,512	421	935	618	73	70	160	53	3	203	195	446	148	8		

separately with the number of children born and surviving and the number of wives married at different

ages. It would appear that Muslims have more children per 100 wives than Hindus, while the survival rate is higher among the latter. The age of marriage is lower among Hindus than among Muslims, most Muslim women getting married after 15.

87. The table below shows the fertile and sterile marriages in the case of wives married at different ages and with different durations.

Proportion of Sterility.

TABLE V.—Proportion of fertile and sterile marriages.

AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.	0-12					13-14					15-19					20-29					30 AND OVER.					Total.
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15 and over.	Total.	0-4	5-9	10-14	15 and over.	Total.	0-4	5-9	10-14	15 and over.	Total.	0-4	5-9	10-14	15 and over.	Total.	0-4	5-9	10-14	15 and over.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
All Religions { Fertile	7	63	82	281	436	37	95	100	155	387	79	198	200	417	891	26	10	46	156	262	1	4	...	9	14	1,993
{ Sterile	26	28	8	15	75	19	11	3	4	67	51	21	9	15	97	8	1	2	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	253
Hindu { Fertile	6	51	65	230	361	33	76	82	125	316	59	162	165	337	723	11	25	38	130	204	1	3	...	5	12	1,616
{ Sterile	26	27	7	11	71	15	11	4	62	13	21	6	9	79	3	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Muslim { Fertile	1	11	15	42	69	3	15	18	29	65	13	31	26	72	142	7	12	4	25	48	1	...	...	...	...	335
{ Sterile	...	1	1	2	4	4	...	1	...	6	8	3	3	4	18	3	...	1	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	34

To take the case of the ages 15-19 of wife at marriage—a period when most of the women seem to become married—we find that after a 15 years' duration there are only 13 cases of sterility as compared with 417 of fertility, and for a duration of 10 to 14 years the percentage of sterility only rises to about 4½. It is thus apparent that a very high percentage of Indian families is fertile.

88. The table in the margin shows by religion the number of wives married

Size of Family Correlated to Age of Wife at Marriage.

TABLE IV.—Average size of family correlated with age of wife at marriage.

Religion.	Age of wife at marriage.	0-12					Total all Ages.
		3	4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	Number of families ..	511	451	991	274	16	2,245
	Number of children born ..	1,699	1,478	3,553	1,149	62	7,341
	Average per 100 families ..	332	326	359	416	388	373
	Number of children surviving ..	1,191	975	2,339	769	42	5,295
	Average per 100 families ..	233	215	256	277	263	255
Hindu	Number of families ..	432	378	802	209	12	1,633
	Number of children born ..	1,323	1,168	2,781	914	69	6,255
	Average per 100 families ..	306	299	347	437	589	341
	Number of children surviving ..	937	775	1,848	623	46	4,231
	Average per 100 families ..	222	204	230	298	383	251
Muslim	Number of families ..	72	70	160	53	3	358
	Number of children born ..	356	283	472	197	1	1,312
	Average per 100 families ..	488	409	421	379	33	421
	Number of children surviving ..	219	181	423	111	1	835
	Average per 100 families ..	304	259	264	209	33	265

at different ages, the children born and surviving per 100 wives. The marriage for the purposes of the enquiry was to be reckoned from the time when the wife took up residence with the husband. The formal

marriage takes place in many cases when the bride is very young, and as a rule she goes to live with her husband on attaining puberty. The highest number of children per 100 wives is found in the case of those who were married between 15 and 19 years of age, and there is nothing unexpected about this.

Size of Family
Correlated to
the Duration
of Marriage.

89 In the last of the fertility tables, which is given in the margin, all the families have been divided according to the duration of marriage. The only

TABLE VI.—Duration of marriage correlated with caste or religion of family (Provincial Summary).

Duration of marriage		Under 10	10 years	Between 11—19	20—31	32	33 and over.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	Number of families	744	151	672	566	16	97
	Number of children born	1,067	419	2,635	3,061	110	640
	Average number of children per 100 families	143	277	392	541	684	660
Hindu	Number of families	604	124	548	463	12	82
	Number of children born	799	333	2,090	2,324	84	518
	Average number of children per 100 families	132	269	381	524	700	629
Muslim	Number of families	119	22	108	98	4	12
	Number of children born	223	70	476	609	26	108
	Average number of children per 100 families	194	318	441	621	650	900

remarkable thing brought out by the figures is the meagre number of marriages with long durations, a feature which is probably mainly due to the shorter span of life in India. Another important conclusion which may be drawn is that on an average 100 wives married for over thirty years, or in other words for the best part of their lives, get about 600 children.

The number of children seems to increase directly with the length of duration.

Married.

90 There are, according to Imperial Table VII, 171,844 males and 137,975 females returned as married in the Province. The figures for urban and rural

Married	Urban area	Rural area
1	2	3
Total	216,472	93,347
Males	126,053	43,749
Females	90,417	47,598

areas are given in the margin, and show an excess of married males in the urban and of married females in the rural area. The difference is due, of course, to the different types of the population. In the case of towns the population is made up of a large number of immigrants, among whom males predominate. On the other hand in the rural area females are in excess owing to emigration of males, mainly to the cities.

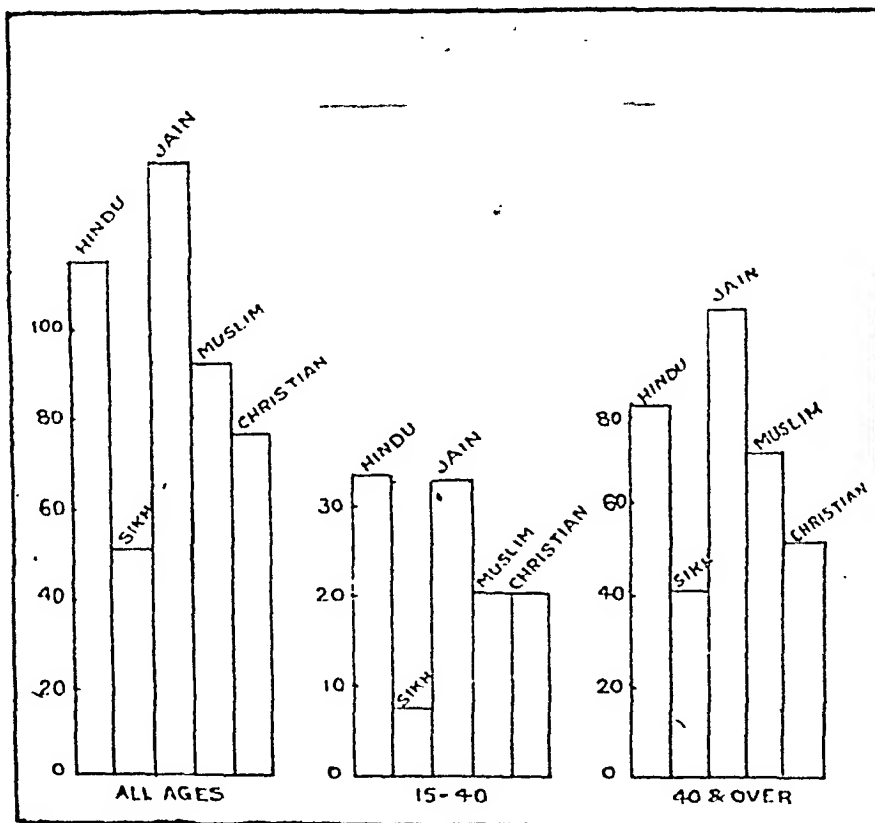
The proportion of the married among those in the reproductive period is given in the margin for different religions. The proportion is highest among Ad Dharmis for both sexes and least among Zoroastrians (Parsis). There are not many Jews in the Province, but of them all aged 15—40 are married. Among Christians the proportion of the married is low, while among the remaining religions it does not vary much.

Showing percentage of the married among those aged 15—40 belonging to different religions.

Religion	Males	Females
1	2	3
All Religions	7.6	3.5
Hindus	7.9	4.9
Ad Dharmis	97	99
Sikhs	6.5	10
Jains	6.8	8.3
Buddhists	6.1	10.0
Zoroastrian	4.1	4.6
Muslim	8.3	8.9
Christian	4.6	7.0
Jew	100	100

91. The diagram below shows the proportion of widows among different religions by main age-periods. The proportion is high among Jains

The Widowed.



The number of widows per 1,000 of female population of each age-period.

(136 per mille) and Hindus (115 per mille), while it is also fairly large among Muslims (92 per mille), but among Christians and Sikhs, who are mainly immigrants, it is below 80 and 60 per mille, respectively.

The figures in the margin show the proportion of widows in urban and rural areas. There are comparatively more widows in the rural area. The immigrants to the urban area bringing their families with them usually do not bring their old mothers and aunts, and thus they are rarely accompanied by widows.

92. The table in the margin show the proportion of widows per 1,000 females for some important castes.

Proportion of Widows Among Important Castes.

Proportion of widows per 1,000 females.			Proportion of widows per 1,000 females.		
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Acervaal (Hindu) ..	154	13	Jhovar (Hindu) ..	100
2	Ahr ..	110	14	Julaka ..	99
3	Brahman ..	157	15	Kayasth ..	102
4	Chamr ..	97	16	Khatik ..	75
5	Chamar (Ad-Dharm) ..	47	17	Kumbhar ..	97
6	Chamar (Christian) ..	91	18	Mali ..	128
7	Dhansi (Hindu) ..	83	19	Moghal (Moslem) ..	101
8	Dzari and Koli ..	85	20	Rajput (Hindu) ..	100
9	Dhanak ..	91	21	Rajput (Moslem) ..	97
10	Dholi ..	84	22	Sayad ..	105
11	Gujjar ..	125	23	Shahi ..	92
12	Jat ..	114			

Among Hindus, Brahmans and Aggarwals have the highest proportion of widows. The Sayads and Moghals have a fairly high proportion, as also the

agricultural classes, such as Jat, Gujjar, Ahr and Mali, who are Hindus, while Jhiwar, Julaka, Bhangli, Chamar, etc., have a particularly small proportion. The obvious conclusion is that the proportion of widows is comparatively high in well-to-do families, which deprives widow-marrage.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and Main age-period at each of the last two censuses.

RELIGION AND AGE.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.			Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.		1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	
All Religions														
0-5 ..	929	929	1	1	..	..		997	999	3	1	..	..
5-10 ..	951	930	47	19	2	1		892	945	107	53	1	2	
10-15 ..	864	850	131	142	5	8		671	609	326	335	3	6	
15-20 ..	541	585	437	381	22	23		142	94	814	835	14	21	
20-40 ..	200	190	727	714	73	96		25	16	894	900	31	84	
40-60 ..	53	50	725	718	217	232		10	8	652	653	433	439	
60 and over ..	41	39	517	516	442	415		4	10	215	214	731	776	
HINDU														
0-5 ..	999	908	1	1	..	..		997	998	3	1	..	..
5-10 ..	942	976	57	22	1	2		871	939	128	60	1	1	
10-15 ..	840	823	133	163	5	8		624	542	372	431	4	7	
15-20 ..	496	520	499	439	25	32		106	53	878	924	16	23	
20-40 ..	176	163	745	727	70	110		18	8	800	809	92	93	
40-60 ..	63	55	699	676	248	269		6	4	626	625	468	471	
60 and over ..	42	45	450	463	508	492		3	7	203	192	794	801	
MUSLIM														
0-5 ..	908	1,000	2	..	..	..		908	908	2	2	..	..
5-10 ..	970	990	29	10	1	..		927	960	72	38	1	2	
10-15 ..	911	919	86	78	3	3		749	747	248	240	3	4	
15-20 ..	635	723	347	259	18	18		185	169	802	814	17	17	
20-40 ..	224	204	711	725	65	71		24	20	914	920	62	60	
40-60 ..	46	31	785	810	169	156		9	11	598	614	393	375	
60 and over ..	36	26	625	626	339	318		2	15	230	261	768	724	
CHRISTIAN														
0-5 ..	996	997	4	3	..	..		990	999	10	1	..	..
5-10 ..	912	946	84	54	4	..		833	915	145	85	2	..	
10-15 ..	811	709	184	279	5	12		719	592	279	404	2	4	
15-20 ..	702	619	285	317	13	31		433	373	542	620	6	7	
20-40 ..	462	530	499	441	39	29		197	173	745	763	58	61	
40-60 ..	90	101	756	754	145	145		108	70	604	688	258	333	
60 and over ..	51	30	893	883	361	387		48	85	344	290	609	645	
JAIN														
0-5 ..	997	996	4	3	3	..		994	1,000	6	..	..	..
5-10 ..	994	996	6	4	..	..		963	966	37	23	..	..
10-15 ..	915	899	42	68	3	5		743	697	210	206	7	7	
15-20 ..	614	617	379	361	7	22		192	61	789	864	20	71	
20-40 ..	187	180	757	708	26	112		21	4	842	818	97	182	
40-60 ..	42	87	693	890	263	323		3	3	621	476	476	623	
60 and over ..	49	66	569	594	332	610		..	10	247	211	753	779	
SIKH														
0-5 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..		1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	978	984	22	16	..	..		961	991	39	19	..	..
10-15 ..	903	879	95	114	..	7		797	900	203	100	..	..
15-20 ..	573	699	417	269	8	32		137	184	839	823	4	13	
20-40 ..	246	231	716	646	38	65		50	26	979	942	21	32	
40-60 ..	79	35	799	826	133	139		5	..	670	663	325	337	
60 and over ..	117	42	633	643	250	375		..	44	233	274	77	716	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.		All ages.			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over.		
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Delhi Province.		MALES.																	
ALL RELIGIONS	..	159	465	76	999	1	..	951	47	2	864	131	5	275	663	62	55	687	255
Hindu	..	440	475	85	999	1	..	942	57	1	840	155	5	244	689	67	59	647	294
Sikh	..	453	509	38	1,000	..	..	978	22	..	905	95	..	320	649	31	82	772	146
Jain	..	468	445	87	997	..	3	994	6	..	955	42	3	201	678	61	44	667	289
Muslim	..	488	449	63	998	2	..	970	29	1	911	86	3	316	630	54	44	755	201
Christian	..	556	394	50	996	4	..	912	84	4	811	184	5	510	456	34	92	729	179
Cities.																			
ALL RELIGIONS	..	454	479	67	999	1	..	968	31	1	900	97	5	290	653	57	53	733	214
Hindu	..	421	504	75	999	1	..	959	40	1	877	118	5	253	684	63	55	704	241
Sikh	..	454	509	37	1,000	..	..	978	22	..	906	94	..	322	647	31	80	776	144
Jain	..	465	459	76	997	..	3	992	8	..	957	39	4	238	687	55	37	703	260
Muslim	..	491	449	60	999	1	..	978	21	1	924	74	2	327	621	52	45	767	188
Christian	..	552	377	40	997	3	..	950	20	..	853	45	2	576	399	25	117	751	132
Rest of the Province.																			
ALL RELIGIONS	..	472	431	97	998	2	..	919	79	2	797	196	7	229	696	75	60	579	361
Hindu	..	471	428	101	999	1	..	921	78	1	785	199	6	221	702	77	65	569	375
Sikh	..	441	495	64	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	800	200	..	226	717	57	167	583	250
Jain	..	487	565	150	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	939	61	..	279	611	110	75	599	425
Muslim	..	471	416	85	995	5	..	921	75	4	830	159	11	225	702	70	38	673	289
Christian	..	509	425	66	994	6	..	836	157	7	687	226	7	378	572	50	27	677	296
Delhi Province.																			
		FEMALES.																	
ALL RELIGIONS	..	356	517	107	997	5	..	892	107	1	671	326	2	51	889	65	8	415	597
Hindu	..	335	550	115	997	3	..	871	128	1	621	373	3	39	888	73	5	461	524
Sikh	..	408	540	52	1,000	..	..	961	39	..	787	203	..	77	906	17	4	596	405
Jain	..	576	487	137	994	6	..	963	37	..	783	210	7	62	860	78	2	463	535
Muslim	..	411	497	92	998	2	..	927	72	1	749	248	3	64	886	56	7	523	470
Christian	..	455	466	76	990	10	..	853	145	2	719	279	2	257	698	45	99	564	357
Cities.																			
ALL RELIGIONS	..	356	514	109	999	1	..	911	69	..	737	376	7	64	879	57	10	492	598
Hindu	..	335	525	119	998	2	..	913	86	1	676	326	4	45	891	64	5	459	576
Sikh	..	405	576	55	1,000	..	..	960	40	..	795	209	..	78	906	16	4	588	408
Jain	..	566	502	159	996	4	..	962	38	..	784	212	4	64	864	72	..	487	517
Muslim	..	419	497	94	1,000	..	..	917	55	..	778	219	3	68	884	46	6	529	488
Christian	..	523	497	72	998	2	..	974	26	..	929	71	..	268	799	39	107	568	386
Rest of the Province.																			
ALL RELIGIONS	..	359	521	119	997	1	..	899	128	2	713	432	2	32	896	41	6	472	572
Hindu	..	358	525	123	998	4	..	894	135	1	713	427	3	29	885	87	5	469	572
Sikh	..	379	622	25	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	33	921	24	..	1,000	..
Jain	..	555	512	151	994	10	..	964	39	..	778	204	18	54	859	119	12	567	520
Muslim	..	391	521	90	996	10	..	895	126	2	693	298	3	42	861	77	24	561	478
Christian	..	525	507	82	992	38	..	935	200	5	834	260	8	45	901	28	16	559	491

SUESIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion

RELIGION AND AGE.	Males			Females		
	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS						
All ages	4,589	4,651	760	3,761	5,172	1,061
0-10	2,215	52	2	2,722	137	1
10-15	924	111	5	789	353	4
15-40	1,350	3,256	303	210	3,913	287
40 and over	96	1,202	450	13	739	772
HINDU						
All ages	4,379	4,755	816	3,519	5,297	1,154
0-10	2,187	61	2	2,614	137	1
10-15	904	160	6	721	420	4
15-40	1,207	3,415	333	177	4,001	330
40 and over	101	1,113	605	7	708	619
SIKH						
All ages	4,533	5,035	379	4,073	5,401	521
0-10	1,715	17	..	2,892	46	..
10-15	736	77	..	798	203	..
15-40	1,077	4,003	192	343	4,516	83
40 and over	105	991	187	5	676	438
JAIN						
All ages	4,650	4,152	875	3,765	4,570	1,265
0-10	2,370	7	3	2,516	51	..
10-15	1,072	47	3	944	254	8
15-40	1,170	3,015	275	267	3,677	334
40 and over	84	1,333	567	4	883	1,623
MUSLIM						
All ages	4,831	4,191	624	4,103	4,970	922
0-10	2,502	74	2	2,904	160	1
10-15	1,040	95	4	917	203	4
15-40	1,500	2,604	270	272	3,781	212
40 and over	79	1,768	363	11	746	703
CHRISTIAN						
All ages	5,553	3,212	500	4,519	4,690	761
0-10	2,447	82	3	2,761	140	3
10-15	679	154	4	822	319	3
15-40	2,711	2,121	178	1,807	3,287	213
40 and over	106	1,242	315	150	905	542

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of the Sexes by civil condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.														
	All ages.			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Delhi Province.															
ALL RELIGIONS ..	592	803	1,011	887	1,909	110	611	1,951	591	128	868	683	97	444	1,238
Hindu ..	587	810	993	880	1,868	444	580	1,880	531	107	853	721	51	462	1,170
Sikh ..	457	539	698	857	1,429	..	551	1,333	..	98	573	220	22	326	1,188
Jain ..	654	889	1,277	880	6,500	..	718	4,357	2,000	186	981	988	38	531	1,410
Muslim ..	699	787	1,014	809	2,072	333	652	2,277	756	129	898	582	99	469	1,380
Christian ..	645	938	1,209	927	1,731	667	955	1,637	500	351	1,068	917	778	557	1,358
Cities.															
ALL RELIGIONS ..	669	717	995	892	1,535	257	617	2,131	747	139	791	578	106	357	1,310
Hindu ..	550	692	957	890	1,743	333	563	2,033	600	102	740	578	55	377	1,287
Sikh ..	458	538	718	866	1,429	..	552	1,375	..	99	570	216	23	329	1,241
Jain ..	623	862	1,310	1,712	5,000	..	685	4,545	1,000	185	911	981	..	529	1,531
Muslim ..	585	756	1,050	895	2,017	151	656	2,321	1,167	127	871	565	77	389	1,411
Christian ..	695	839	1,381	967	1,173	..	1,196	1,944	..	441	1,028	1,059	807	529	1,563
Rest of the Province.															
ALL RELIGIONS ..	647	1,039	1,034	577	1,955	615	607	1,598	438	122	1,091	921	78	616	1,623
Hindu ..	645	1,014	1,035	868	1,916	600	602	1,770	462	126	1,095	978	53	625	1,673
Sikh ..	390	609	167	565	..	..	500	..	..	83	711	353	..	147	..
Jain ..	835	1,100	1,981	1,125	..	..	915	3,667	..	166	1,298	1,609	125	547	1,000
Muslim ..	622	1,001	1,018	921	2,112	625	627	2,158	285	152	1,061	674	271	561	1,211
Christian ..	517	1,059	1,002	578	1,808	657	605	1,594	657	77	1,125	835	462	671	1,112

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for Selected Castes.

Distribution of 1,000 of each Sex and Age by Civil Condition.

CASTES.		MALES.																							
		All ages.			0-6.			7-13.			14-16.			17-23.			24-43.			44 and over.					
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1 Aggarwal,	H.	115	413	100	999	1	987	12	1	849	147	4	461	517	22	136	75	106	71	574	355				
2 Aggarwal,	Jain	162	448	90	1,000		911	9	899		92	8	364	617	17	96	820	84	35	618	317				
3 Ahir,	H.	416	451	103	999	1	929	71	618	764	18	113	634	33	132	755	113	64	516	420					
4 Bawaria,	H.	565	433		1,000		869	200	500	509		750	250			1,000			1,000						
5 Brahman,	H.	470	441	32	999	1	980	19	1	816	179	5	512	446	22	173	732	95	89	579	352				
6 Chamara,	H.	375	543	82	998	2	805	199	3	388	586	26	146	811	43	46	652	102	13	652	332				
7 Chamara,	Ad-Dharma	289	675	45	1,000		812	188	571	429			944	56		957	43	61	821	128					
8 Chamara,	Christian	406	521	70	997	3	827	161	12	411	589		60	873	67	13	900	79	23	685	292				
9 Chubra,	H.	438	490	72	997	3	850	144	2	513	468	10	278	679	43	85	821	94	29	675	296				
10 Chubra,	M.	579	558	63	1,000		926	74	700	300			375	583	42	14	899	87	48	762	190				
11 Chubra,	Christian	456	451	93	982	18	720	270	10	170	622	8	249	713	38	83	771	146	23	616	261				
12 Dagri and Kohi,	H.	406	520	74	998	2	911	85	4	700	283	11	326	628	46	89	808	103	19	728	253				
13 Dhanak,	H.	360	526	111	973	27	611	375	14	426	574		158	779	63	61	823	116	83	463	454				
14 Dhobi,	H.	410	494	60	1,000		930	50		730	232	18	291	663	44	72	848	80	32	708	260				
15 Dhobi,	M.	450	483	67	1,000		949	51		733	207		382	608	10	78	850	72		671	329				
16 Gujjar,	H.	435	417	88	998	2	929	67	4	807	176	17	445	534	21	179	716	105	45	503	362				
17 Gujjar,	M.	435	511	64	1,000		927	73		625	375		588	397	15	126	788	90		750	259				
18 Jat,	H.	464	433	101	998	2	883	116	1	569	419	12	320	642	38	146	734	120	65	541	394				
19 Jat,	M.	467	496	37	1,000		986	14		974	20		577	439	4	246	712	41	84	705	211				
20 Jat,	M.	464	463	73	1,000		896	104		729	250	21	446	548	8	175	750	69	46	621	330				
21 Jhwar,	H.	400	501	99	997	3	965	34	1	760	232	8	391	556	50	116	759	125	47	641	312				
22 Julaha,	H.	395	532	73	999	1	858	142		576	421	3	275	693	32	72	827	101	21	710	266				
23 Julaha,	M.	450	445	105	1,000		965	35		571	393	36	470	454	76	150	701	119	39	701	269				
24 Kayasth,	H.	531	359	60	1,000		994	8	1	958	43		763	221	16	222	715	65	57	668	275				
25 Khatik,	H.	391	545	61	997	3	908	92		676	317	7	237	719	41	72	849	77	63	668	267				
26 Khatik,	H.	455	451	61	1,000		986	14		903	91	6	669	416	15	112	824	64	85	678	267				
27 Khatik,	S.	472	509	19	1,000		975	25		667	333		435	551	14	109	873	18		844	136				
28 Kumhar,	H.	407	501	89	1,000		901	93	3	839	416	15	213	758	29	69	844	97	30	600	370				
29 Kumhar,	M.	407	519	74	1,000		778	22		671	1,000		667	313		150	750	100	111	667	222				
30 Mah,	H.	365	530	102	993	5	930	62	2	671	316	15	266	641	50	103	771	123	10	652	329				
31 Mo-o,	M.	451	467	82	998	2	933	56	11	675	320	5	412	538	50	92	811	97	25	645	330				
32 Mo-o,	M.	534	410	56	998	2	939	11		919	53	8	794	291	5	159	740	61	43	730	221				
33 Nai,	H.	416	497	67	998	2	932	66	2	639	357	4	264	712	24	66	834	100	35	642	365				
34 Nai,	M.	415	520	67	1,000		921	79		574	426		507	458	15	79	828	91	43	747	214				
35 Pathan,	M.	427	442	61	999	1	970	18	3	847	118	5	611	372	17	178	743	79	39	757	204				
36 Rajput,	H.	424	497	79	999	1	945	34	1	759	241	7	451	521	28	144	769	87	49	611	319				
37 Rajput,	M.	402	533	60	1,000		1,000			312	667		381	619		140	709	100	271	615	154				
38 Rajput,	M.	403	522	70	998	2	912	85	3	719	271	10	450	521	29	131	740	86	45	701	251				
39 Sami,	H.	367	530	103	1,000		909	61	1	871	429		250	688	62		821	179		778	222				
40 Sayad,	M.	535	413	52	998	1	990	9	1	891	106	3	703	281	16	159	779	62	67	750	193				
41 Sheikh,	M.	439	450	61	998	2	962	36	2	814	182	4	534	421	25	128	793	79	32	757	211				
42 Tarkh,	H.	467	356	78	1,000		988	12		867	133		630	356	12	241	609	60	131	526	333				
43 Tarkh,	M.	472	432	76	995	5	894	97	0	638	323	39	357	627	16	25	851	90	21	646	293				
44 Tarkhan,	H.	415	491	81	997	3	892	102	6	609	349	11	297	661	47	64	833	103	35	600	356				
45 Tarkhan,	S.	373	493	32	1,000		958	14		824	176		253	702	13	104	861	35	44	778	174				
46 Tarkhan,	M.	329	517	80	1,000		871	129		644	356		294	677	29	97	806	92	30	607	273				
47 Tel,	H.	315	406	102	1,000		938	64		511	359		360	626	14	77	747	156	10	618	372				
48 Tel,	M.	429	452	109	995	5	855	142	6	519	413	38	316	810	44	106	752	148	36	604	260				

H = Hindu.

M = Muslim.

S = Sikh.

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

93. Instructions to enumerators. 94. Comparison with the past figures. 95. Incidence of infirmities. 96. Infirmity by age. 97. Age Distribution of the Infirm. 98. Infirmity by castes.

Reference to Statistics.

Absolute figures of the insane, the deaf mute, the blind and the leprosy by quinquennial age-periods for the Province are given in Imperial Table IX and the derivative results obtained from it are shown in three Subsidiary tables reproduced in the text. Statistics of the infirm by caste are given in Subsidiary Table IV which is also described in the text.

Instructions to Enumerators.

93. The instructions to enumerators with regard to the entry about infirmities were as follows :—

"Column 18 (*Infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, or deaf and dumb, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who are suffering from white leprosy only."

These instructions were amplified by the following provisions, in the Code :—

"Care is needed to prevent the entry of persons suffering from leucoderma or white leprosy and other infirmities not falling within the scope of column 18.

Persons blind of one eye should not be entered. Only those totally blind of both eyes should be included. A man must be both *deaf* and *mute* in order to be included in this column."

The ascertainment of the number of persons suffering from the four above-mentioned infirmities has always formed part of the census enquiry in this country. The figures collected, however, have always been far from complete, being hopelessly understated in all cases except perhaps for blindness. That the enquiry has not been dropped altogether is due to the absence of any other agency which could carry it out so economically.

Comparison with the Past Figures

	1931.	1921.
Insane	80	77
Deaf mutes	143	156
Blind	656	659
Lepers	0	11

94. The marginal table affords a comparison of the present figures of the infirm with those recorded in 1921. The variations are small and need no comment.

Incidence of Infirmities.

95. The age distribution of the infirm or their relative distribution in various localities or among certain castes are some of the things that are of considerable interest. The absolute figures of infirmities are given in Imperial Table IX, and the subsidiary tables giving derivative results appear in the succeeding paragraph. Subsidiary Table I below shows the strength of the infirm per 100,000 of the total population for the Province and its two divisions (Cities and the "rest of the Province").

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Infirm per 100,000 of each Sex at each of the last two Censuses.

Province and Natural Division.	INSANE.				DEAF MUTES.				BLIND.				LEPROS.			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Males		Females.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931.	1921	1931.	1921	1931.	1921.	1931	1921.
Delhi Province	16	14	11	12	24	32	16	32	93	133	114	136	2	3	..	1
Cities	11	..	10	..	20	..	9	..	53	..	43	..	2	..	..	..
Rest of the Province	22	..	12	..	44	..	31	..	101	..	253	..	4	..	..	..

* Figures for 1921 are not available for Cities and the rest of the Province separately.

It is evident that the infirm are less numerous in the cities, where the proportion of immigrants, who are as a rule free from infirmities, is considerable, and concealment of infirmity is comparatively easier. We also find that the proportion of males among the infirm except in the case of blindness is higher, due partly to concealment of infirmities among females. The figures are small, and call for no further comment.

96. Subsidiary Table II below shows the number of the infirm per 100,000 persons of each sex at various ages as well as the number of infirm females per 1,000 infirm males in each case. Infirmity by Age.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Infirm per 100,000 and Females Infirm per 1,000 Males at certain age-periods.

Age-periods.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX FOR EACH AGE-PERIOD.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.*		Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.*
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
All Ages	16	11	28	16	93	118	2	..	483	423	918	125
0—5	4	..	9	9	18	16	..	..	..	1,000	875	..
5—10	13	9	20	15	33	33	..	..	600	625	846	..
10—15	18	10	28	13	38	10	..	..	429	364	400	..
15—20	10	7	28	3	43	28	..	..	500	91	471	..
20—25	14	10	28	10	44	40	2	..	500	250	632	..
25—30	16	20	28	12	31	41	3	..	833	273	769	..
30—35	17	15	32	15	43	59	3	..	500	273	800	..
35—40	20	13	35	27	66	131	..	7	400	444	1,176	..
40—45	20	33	25	8	83	217	5	..	1,000	200	1,529	..
45—50	17	23	40	31	135	318	7	..	286	500	1,460	..
50—55	37	15	37	29	238	465	9	..	250	500	1,231	..
55—60	..	..	58	83	467	868	29	..	..	1,000	1,313	..
60 and over	35	12	69	86	1,123	1,224	..	..	250	875	769	..

* In the case of lepers the sex proportion has not been given as it serves no useful purpose, there being only 8 male and 11 female lepers returned.

It is apparent from the figures that among the infirm the proportion of the blind is highest, and rises with age, being in old age mainly due to senility. The proportion among children aged 0—5 is very small for both sexes, and the figures suddenly jump in the age-period 5—10. Ordinarily the proportion should be higher in the lower age-period as it would contain more of the congenitally blind, but very probably parents refuse to acknowledge blindness in their young children unless all remedies to cure it have been tried and failed. In all ages under 25 the proportion of the blind among females is smaller than among males, but thence onward the female proportion is always higher. As regards deaf-mutism we find a repetition of the phenomenon of the smallest proportion for both sexes existing in the youngest age-period 0—5. The proportion becomes nearly double in the next age-group, increasing still further until the 15th year. It remains fairly steady till 35 or even 40 when it begins to drop, going up again in old age. Deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and the proportion should ordinarily be highest in ages of infancy.

Insanity is an infirmity with the third highest incidence, but in this case as in the case of blindness and deaf-mutism the proportion is small for the early period of life and comparatively high in youth and middle ages.

In the case of leprosy the total figures are too small to admit of any useful generalization. It is generally believed that the real figures of leprosy are about ten times the census figures, and I see no reason to differ from this view.

Age Distribution of the Infirm.

97. So far we have considered what proportion the infirm constitute of the total population at various age-periods. As we know the population of this Province is greatly affected by immigration, which adds a large number of grown up people and would reduce the proportion of the infirm among those in middle ages. Subsidiary Table III below shows the distribution of 10,000 infirm of each sex for this and the last census.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 infirm—Delhi Province.

Age group.	INSANE				DEAF-MUTES.				BLIND.				LEPROS.			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0—5	333	.	.	400	385	115	909	298	234	132	223	72	.	.	..	..
5—10	833	385	1,034	400	769	450	1,136	800	380	264	360	107	.	.	..	..
10—15	1,166	577	1,035	1,200	1,058	1,011	900	747	439	396	191	250	..	..	..	..
15—20	667	769	600	400	1,058	1,348	227	747	497	343	265	214	..	..	..	..
20—25	1,000	1,134	1,034	800	1,154	1,011	682	896	555	343	382	143	1,260	..	..	..
25—30	1,000	1,154	1,724	400	1,058	899	682	597	380	475	318	170	1,260	.	..	..
30—35	1,000	577	1,031	2,000	1,058	335	692	298	439	844	382	600	1,250	1,250	..	..
35—40	833	1,346	690	800	865	1,124	909	298	497	369	637	357	..	..	10,000	3,333
40—45	667	1,923	1,379	1,600	481	1,236	227	1,343	497	818	828	500	1,250	1,250	..	3,333
45—50	1,167	1,316	690	400	577	225	682	298	585	628	802	357	1,250	1,250	..	..
50—55	667	385	345	800	384	674	455	896	760	1,346	1,019	1,714	1,250	2,500	..	3,334
55—60	.	.	.	.	384	113	909	298	976	564	1,338	857	2,500	1,250	..	..
60 and over.	667	384	345	800	760	1,461	1,591	2,388	3,801	3,568	3,185	4,750	..	2,500	..	..

It appears from the table that the largest proportion of the insane and deaf-mutes is found in ages 10—35, while in the case of blindness and leprosy the highest proportion obtains after the age of 40. The tendency to conceal infirmity in the case of infants is clearly brought out by the table. It is generally believed that insanity is a derangement peculiar to youth, and that deaf-mutes are as a rule born but die an early death, while leprosy is an infirmity of the middle-age and blindness particularly afflicts the old.

Infirmity by Castes.

98 The table on the opposite page shows the actual number of the infirm of both sexes as well as their proportion among different castes. No comment is necessary.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Infirm by Caste.

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF INFIRM.									Proportion of infirm per 10,000 of the total strength of each caste.					ACTUAL STRENGTH OF INFIRM.									Proportion of infirm per 10,000 of the total strength of each caste.										
Caste.	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.	Caste.	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.								
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	(Both sexes.)								(Both sexes.)								1	(Both sexes.)								(Both sexes.)							
Aggarwal	5	3	6	5	14	8	1	..	3	4	8	..	Kumhar	..	1	3	1	7	9	..	..	1	4	17	..						
Ahir	3	..	1	1	12	13	1	..	2	2	10	1	Kayasth	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Arain	..	..	1	3	2	3	..	..	..	12	15	..	Lohar	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	4	..	17	..	
Arya	..	2	1	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Macchi	..	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Awari	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mahajan	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banjara	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mali	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	2	7	..	..						
Baqgal	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mco	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	11	..	..						
Bairagi	2	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mirasi	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biloch	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moghal	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	2	6	..
Bharbhunja	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Masmial	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blai	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nai	..	2	1	..	7	5	1	4	2	23	2	..
Brahman	2	2	5	2	28	27	..	..	1	1	11	..	Pathan	..	2	..	5	1	10	9	..	1	2	7	..						
Chamar	3	..	15	3	25	46	1	..	1	4	16	..	Qasab	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhimba	1	Rajput	..	2	..	4	3	18	15	..	1	1	2	9	..							
Chirimar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	Ranghar	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Chuhra	1	1	..	17	20	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	Rahgar	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..						
Dagi and Koli	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	3	9	..	Saqqi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhanak	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	Saini	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dhobi	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	Sayad	..	5	..	1	2	6	10	..	3	2	9	..
Faqir	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	3	14	3	Sheikh	..	17	12	19	4	49	27	1	2	2	6	..				
Gaddi	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sunar	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gawar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tagah	..	1	..	..	1	6	7	..	2	2	20	..
Gossain	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tank	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..						
Gujjar	2	..	3	..	7	4	..	..	1	2	8	..	Tarkhan	..	..	1	1	1	5	4	..	2	4	17	..				
Jat	5	1	11	3	47	40	..	..	1	3	16	..	Teli	..	..	1	1	4	2	..	..	6	18	..	..						
Jhiwar	1	..	5	3	8	5	..	..	1	6	10	..	Hindu unspecified	1	..	2	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Johri	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muslim	..	2	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..			
Jogi	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sikh	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Julaha	1	..	..	6	9	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	Vedic Dharm	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachi	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indian	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kachmitra	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Anglo-Indian	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Khatik	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	Christian	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Khatta	3	1	2	..	2	3	..	..	3	1	4	..	Total	60	29	101	46	512	314	8	1	1	2	10	..						

CHAPTER VIII.

OCCUPATIONS OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Reference to Statistics.

Imperial Table XI furnishes particulars of occupations followed by members of certain selected castes or tribes, as well as European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians. In the table the occupations are arranged under 13 main heads which closely correspond to the sub-classes in the general scheme of classification.

In addition to these tables, there are six subsidiary tables appended to the Chapter.

Subsidiary Table I (a) gives, for the Province, the number of workers per 10,000 of the total population engaged in each occupation falling under each class, sub class and order and percentage of them, recorded in urban and rural areas.

Subsidiary Table I (b) gives the same information as Subsidiary Table I (a) for subsidiary occupation of earners only.

Subsidiary Table II (a) gives for the whole Province and each Natural Division the number of non working dependants, working dependants and earners (principal occupation) out of every 10,000 persons as well as the number per mille of the total population who are earners engaged in principal occupations falling under 12 main sub-classes.

Subsidiary Table II (5) gives the number of earners with subsidiary occupations per mille of the total population in each of the 12 main sub-classes for the whole Province and each Natural Division separately.

Subsidiary Table III gives the number of female workers (earners and working dependants) per 1,000 males following occupations grouped into sub classes, elders and certain selected groups, the groups selected being those in which either the proportion of women employed or the total number of workers is large.

Subsidiary Table IV gives comparative figures of actual workers in selected occupations for 1921 and 1931 with percentage variation.

Subsidiary Table V gives, for selected castes, the distribution of 1,000 earners (principal occupation) in different occupations and the number of female earners per 100 males in each.

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of persons employed on the 26th February 1931 on Railways and in the Irrigation Department in the whole Province according to departmental returns.

Instructions¹ About the Re- turn of Occu- pations

99. This Chapter deals with the important question of the occupations or the means of livelihood of the population of the Province. There were three columns in the general schedule relating to occupations. The instructions to enumerators with regard to the filling-up of these were:—

Column 9 (Earner or Dependant).—Enter "earner" or "dependant." A woman who does house work is a "dependant", so is a son who works in the fields but does not earn separate wages. A cultivator cultivating as a principal occupation is an earner.

Q. Now, the next question of Form 1. Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons living on household.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what are those?

A. Well, I would say, first of all, the husband, he is a writer, or a lecturer, or a teacher, or something like that. The wife, she is a housewife, or a mother, or something like that. The children, they are students, or something like that.

(Column 11 (*Subsidiary occupation of actual workers*)).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person hews principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word "boatman" will be entered in column 10 and "fisherman" in column 11. If an earner has no additional occupation a cross (x) will be put in column 11. Dependents who help to support the family by subsidiary work, e.g., a woman who helps in the fields will be shown in this column.

The above instructions were supplemented during the period of enumeration by means of circular letters, dealing with the mistakes which came to my notice in the course of my inspections in various districts and states.

Before explaining the data collected about occupations it seems preferable to deal with the points in which the present returns differ from those of 1921. Three columns (9, 10 and 11) were provided in the general schedule at last census, column 9 for principal occupation of workers, column 10 for their subsidiary occupation (if any) and column 11 for the means of subsistence of a dependant. The instructions about the filling-up of each column were as follows :—

(Column 9) *Principal occupation of actual workers*—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on household provision etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as "service" or "writing" or

*Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers).—*Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a 'boatman' but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in column 9 and 'fisherman' in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word 'none.' This column will be blank for dependants.

*Column 11 (means of subsistence of dependants).—*For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. The column will be blank for actual workers.

It will be seen that in place of 'workers' we have now earners and working dependants. The definition of 'earner' has been framed so as to include those only who receive a wage or salary or derive an income from property or money investment. Under this definition even an infant, who has income from house-rent, rent of land, or from shares or a fixed deposit in a bank, is an earner. The majority of women and children, who work and augment the family income only indirectly, are classed as working dependants; only those who work regularly in the fields or in the case of boys, who earn a separate wage as agricultural labourers or cowherds, are recorded as earners. In the case of non-working dependants the means of subsistence, or in other words the occupation of the person on whom they depend, has been omitted altogether.

Another departure made at the present census is that all occupations followed by earners as subsidiary to the main occupation have been tabulated and not merely the number of workers who were 'partly agriculturists' in addition to some other occupation as their principal means of livelihood, as was the case at last census.

The net result is that in 1921 were tabulated the figures of workers of both sexes engaged in each occupation as well as the number of those who depended upon them. The number of workers engaged in each occupation with agriculture as subsidiary means of livelihood was also tabulated. At this census we know the number of persons who are earners, working dependants or earners who follow an occupation subsidiary to some other. In other words the present figures give a greater detail about workers than was possible in 1921, but the number of non-working dependants supported by each occupation is not available. This information is, however, of minor importance as compared with a better classification of workers. The classification of non-working dependants besides entailing a very great amount of labour had another defect inasmuch as in some cases these seem to have been unwittingly included in workers. A reference will be made to this presently after the method of classification of occupations adopted at this census has been described.

100. The system of classification adopted at this census which has been practically the same since 1911 was to divide the thousands of occupations met with in actual life into four Classes, 12 Sub-classes, 55 Orders and 195 Groups. The classes and sub-classes have remained unchanged since 1911, but there have been slight modifications in the number of orders and groups. At the 1921 census there were 56 orders and reduction in their number by one in 1931 was due to the amalgamation of the three orders of 'mines', 'quarries of hard rock' and 'salt' into two orders of 'metallic' and 'non-metallic minerals.' The number of groups has been increased from 191 to 195, mainly to improve the classification by the separation of certain occupations having no essential connection, or by amalgamating others.

Classification
of
Occupations.

The names of the classes and sub-classes are given below :—

Classes		Sub-classes
A.—Production of Raw Materials	..	1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	..	2. Exploitation of minerals.
		3. Industry
		4. Transport.
		5. Trade
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	..	6. Public Force
		7. Public Administration
		8. Professions and Liberal Arts
D.—Miscellaneous	..	9. Persons living on their income
		10. Domestic service
		11. Insufficiently described occupations
		12. Unproductive

It may be mentioned that the compilation of the table on occupations is one of the most difficult of all the census undertakings. An elaborate revised index showing the classification of all occupations returned at former censuses was made available in the Punjab Administrative Volume of the 1921 Census, while the Census Commissioner for India supplied another index. It will, however, be admitted that no index could be exhaustive enough adequately to provide for the diversity of the returns that were met with at the time of sorting. The entries not only depend on the fancy of the persons questioned but also on that of the enumerator. However complete the training, to which the huge army of enumerators is subjected, it is not possible to suppress individual freaks altogether. As a result some of the most amusing occupations were recorded. In many cases the columns of occupation contained such entries as 'school-boy' and 'golla,' a most unusual term which meant an infant in arms and gave any amount of trouble to the establishment of the Sorting office to decipher. Even the wives of British Army officers were found to have returned the occupation of their husbands such as 'Captain in the Army' or just 'husband'. In some cases the entry about political prisoners or Europeans in the column of occupation was 'refuses to disclose further particulars.' Some times the occupation recorded was 'guest,' and a new departure made at this census was the entry of 'Congress,' 'National Worker,' 'Volunteer,' or 'Bande Matram' as the occupation of an earner. These cases are quoted to give an idea of the entries which are met with and which are more or less unavoidable. The number of such entries is however small, and even if some returns have been wrongly recorded the final results of the census remain unaffected on the whole. Every attempt has been made to classify the new occupations, and the revised index of occupations will be found in Part IV of the Punjab Census Report.

It may be said that the present figures for all occupations are on the whole comparable with those of 1921. The present number of earners and working dependants in the total population should correspond to that of the total workers of 1921. For example, 64 per cent of males and 10.8 per cent. of females were recorded as workers in 1921; the percentage of earners together with the working dependants at this census comes to 62.6 per cent. of males and 13.8 per cent. of females, respectively. A slight drop in the percentage of workers among males may be due to the definition of an earner being made more definite and clear on the present occasion, while the increase among female workers, which is confined mainly to agriculturists, is due probably to the stress of circumstances necessitating the employment of all the available labour.

We can now take the absolute figures of classes B and C, in which the proportion of female workers from the very nature of things is necessarily small to show that some non-working dependants were inadvertently included among

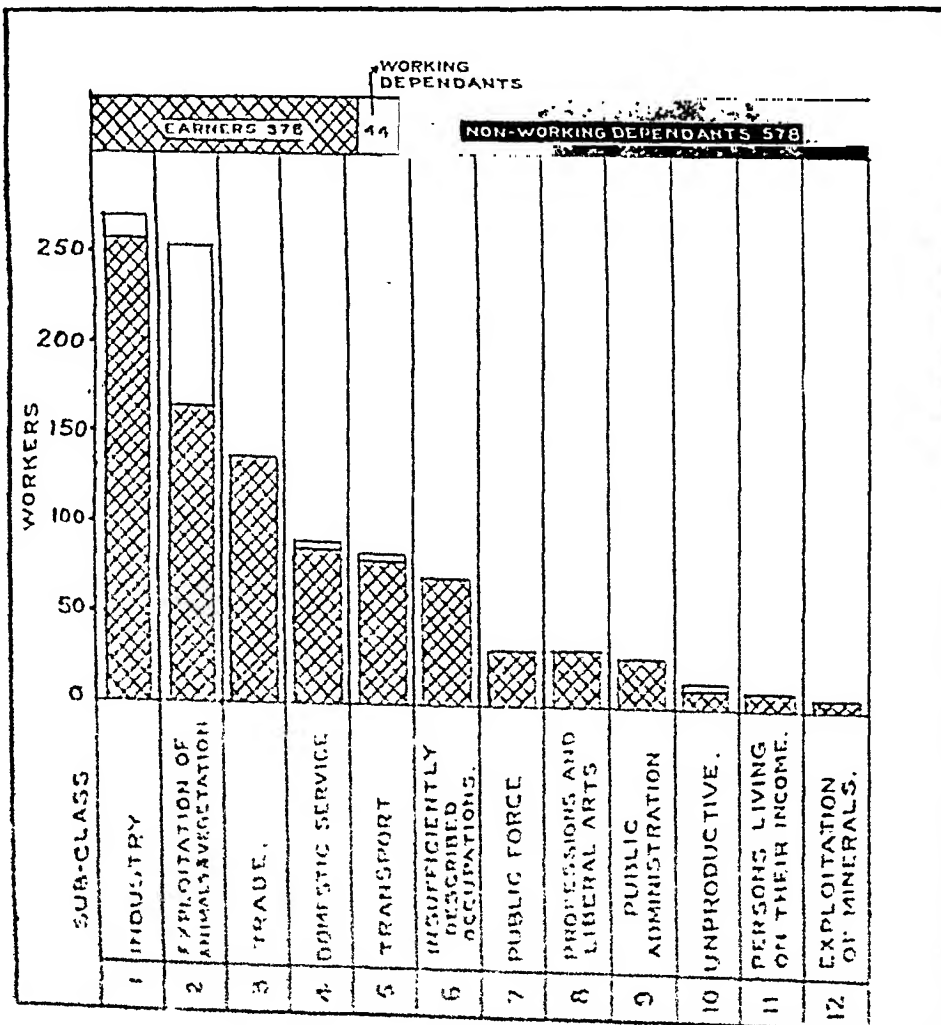
OCCUPATION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS IN			
	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Class B.</i>				
Preparation and supply of material substances ..	119,538	11,806	97,388	11,948
<i>Class C.</i>				
Public Administration and Liberal Arts ..	21,714	1,068	17,334	2,131

the workers in 1921. These figures are given in the margin. There is a legitimate increase among the males engaged in occupations falling in these classes, while a decrease is noticeable in the number of females employed under both. On the other hand, the female workers have increased in class A (Exploitation of animals and vegetation), and there is no reason to suppose that as

compared to 1921 the proportion of women employed in industry or Public Administration has gone down. The only explanation is that some of the non-working dependants were included in the 1921 figures. The occupation of the earner was recorded at last census in the case of all persons dependent on him for their livelihood, and thus there was a greater chance of the figures of earners and non-working dependants getting mixed up. At this census the record of occupations, on which the non-working people depend, was omitted and has resulted in a considerable saving of labour, which has been availed of in tabulating subsidiary occupations of earners.

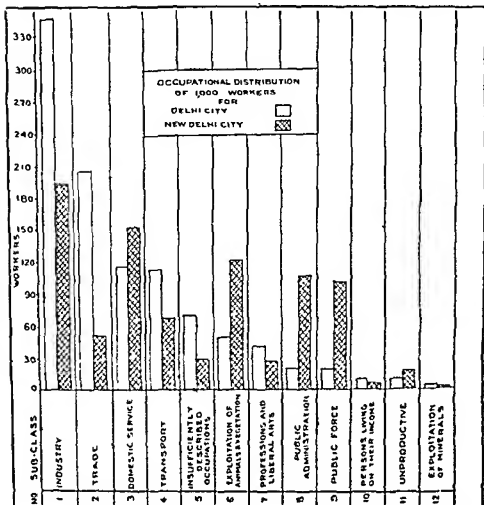
101. We can now take up the occupational distribution of the population in a little more detail. We find that 57·83 per cent. of the total population are non-working dependants, while the remaining 42·17 per cent. are actual workers, i.e., earners with principal occupation (37·81 per cent.) and working dependants (4·36 per cent.). The diagram below shows the number *per mille* of workers

Occupational Distribution.



Notes per mille of population engaged in each of the above occupations.

engaged in each of the 12 sub-classes of occupations, earners and working dependants being distinguished. The greatest number of workers engaged in any one sub-class is to be found in industry, and only a slightly smaller number of workers is engaged in agriculture. Trade, domestic service and transport come next, followed by insufficiently described occupations, public force, professions and liberal arts, Public Administration and unproductive occupations, while those engaged in exploitation of minerals are numerically fewest. The diagram below depicts the occupational distribution of the population enumerated in Old Delhi and New Delhi cities. It is evident that while industry and domestic service are extensively followed in both, trade and transport in the old city and Public Administration and public force in the new city are the other important occupations. The 'insufficiently described' occupations, most of which concern the people in the Public Administration, commerce, trade and labour, have a large proportion in both the Cities.



Comparison
with the 1921
figures.

102. It is possible as already remarked to make a comparison of the earners and working dependants engaged in different occupations at this census with those of 1921. Such a comparison has been made in Subsidiary Table IV at the end of this Chapter, and we shall examine these figures briefly in order to illustrate the meaning of the figures, or what they comprise.

Occupation.		Total number of actual workers in 1931.	Total number of actual workers in 1921.	Percentage variation 1921-31.
Sub-class	I.	2	3	4
I.	Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	66,751	41,139	+51.2
"	II. Exploitation of Minerals	581	198	+193.4
"	III. Industry	74,049	61,153	+21.1
"	IV. Transport	21,671	14,694	+47.5
"	V. Trade	35,624	33,489	+6.4
"	VI. Public Force	7,761	6,014	+29.0
"	VII. Public Administration	7,262	4,910	+47.2
"	VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts	7,759	6,606	+17.5
"	IX. Persons living on their income	1,861	1,935	-3.7
"	X. Domestic Service	23,827	13,699	+73.0
"	XI. Insufficiently described occupations	18,444	13,008	+41.8
"	XII. Unproductive	3,092	2,648	+16.8

age variation during the last decade for all the sub-classes of occupations.

103. Taking up the various sub-classes individually, we find that the first sub-class, exploitation of animals and vegetation, shows the big increase of

Sub-class I.
Exploitation
of Animals
and Vegeta-
tion

Group No. 18		Occupation.	Total number of actual workers in		Percentage variation 1921-31.
1931.	1921.		1931.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	1,716	977	+75.6
2, 4	3	Estate agents and managers of owners, rent-collectors, clerks, &c.	14	5	+180.0
5, 6	2	Cultivating owners, tenant cultivators	46,921	35,113	+33.6
7	4, 5	Agricultural labourers	11,400	4,929	+131.3
16	6, 7	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	4,107	1,308	+214.0

51.2 per cent. The figures of the groups in this sub-class with their headings are given in the margin for this and the last census. It

will be seen that a comparison is only possible if the present groups 2 and 4 and 5 and 6 are amalgamated, while on future occasions some measure of comparison will be possible in the case of cultivating owners and tenant cultivators separately; the figures of the two appear intermingled as it is hard to believe that the number of tenants could be 15,069 males and 13,589 females as against 17,594 males and 669 females shown as cultivating owners.

There is an increase in group No. 1, rent-receivers, but the figures are small, while there has been an increase of 33.6 per cent. among cultivators. A really big increase is noticeable in the case of agricultural labourers. As there is a decrease in group 191, unspecified labourers, the increase among agricultural labourers may be partly due to better classification on the present occasion. Moreover, it seems that agricultural labourers include all persons recorded as *kashikar* (cultivator), who are the working dependants of cultivating owners as well as of tenants. The net result of these observations is that even in this Province, which has the greater proportion of its inhabitants living in the Cities, more people are becoming dependent on agriculture as the population increases.

104. Exploitation of minerals is the second sub-class of class A, the production of raw material. It has very few adherents, the persons engaged in it as their principal means of livelihood being 581 as against 198 ten years ago. It has been returned as the subsidiary occupation of only 14 persons.

Sub-class II.
Exploitation
of Minerals

105. Delhi is one of the few Provinces, in which agriculture as an occupation yields the place of honour to industry. The main reason for this is its large urban population rather than any special advantage from an industrial standpoint. As many as 80 per cent. of the total number of persons engaged in

Class E.
Sub-class III.
Industry

Occupation.	1921.	1931	Percentage variation.
I	2	3	4
Sub-class III—Industry ..	61,133	74,049	+21.1
Order 5—Textiles ..	6,839	11,910	+74.1
“ 6—Hides, skin and hard materials from the animal kingdom ..	2,664	686	-74.3
“ 7—Wood ..	3,057	3,971	+29.9
“ 8—Metals ..	3,753	4,026	+7.3
“ 9—Ceramics ..	4,214	4,529	+7.5
“ 10—Chemical products, so-called property and analogous ..	1,600	842	-50.2
“ 11—Food industries ..	2,877	4,229	+47.0
“ 12—Industries of dress and the toilet ..	13,632	18,786	+37.8
“ 13—Furniture industries ..	435	362	-16.8
“ 14—Building industries ..	8,768	8,793	+0.3
“ 15—Construction of means of Transport ..	164	313	160.8
“ 16—Production and Transmission of Physical Force ..	869	811	-6.1
“ 17—Miscellaneous and undefined industries ..	12,101	14,791	+21.3
Scavenging ..	7,615	10,409	+38.5

Industry were enumerated in the urban area. The table in the margin reproduces the actual figures of workers in different branches of industry and their percentage variation during the last decade. The total number of workers engaged in Industry has increased by 21.1 per cent. since 1921, but this increase is more apparent than real as the total population has risen by a larger percentage. The biggest percentage decreases are among the workers in hides and skins, boot and shoe makers, chemical products and makers of jewellery and ornaments, for which the present figures are even

smaller than those of 1921. The only industries, which show any considerable improvement as far as the number of workers is concerned, are textiles and the industries of dress and toilet. Some of the other high percentage increases are among workers in food industries, construction of means of transport, barbering, washing and cleaning. Carpentry (included in order 7) shows an increase proportionate to the general rise in population, while blacksmithy (order 8) and pottery (order 9) which have a fairly large number of persons engaged in them, show only a small percentage increase. Scavenging shows a proportionate increase slightly higher than the increase in the total population.

106. As already remarked transport has shown an increase proportionately bigger than the rise in the total population, the increase being noticeable in all departments. The most prominent item is transport by road, which shows a particularly large increase. Transport by rail gives employment to the next largest number, though it does not show a really large increase (see page 106).

107. The persons engaged in the different occupations falling in this sub-class number 33,624 as compared to 33,489 in 1921, an increase of 6.4 per cent., which is proportionately much smaller than the increase in the total population. It is possible, however, that some portion of the large increase in group 189,

Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, etc.,” might be made up of the persons who should rightly have been included in trade, which includes commerce, but were not so included owing to their occupations not having been properly specified. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the entries in this group belong to other sub-classes, such as public administration, transport or industry, etc. Supposing half the number of persons in group 189 was really engaged in trade, there would be an increase of 16.6 per cent. over the figures of 1921, which is even less than the percentage increase in the total population. A possible cause of decrease in the figures of trade has been described as the inclusion of female non-working dependants among workers in 1921, but even then the number of persons dependent upon trade would seem to be decreasing. The only item in this sub-class, requiring special notice, is the large increase in group 150, which comprises “General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified,” who

Sub-class IV
Transport.
Actual Work-
ers
Males 20,809,
Females 772

Sub-class V.
Trade

have increased from 1,439 in 1921 to 10,503 now. This abnormal variation more or less accounts for the minor decrease in most of the other headings under trade. This result, which is rather unfortunate, is probably due to many shopmen returning themselves as general storekeepers and omitting to specify the particular nature of their occupations. It may also be due to the indifferent enumeration in the Cities, resulting in shopkeepers being recorded as mere shopmen (*dukandar*). The country shopkeeper, who describes his shop as '*dukan nam-tel*,' was also included in group 150 on the present occasion, being included in "food industries" at last census. Some portion of the increase in this group is no doubt real, as a large number of shops nowadays deal in general merchandise (*bisati*). (For other figures, see page 106.)

108. This sub-class relates to the figures of the members of Imperial Army, Air Force, the Police and village watchmen. Both the Army and the Police show an increase over the figures of 1921, the present strength being 5,243 and 2,478, respectively.

Sub-class VI.
Public Force.

109. Delhi being the capital of the Indian Empire naturally possesses a large number of people, engaged in occupations belonging to this sub-class. As a matter of fact in many cases the nature of the service was insufficiently recorded in the general schedules, the public servants concerned returning their posts or designations in abbreviated forms, easily understood among the members of the department but very often quite mystifying to the census staff. For example, "Q. M. S." was returned in the column of occupation. It represented the post of Quarter Master Sergeant, but mere letters could convey nothing to a sorter. The total number of persons employed in Public Administration, exclusive of Irrigation, Railway, Postal and Telegraph services which go under other heads such as transport, comes to 7,262 as against 4,910 at last census. The increase is partly due to some Government of India Departments, such as the Printing Press, having moved from Calcutta to Delhi during the last decade. There is reason to believe that of the persons (numbering nearly 7,000) returned in group 189, "cashiers, clerks, etc.," some actually belonged to the various branches of the Public Administration, but were not shown as such owing to their occupations being insufficiently specified. The total number of persons returned as engaged in Public Administration only constitutes 1.14 per cent. of the total population.

Sub-class VII.
Public Administration.
I Actual figures of workers.
Delhi Province.
Males 7,220
Females 42.
II Delhi City.
Males 2,975.
Females 24.
III, New Delhi
Males 1,925
Females 10.

110. The persons who have returned occupations belonging to this sub-class number 7,759 as against 6,606 in 1921. Those engaged in Law have increased by 30 per cent., those engaged in Medicine who now number 614 have increased by 22 per cent., while 2,129 persons are engaged in Instruction as schoolmasters, etc., the increase among them being 79 per cent. The only decrease is in religion (order 45).

Sub-class VIII.
Professions and Liberal Arts.

111. There is a slight decrease among persons living principally on their own income, who now number 1,861. This may be the result of the economic depression which makes people take up work of some sort.

Sub-class IX.
Professions and Liberal Arts.

112. Domestic service shows an increase of 73 per cent., the present number of workers being 23,827. Only a small portion of the increase would seem to be due to a better classification of domestic service, the major portion representing a real increase.

Sub-class X.
Domestic Service.

113. Unfortunately there is an increase in this sub-class, mainly due to a large jump from 1,421 to 6,828 in the figures for group 189 "cashiers, clerks, etc." Unskilled labourers and workmen, the largest group under the sub-class, show a decrease from 10,800 to 10,221. It would thus appear that the

Sub-class XI.
Unskilled Labourers and Workmen.

literate and the more intelligent people are prominent in the failure to specify their occupations properly.

Sub-class XII.
Unproductive.

114. Among workers engaged in unproductive occupations there is an increase of 16·8 per cent., which is about half the rate of general rise in the population. This increase is confined mainly to "inmates of jails, etc.," the 1921 figures for which seem to have been very much understated. There is a decrease among beggars and prostitutes, while in occupations in group 195 'Congress volunteer' appears as an occupation for the first time.

Subsidiary
Occupations.

115. As explained in the beginning of this Chapter subsidiary occupations of earners were recorded in column 11 of the general schedule. The importance of this column can be realised when we quote the instance of a police constable, whose income from land is greater than his pay. If a column had not been provided for the entry of subsidiary occupation the constable would merely return rent-receiving as his occupation, which will mean one constable less so far as our statistics are concerned. The instructions required that if a person earned income from several different sources only two, the most lucrative, should be recorded. If such a limit was not placed on the return of occupations the work of tabulation would have become very complicated and resulted in errors. The great importance of a return of subsidiary occupations also lies in the fact that we can ascertain what occupations earners in numerous cases turn to in their spare time. For instance, we find from Imperial Table X that pastoral and agricultural occupations are followed by 5,566 males and 293 females as subsidiary to their principal occupation, while industry is the subsidiary occupation of 1,097 males and 64 females. Other occupations as a subsidiary job are undertaken to a much smaller extent. Thus we can say that a considerable proportion of the rural population is engaged in dual occupations. In urban areas, on the other hand, the proportion of persons following dual occupations is comparatively small, mainly due to the fact that in the cities a person has to concentrate on one job in order to make a living, while the tilling of the soil is an occupation with which every villager is familiar and which can easily be resorted to in spare time.

Female
Workers.

116. As already mentioned, only 13·7 per cent. of the females are workers, i.e., earners and working dependants. According to the census definition of

Group	Sub class	Occupation.	ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
			Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	I	Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	48,324	18,430	381
6	II	Tenant Cultivators ..	15,069	13,589	902
7	III	Agricultural Labourers ..	7,632	3,568	456
	IV	Exploitation of minerals ..	571	10	18
50	V	Industry ..	64,471	9,578	149
		Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ..	353	315	887
100		Scavenging ..	8,338	4,071	612
		Transport ..	20,899	772	37
		Trade ..	34,163	1,456	42
133		Dealers in fodder for animals ..	349	224	642
	VII	Public Administration ..	7,229	42	6
172	VIII	Professions and Liberal Arts	6,733	1,026	152
		Muleivers, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ..	400	397	993
	IX	Persons living on their Income	1,354	489	347
	X	Domestic service ..	21,723	2,104	97
	XI	Insufficiently described occupations ..	18,101	2,343	146
	XII	Unproductive ..	2,434	698	215
194		Procurers and Prostitutes ..	13	313	24,077

earner, women doing household work in their homes do not go in as earner, although the economic utility of their work cannot be denied. Consequently all housewives have been shown as dependants. Subsidiary Table III at the end of this Chapter shows the number of women engaged in various occupations as earners and working dependants. In the margin is given an extract from this table, so far as it relates to all sub-classes

and the groups in which a fairly large number of women are engaged. It is apparent that by far the greatest number of women workers finds employment in cultivation. The next largest number is engaged in industry with scavenging claiming the largest proportion. The bulk of workers in group 50 "Embroideries, crepe, etc." are women. The number of females engaged in occupations such as Public Administration is naturally small.

117. The table in the margin shows the proportion per 10,000 of the

Comparison with other Provinces.

Province or State.	EARNERS.		WORKING DEPENDANTS.		NON-WORK- ING DEPENDANTS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi ..	348	39	16	28	217	361
Punjab ..	250	19	36	33	230	402
United Provinces ..	331	87	11	58	183	330
Rajputana ..	308	67	35	118	181	291
Jammu and Kashmir ..	296	15	61	245	265	208
Central Provinces and Berar ..	281	135	29	80	187	285
Ajmer Merwara ..	314	56	29	125	185	291
Bengal ..	214	31	6	7	270	442

total population who are earners, working dependants or non-working dependants in this Province and some of the other provinces and states of India. This Province shows the highest proportion of male earners, which is indeed natural considering the fact that so many adults from the various parts of India and even from the

various Continents have taken up their abode in Delhi to make a living. The proportion of female earners and working dependants is for the same reason one of the smallest, and such females are confined mostly to the small rural area.

118. At this census an effort was made to ascertain the extent of educated unemployment. The idea was to tabulate unemployment by class, degree and age and duration, together with the occupation of the father of the unemployed. Special schedules were issued for the purpose. These were to be distributed by the enumerators in the course of their preliminary round to persons, who were at least Entrance-passed, unemployed or dissatisfied with their present jobs and wishful for employment. The enumerators were to collect the schedules during their final round. The result was disappointing; the filling-up of the schedules was voluntary and only 19 were returned properly filled by the persons concerned. The results are given in the table below, which is divided into two parts.

**Educated
Unemploy-
ment.**

TABLE XII.
EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

This is entirely a new Table and is divided into two parts. Part I shows the Educated Unemployment by class and Part II by degree.

TABLE XII (I)—DELHI PROVINCE.
Educated Employment (i) by Class.

[illegible]

TABLE XII (H) DELHI PROVINCE.

Educated Unemployment (ii) by Degree.

Degree	Total unemployed.	Aged 20—24	Aged 25—29.	Aged 30—34	Aged 35—39.
British Degrees
Continental Degrees
American Degrees
Other Foreign Degrees
Indian Degrees
Medical	19	12	7	..	..
Legal
Agricultural
Commerce
M.A.
M.Sc.
B.A.
B.Sc.
B. Eng. or L.C.E.
B.T. or L.T.
S.L.C. or Matric	19	12	7	..	..
Total	19	12	7	..	..

Occupation
of Selected
Castes.

119. The table in the margin gives for the 29 selected castes the proportion

Serial No.	Caste, Tribe or Race	Traditional Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in traditional occupation.		Number of workers per 1,000 in total strength of each caste.	
			1921	1931.	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ahr	Agriculture	682	673	395	489
2	Dagi and Koli	"	46	10	559	522
3	Gujjar	"	775	743	344	498
4	Jat	"	892	810	335	499
5	Meo	"	451	326	363	421
6	Moghal	"	63	13	372	327
7	Pathan	"	145	21	417	396
8	Rajput	"	278	196	466	671
9	Tagah	"	Not available	789	Not available	354
10	Aggarwal	Trade	767	684	342	338
11	Khatris	"	582	326	308	348
12	Shekhs	"	3151	239	360	364
13	Bavara	Crime and hunting	Not available	600	Not available	469
14	Sans	"	..	..	470	555
15	Brahman	Priest	119	43	456	436
16	Sayad	"	68	20	374	334
17	Chamar	Shoemaking	276	235	487	490
18	Chuhra	Sweeping	816	894	512	527
19	Dhanak	Manual labour	194	413	487	490
20	Dhobi	Washing	869	874	457	454
21	Jhwar	Water carrying	154	123	546	501
22	Julaha	Weaving	291	158	448	413
23	Kayasth	Writers	Not available	13	Not available	308
24	Khatik	Tanners and Pigkeepers	..	11	..	494
25	Kumhar	Earthen work	423	453	396	413
26	Mali	Gardening	158	195	413	468
27	Nai	Shaving	787	756	411	495
28	Tarkhan	Artisan	697	624	484	393
29	Teli	Oil Pressing	666	373	297	375

per 1,000 workers (earners and working dependants) engaged in traditional occupations, as well as the number of workers per 1,000 of total strength of each caste in 1921 and now. It appears that with the exception of Chuhra, Dhanak, Dhobi, Kumhar and Mali, the proportion of workers of the various castes following traditional occupations has fallen since 1921.

The castes with the smallest proportion of workers engaged in traditional occupations are Sansi, Dagi and Koli,* Khatik, Kayasth, Moghal, Pathan, Sayad and Brahman. The number engaged in traditional occupation out of 1,000 workers for each of these castes ranges between 10 and 45 only. Some other castes which would seem to be discarding their traditional occupation, but comparatively to a smaller extent, are Jhwar, Julaha, Mali, Rajput and Chamar, the proportion of workers *per mille* engaged in it being between 120 and 240. The

*Dagi and Koli, which is a hill caste, was one of the selected castes for the Punjab. In Delhi Province the name of the caste is Koli, which is the equivalent of Hindu Julaha, and has nothing to do with the hill caste Dagi and Koli. The term "Dagi and Koli" in the marginal table as well as in the paragraph should be read as Koli. Thus it will appear that in the case of Koli the traditional occupation is not agriculture but weaving, which is followed by 5/2 per mil.

question naturally arises as to what other occupations the members of these castes have taken up. An answer is furnished by the table below, which shows the distribution of 1,000 earners belonging to these castes, who are engaged in different occupations.

Occupations by Sub-Class.	1	SANSI, HINDU.										JULANA.		RAJPUT.		CHAMAR.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	18	128	7	23	47	41	201	71	50	3	473	207	219	397	105
III.—Industry	..	87	481	151	107	303	288	242	114	224	350	535	136	243	120	131	160
IV.—Transport	88	155	204	91	110	128	115	209	297	128	132	101	164	72	70
V.—Trade	36	181	197	202	178	168	158	151	56	86	129	122	81	13	26
VI.—Public Force	15	51	70	63	33	..	..	..	..	43	207	..	..
VII.—Public Administration	6	164	71	41	76	73	..	..	..	..	55	42	..	..
VIII.—Arts and Professions	98	..	..	78	98	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX.—Persons living on their income	22	44	10	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X.—Domestic Service	61	91	79	89	142	98	128	207	27	161	38	146	88	..	..
XI.—Contractors, clerks, etc.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII.—Labourers unspecified	277	269	6	..	..	..	15	43	126	59	31	32	..	145	18
XIII.—Beggars, inmates of jails, etc.	913	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	8	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Others	39	13	..	126	110	74	57	92	43	31	58	51	79	32	21

For similar statistics in respect of the other castes a reference may be made to Subsidiary Table V at the end of this Chapter. The Sansis are almost all in jail. The caste Dagi and Koli, which is really the caste Koli as explained in the foot-note to page 98, is mostly engaged in weaving which is in fact its traditional occupation. The Khatiks are either labourers or engaged in trade, industry or transport. The traditional occupation of Kayasths is writers but the greatest proportion of their workers is engaged in transport, while trade, Public Administration, industries and sub-class XI, each give employment to over 100 *per mille* of the earners. The Moghals are found mostly engaged in industry (303 *per mille*) and trade (202 *per mille*); the other sub-classes give employment to less than 100 *per mille* of the earners, and of the remainder the main figures relate to transport (91), domestic service (89), and Public Administration (71). The Pathan, Sayad and Rajput are mainly immigrants to the Province, a fact indicated by a small proportion of females per 1,000 males among them. The highest proportion of earners in the case of all the three is engaged in industries, the occupations with the next highest proportion being trade and domestic service. The highest proportion of earners among Brahmans is engaged in cultivation (201 *per mille*), the other main occupations being trade (158), domestic service (128), transport (115), industry (114), and arts and professions (98). The *Jhitar* is engaged in transport (209 *per mille*) consisting mainly of water-carrying and pull-bearing, etc., and in industry (224), and domestic service, which mainly comprises cooking. The Chamars have little to do with the traditional occupation of shoe-making, and are chiefly employed in industry (431 *per mille*), which is mostly tanning, and cultivation (207), or as unspecified labourers (145).

Proportion of
Workers
Among
Different
Castes.

120. It will be interesting to examine the proportionate number of workers

Group No	Proportion of workers per 1,000.	Caste
1	2	3
I	350 to 400	Kayasth, Moghal, Sayad, Khatri, Tarsab, Aggarwal, Sheikh, Telu, Tarikhan and Pathan
II	401 to 450	Kumhar, Meo, Brahman, Julaha and Dhanak
III	451 to 500	Dhobi, Bawana, Mali, Chamar, Ahir, Khatik Nai, Gujjar and Jat.
IV	501 to 671	Jhiwar, Dagi and Koli, Chuhra, Sansi and Raj- put

per 1,000 individuals of the most numerous or otherwise important castes. For this purpose the castes have been divided into four groups according to grades in the table in the margin. Of all the 29 castes, Jhiwar, Dagi and Koli (or in reality Koli), Chuhra, Sansi and Rajput have the highest proportion of workers. The Rajputs are among the castes which have a large proportion of immigrants with a preponderance of adult males, and the high proportion of workers

among them does not necessarily indicate greater industry. The same remark applies to Sansis. The other castes are known to be poor, and nearly every individual of both sexes has to work in order to earn a living. The class with the next highest proportion of workers consists of Dhobi, Chamar and Khatik, which are also socially inferior, and their members have to work hard to make the two ends meet. The Ahirs (with 638 females *per mille*) and Gujjars (676) contain a large element of immigrants. The Jats seem to be most industrious, and in fact agriculture is an industry which can provide work for any number of workers.

The next group of castes with 400 to 450 *per mille* of workers is Kumhar, Dhanak, Julaha, Meo and Brahman. The two last-named castes have a high proportion of immigrants. The other castes are potters and weavers, whose work requires some degree of skill possessed only by men, and their women have been mostly returned as dependants. Thus the proportion of earners is not so high. The castes with the smallest proportion of workers are those in group I, which are comparatively prosperous and follow occupations in which mental faculties play a large part.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (a).
General distribution of earners (Principal Occupation) and working dependants.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	1	2 Number per 10,000 of total popula- tion.	Percentage Distribution	
			3 Urban area.	4 Rural area.
Non-working Dependants		5,783	71	28
All occupations [Earners (Principal occupation) and working dependants]		4,217	70	30
A.—Production of Raw Materials		1,055	18	82
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION		1,049	17	83
1. Pasture and agriculture		1,046	17	83
(a) Cultivation		944	14	86
(b) Special crops		64	94	6
(c) Forestry		10	78	22
(d) Stock raising		28	25	75
(e) Raising of insects, etc.
2.—Fishing and hunting		3	70	30
II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS		9	71	29
4. Non-metallic minerals		9	71	29
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances		2,064	84	16
III.—INDUSTRY		1,164	89	11
5. Textiles		187	88	12
6. Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom		11	86	14
7. Wood		62	78	22
8. Metals		63	89	11
9. Ceramics		71	43	57
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous		13	67	33
11. Food industries		67	93	7
12. Industries of dress and the toilet		205	83	17
13. Furniture industries		6	99	1
14. Building industries		138	91	9
15. Construction of means of transport		5	97	3
16. Production and transmission of physical force		13	99	1
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries		233	68	32
IV.—TRANSPORT		340	89	11
18. Transport by Air	97	3
19. Transport by Water		5	45	55
20. Transport by Road		177	89	11
21. Transport by Rail		133	88	12
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services		25	95	5
V.—TRADE		546	89	11
23. Banks, establishment of credit exchange and insurance		22	79	21
24. Brokerage, commission and export		12	98	2
25. Trade in textiles		72	97	3
26. Trade in skin, leather and furs		4	95	5
27. Trade in wood		4	98	2
28. Trade in metals		4	94	6
29. Trade in pottery bricks and tiles		3	100	..
30. Trade in chemical products		4	93	7
31. Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.		28	99	1
32. Other trade in food stuffs		154	87	13
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles		34	95	5
34. Trade in furniture		5	100	..
35. Trade in building materials		3	94	6
36. Trade in means of transport		9	89	11
37. Trade in fuel		20	60	40
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences		13	86	14
39. Trade of other sorts		167	89	11
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts		353	99	1
VI.—PUBLIC FORCE		122	86	14
40. Army		83	84	16
41. Air Force	100	..
42. Police		39	89	11
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		114	96	4
43. Public Administration		114	96	4
VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS		122	88	12
44. Religion		28	81	19
45. Law		7	97	3
46. Medicine		25	94	6
47. Letters, etc.		31	82	18
48. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)		26	62	38
D.—Miscellaneous		154	94	6
IX.—PERSONS DEPENDANT ON THEIR INCOME		29	99	1
50. Persons living principally on their income		29	99	1
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE		275	95	5
51. Domestic service		275	95	5
XI.—INDEFINITELY CLASSIFIED OCCUPATIONS		269	95	5
52. General term which does not indicate a definite occupation		269	95	5
XII.—MISCELLANEOUS		63	79	21
53. Informants
54. Auctioneers and other persons
55. Auctioneers, notaries, etc.		14	95	5
56. Other persons living on property

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (b).

General distribution of earners (Principal occupation) and working dependants.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	Number per 10,000 of total population	Percentage recorded in	
		Urban area.	Rural area.
1		2	4
All Occupations	167	34	66
A.—Production of Raw Materials .. .	92	33	67
I—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION .. .	92	33	67
1 Pasture and Agriculture .. .	92	33	67
(a) Cultivation .. .	82	37	63
(b) Special crops .. .	..	25	73
(c) Forestry .. .	..	..	100
(d) Stock raising .. .	10	2	98
II—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS .. .	..	..	100
4. Non-metallic minerals .. .	..	..	100
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances .. .	37	17	83
III.—INDUSTRY .. .	18	10	90
5 Textiles .. .	4	4	96
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom .. .	..	..	100
7 Wood .. .	1	3	97
8. Metals .. .	..	31	69
9. Ceramics .. .	2	5	95
10 Chemical products properly so-called and analogous .. .	2	..	100
11. Food industries .. .	2	18	82
12. Industries of dress and the toilet .. .	5	9	91
14 Building industries .. .	2	9	91
15 .. .	..	100	..
16 .. .	2	16	84
17 .. .	9	22	78
18 .. .	..	20	80
19 .. .	9	22	78
20 .. .	..	28	72
21 .. .	..	..	100
V.—TRADE .. .	10	24	76
23. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance .. .	4	3	97
24. Brokerage, commission and export .. .	..	100	..
25 Trade in textiles .. .	..	29	71
27 Trade in wood .. .	..	100	..
30 Trade in chemical products .. .	..	100	..
32 Other Trade in food stuffs .. .	3	46	54
33 Trade in clothing and toilet articles .. .	..	50	50
34 Trade in furniture .. .	..	100	..
36 Trade in means of transport .. .	..	65	35
37 Trade in Fuel .. .	2	2	98
38 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences .. .	..	100	..
39 Trade of other sorts .. .	1	17	83
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts .. .	22	58	42
VI.—PUBLIC FORCE .. .	11	85	15
40 Army .. .	12	97	3
43 Police .. .	..	8	92
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION .. .	5	6	94
44 Public administration .. .	5	6	94
VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS .. .	3	6	94
45 Religion .. .	3	2	98
47 Medicine .. .	..	..	100
49 Instruction .. .	..	37	63
49 Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 44) .. .	..	59	41
D.—Miscellaneous .. .	16	60	40
IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME .. .	7	42	58
50 Persons living principally on their income .. .	7	42	58
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE .. .	1	41	59
51 Domestic service .. .	1	41	59
XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS .. .	7	89	11
52 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation .. .	7	89	11
XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE .. .	1	..	100
54 Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes .. .	1	..	100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (a).

Distribution of earners (Principal occupation) and Working dependants by sub-classes.

LOCALITY.	Total 1,000.		Number per mille of the total population occupied as earners (Principal occupation) and working dependants in												
	Non-working ants.	Working Dependents.	Earners (principal Occupation)	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals.	Sub-class III.—Industry.	Sub-class IV.—Transport.	Sub-class V.—Trade.	Sub-class VI.—Public Force.	Sub-class VII.—Public Administration.	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income.	Sub-class X.—Domestic Service.	Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.	Sub-class XII.—Unproductive.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Delhi Province	578	41	378	105	1	116	34	56	12	11	12	3	38	29	5
Cities	583	4	413	25	1	132	43	71	15	16	15	4	51	39	5
Rest of the Province	568	132	300	282	1	81	15	23	6	1	5	1	7	7	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (b).

Distribution of earners (Subsidiary occupation) by sub-classes.

		<i>Number per mille of the total population of earners having a subsidiary occupation in</i>												
LOCALITY.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Sub-class I.	Sub-class II.	Sub-class III.	Sub-class IV.	Sub-class V.	Sub-class VI.	Sub-class VII.	Sub-class VIII.	Sub-class IX.	Sub-class X.	Sub-class XI.	Sub-class XII.	Sub-class XIII.
Delhi Province	..	0	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cities	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rest of the Province	..	20	..	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Occupations of females by sub-classes, orders and selected Groups.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	48,524	18,450	381
	Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture	45,148	15,428	343
	Order 1 (a).—Cultivation	45,915	15,337	432
1	Non-cultivating Proprietors taking rent in money or kind	1,405	311	221
6	Tenant Cultivators	15,969	13,589	912
7	Agricultural Labourers	5,872	3,598	475
	Order 1 (b).—Collection of special crops, fruits, etc. (Pluckers, Managers, etc. and Labourers)	2,955	124	29
	Order 1 (c).—Fishing	56	26	131
19	Collectors of forest produce	253	74	222
	Order 1 (d).—Stock Raising	1,511	61	77
	Order 2.—Fishing and Hunting	156	2	11
	SUB-CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	571	16	18
	Order 3.—Non-metallic Minerals	571	16	18
41	Other non-metallic minerals	56	16	278
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY	64,471	9,778	149
	Order 3.—Textiles	1,553	1,211	112
15	Exporting, stitching and leather dress	12	2	283
45	Wood carving, sculpture and painting	68	2	101
47	Shaving and hair dressing	41	5	107

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—contd.
Occupations of females by Sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Group No	OCCUPATION.	ACTUAL WORKERS.		Number of Females per 1,000 Males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	353	313	587
	Order 6.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ..	629	57	91
	Order 7.—Wood	1,370	111	37
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers, and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	533	129	212
	Order 8.—Metals	3,362	61	16
	Order 9.—Ceramics	3,670	319	134
63	Potters and makers of earthenware	1,737	227	303
64	Brick and tile makers	1,532	323	175
	Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ..	1,009	12	53
	.. .. .	3,533	211	61
71	.. .. .	832	177	271
72	.. .. .	152	25	161
	.. .. .	16,589	2,505	133
82	Boot, shoes, sandal and clog makers	5,845	912	161
83	Washing and cleaning	2,520	236	212
86	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	2,610	363	129
	Order 13.—Furniture Industries	361	7	3
	Order 14.—Building Industries	8,202	501	72
	Order 15.—Construction of means of transport	312	1	3
	Order 16.—Production and transmission of physical force	607	4	5
	Order 17.—Miscellaneous and undefined industries	10,635	4,156	391
100	Scavenging	6,335	1,071	642
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT	20,800	772	37
	Order 20.—Transport by Road	10,451	745	71
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,325	585	384
	Order 21.—Transport by Rail	8,132	19	2
	Order 22.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	1,516	5	2
	SUB CLASS V.—TRADE	31,165	1,450	42
	Order 23.—Banks, establishment of credit exchanges and insurance ..	1,362	35	26
	Order 24.—Freighting, commission and export	765	4	5
	Order 25.—Trade in textiles	1,646	55	32
	Order 26.—Trade in skin, leather and furs	249	3	12
	Order 27.—Trade in wood	232	6	27
122	.. .. .	12	7	250
	.. .. .	260	2	8
	.. .. .	175	4	23
	.. .. .	379	6	16
	.. .. .	1,733	62	36
	.. .. .	9,110	661	73
123	.. .. .	349	224	642
	.. .. .	2,090	83	25
	Order 34.—Trade in furniture	307	2	6
	Order 35.—Trade in building materials	173	4	23
	Order 36.—Trade in means of transport	539	4	7
	Order 37.—Trade in fuel	960	256	368
143	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	960	294	298
	Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	759	23	84
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation) clocks, optical instruments, etc	20	2	100
147	Dealers in conch shells, bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc	470	57	133
	Order 39.—Trade of other sorts	10,442	196	19
	SUB CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	7,220	42	6
	Order 41.—Public Administration	7,220	42	6
	SUB CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	6,731	1,026	152
	Order 43.—Telegraph	1,655	117	71
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	5	2	400
165	Other religious workers	210	28	123
	Order 47.—Miscellaneous	1,115	166	408
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	414	57	162
172	Milwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	461	397	963
	Order 48.—Instruction	1,554	213	113
	Teachers and teachers of all kinds	1,533	213	127
175	Clarks and secretaries connected with education	321	31	106
	Order 49.—Letters, arts, and sciences (other than 41)	1,622	168	103
176	Public writers, stenographers, etc	60	35	607
182	Musicians (company and performers other than military) actors, dancers etc	46	10	217

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*conold.*
Occupations of females by sub-classes, orders and selected groups.

Group Number in 1931.	OCCUPATION.	ACTUAL WORKERS.		Number of Females per 1,000 Males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	1,384	480	347
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	46	10	217
	<i>Order 50.—Persons living principally on their income</i>	1,384	480	347
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship- holders and pensioners	1,384	480	347
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	21,723	2,104	97
	<i>Order 51.—Domestic service</i>	21,723	2,104	97
187	Other domestic service	20,216	2,104	104
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	16,101	2,343	146
	<i>Order 52.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</i>	16,101	2,343	146
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	7,928	2,203	289
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	2,484	608	245
	<i>Order 53.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses</i>	933	4	4
	<i>Order 54.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes</i>	1,529	603	394
193	Beggars and vagrants	1,516	290	191
194	Procurers and prostitutes	13	313	24,077
	<i>Order 55.—Other unclassified non-productive industries</i>	22	1	45

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1921 and 1931.

Group Num- ber in 1931.	OCCUPATION.	Total number of actual workers in 1931.	Total number of actual workers in 1921.	Percentage variation 1921—1931
		3	4	5
	CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	67,335	45,337	+45.9
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	66,754	44,139	+49.2
	<i>Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture</i>	66,576	43,985	+51.4
	<i>Sub-order (a). Cultivation</i>	60,052	41,624	+43.4
1	Noncultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	1,716	977	+75.6
2	Estate agents and managers of owners, rent collectors, clerks, etc.	14	5	+180.0
6, 9	Cultivating owners, tenant cultivators	60,921	39,413	+53.6
7	Agricultural labourers	11,400	4,520	+151.3
	<i>Sub-order (b). Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, managers, clerks, and labourers)</i>	4,101	1,308	+214.0
10	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	4,107	1,308	+214.0
	<i>Sub-order (c). Forestry</i>	645	379	+70.2
	<i>Sub-order (d). Stock raising</i>	1,772	1,272	+39.3
	<i>Order 2.—Fishing</i>	178	156	+13.4
	SUB-CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	581	198	+191.4
	<i>Order 1.—Non-metallic minerals</i>	571	183	+207.1
	CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUB- STANCES	131,544	109,236	+19.5
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY	74,949	61,157	+21.1
	<i>Order 3.—Textiles</i>	41,916	33,329	+25.8
43	Cotton spinning, dyeing and weaving	9,950	4,096	+142.9
	<i>Order 4.—Hides, skins and leather materials from the animal kingdom</i>	605	2,664	-77.2
	<i>Order 5.—Wood</i>	3,871	2,977	+29.7
55	Carpenters, joiners and joiners, etc.	3,095	2,770	+11.4
	<i>Order 6.—Hats</i>	1,715	1,715	+0.0
59	Hat makers, etc., as well as makers of implements	2,400	2,400	+0.0
63	Butchers and slaughtermen	4,545	4,545	+0.0
64	Priest, etc. makers	2,304	2,304	+0.0
	<i>Order 10.—Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits</i>	2,377	2,377	+0.0
	<i>Order 11.—Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits</i>	448	1,600	-75.2
	<i>Order 12.—Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits</i>	420	1,677	-74.8
65	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	11,746	11,746	+0.0
67	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	6,701	6,701	+0.0
68	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	3,417	3,417	+0.0
69	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	7,675	7,675	+0.0
70	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
71	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
72	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
73	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
74	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
75	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
76	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
77	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
78	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
79	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
80	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
81	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
82	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
83	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
84	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
85	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
86	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
87	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
88	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
89	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
90	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
91	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
92	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
93	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
94	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
95	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
96	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
97	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
98	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
99	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0
100	Food and drink, excepting beer, wine and spirits	2,075	2,075	+0.0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*concl'd.*

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921.

Group Number in 1931.	OCCUPATION.	Total number of actual workers in 1931	Total number of actual workers in 1921	Percentage variation 1921—1931.
1	2	3	4	5
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	2,311	3,111	-21.8
100	Scavenging	10,409	7,515	+38.8
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT	21,671	14,604	+47.5
	Order 18.—Transport by Air	29	..	..
	Order 19.—Transport by Water	317	405	-16.8
	Order 20.—Transport by Road	11,236	6,062	+85.4
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	2,110	22	+9,400.0
108	Owners, managers, and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	4,235	2,448	+73.0
111	Porters and messengers	2,619	1,090	+140.3
	Order 21.—Transport by Rail	8,478	7,498	+13.1
112	Railway employees of all kinds except coolies	6,216	4,021	+54.6
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	2,262	3,477	-34.9
114	Order 22.—Post Office, Telegram and Telephone services	1,591	729	+115.2
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE	35,621	33,189	+6.4
117	Order 23.—Banks establishment of credit, exchange and insurance	1,397	1,305	+7.0
116	Order 31.—Brokerage, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware houses, carriers and employees	769	982	-21.7
117	Order 25.—Trade in Textiles	4,701	5,992	-21.5
118	Order 26.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	252	331	-23.9
	Order 27.—Trade in wood	228	478	-50.2
123	Order 28.—Trade in metals	26	429	-93.9
124	Order 29.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	179	219	-18.3
125	Order 30.—Trade in chemical products	355	956	-61.0
	Order 31.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	1,562	466	+236.7
	Order 32.—Other trade in food stuffs	9,770	11,670	-16.3
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	2,129	1,173	+81.5
131	Dealers in other food stuffs	4,981	8,115	-38.6
134	Order 33.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	2,143	3,347	-36.7
	Order 34.—Trade in furniture	309	509	-39.3
141	Order 35.—Trade in building materials	177	1,853	-90.4
	Order 36.—Trade in means of transport	643	602	+6.8
145	Order 37.—Trade in fuel	1,256	337	+272.7
	Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	813	1,341	-39.4
	Order 39.—Trade of other sorts	15,615	2,615	+206.8
150	General store-keepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	10,503	1,439	+629.9
	CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	22,782	19,465	+11.9
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	7,761	6,014	+29.0
	Order 40.—Army	6,262	4,770	+31.3
137	Army (Imperial)	5,213	4,681	+11.9
156	Order 42.—Police	21	..	..
156	Order 43.—Police	2,475	1,244	+99.2
157	Police	2,331	1,143	+104.2
	SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	7,232	4,910	+47.9
	Order 44.—Public Administration	7,262	4,910	+47.9
159	Service of the State	5,880	3,125	+88.4
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	7,730	6,600	+17.5
	Order 45.—Religion	1,772	2,619	-33.4
	Order 46.—Law	447	379	+33.9
	Order 47.—Medicine	1,614	1,321	+22.0
	Order 48.—Education	2,130	1,190	+78.9
	Order 49.—Letters, arts and sciences (other than 41)	1,797	1,705	+62.6
	CLASS D.—MISCELLANEOUS	47,237	31,200	+50.9
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	1,561	1,935	-3.7
165	Order 50.—Persons living on their income	1,561	1,935	-3.7
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	21,827	13,699	+59.9
	Order 51.—Domestic Service	21,827	13,699	+59.9
137	Other Domestic Service	22,320	13,637	+63.7
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	18,444	13,904	+31.4
	Order 52.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	18,444	13,904	+31.4
169	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	6,824	1,421	+380.5
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	10,221	10,800	-5.4
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	2,092	2,618	+16.4
192	Order 53.—Immature of both, employed and also house	83	42	+2,111.0
193	Order 54.—Eggs, worms and products	2,112	2,506	-11.2
195	Order 55.—Other unproductive, non-productive industries	21	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.
Occupations of Selected Castes.

I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.												III.—INDUSTRIES.											
Caste and Religion.		I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.		Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and Managers of Landed Estates, etc.		Field Labourers, coolies, etc.		Rivers of live stock, etc.		Fishing and hunting.		Others.		III. Indian.		Artisans and other workers.		Others.	
1.		Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.
Agarwal	Hindu	11	7	2	28	7	3									2		96	6	92	6	4	
Agarwal	Jain																	74	16				
Ahir	Hindu	691	4			538	4					35	3			118	6	63	3				
Bawaria	Hindu	800				67						133		600				67					
Brahman	Hindu	201	7			164	5			15	17	6	2			16	29	114	3				
Chamar	Hindu	397	45			28	6			270	53					9	6	431	16				
Chamar	Christian	405	40			47				352	48					6		460	15				
Chuhra	Hindu	46	22			6	317			31	13					9	6	896	46				
Chuhra	Christian	85	6							71	7					14		991	68				
Dagi & Koli	Hindu	18	2			10	3			4						4	13	481	16				
Dhanak	Hindu	22				4				8						10		406	7				
Dholi	Hindu	26	9							3						23	13	994	25				
Dholi	Muslim																	919	25				
Gujjar	Hindu	781	3			670	4			61	3	7	3			40	4	25	7				
Gujjar	Muslim	129				86				31						9		86					
Jat	Hindu	816	4			741	3									75	17	37	12				
Jat	Sikh	59				27						12	3			29		158					
Jat	Muslim	527	2			481				35			7			9	33	32					
Jhwar	Hindu	71	7			46	4									25	12	224	11				
Julaha	Hindu	50	11			4	8									46	12	570	21				
Julaha	Muslim	3														3		535	8	529	8	6	
Kayasth	Hindu	7	5			2	29	3								2		167	1				
Khatik	Hindu	128	4			37		65		14	17	10				2		154	16	154	16		
Khatri	Hindu	19	1			4				6						9	5	121	1				
Khatri	Sikh	47		47														294		294			
Kumhar	Hindu	94	67			17	5			71	105					6	10	644	7				
Kumhar	Muslim	27								27								211		211			
Mali	Hindu	473	6			373	3			89	21					11	31	156	5				
Meo	Muslim	323	4			218	3									104	7	238	3				
Meohal	Muslim	23	23			12	67									10		793	2				
Nai	Hindu	47	7			22	5			10	50					25	110	829	6				
Nai	Muslim	16	25			5										3		88	2				
Pattan	Muslim	47	5			21	8									26	29	288	7				
Rajput	Hindu	207	6			142	5									65	25	243	8				
Rajput	Muslim	219	2			151	2									55	17	129	4				
Sawal	Hindu																	57					
Sawal	Muslim	41	5	7	10	22	6									12		247					
Sawal	Muslim	26	5			6	4									17	29	793	8				
Taash	Hindu	957	7			107	847	4		60		18				4		34					
Taash	Muslim	852	6			153	702	4		120	16	14				5		21					
Taash	Hindu	9	7			21	8			23	7					2		82					
Taash	Sikh	31				4				23		4						76	1				
Taash	Muslim	12	6			78				23		14	10					76					
Taash	Hindu	10				2				2						5		465					
Taash	Muslim	153	7			702										13	21	63					
Thakur																							
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SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—*contd.*

Occupations of Selected Castes

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Number of persons employed on the 26th February 1931, on Railways and in the Irrigation Department in Delhi Province.

CLASS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			CLASS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
1	Europeans and Anglo- Indians	2 Indians	1	Europeans and Anglo- Indians	3 Indians
Railways			Irrigation Department—conold		
Total persons employed ..	49	2,082	Persons directly employed ..	..	60
Officers ..	11	10	Officers ..	..	12
Subordinates on scales of pay ranging to Rs. 250 per mensem or over ..	20	50	Upper Subordinates ..	..	12
Subordinates on scales of pay rising from Rs. 30 to Rs. 249 per mensem ..	15	831	Lower Subordinates ..	..	12
Subordinates on scales of pay under Rs. 30 per mensem ..	3	1,191	Clerks ..	..	3
Irrigation Department			Peons and other servants ..	..	19
Total persons employed ..	..	379	Coolies ..	..	34
			Persons indirectly employed ..	..	319
			Contractors ..	..	0
			Contractors (regular employees) ..	..	8
			Coolies ..	..	305

NOTE.—Figures of persons employed in Post and Telegraph Office, etc., are included in Subsidiary Table VI to Chapter VIII of the Punjab Census Report, Part I, page 247; separate figures not being available.

CHAPTER IX.

LITERACY.

121. General 122. Literacy by age. 123. Literacy by religion. 124. Literacy in English. 125. Literacy by caste. 126. Progress of literacy since 1921. 127. Unsmoothed figures. 128. Comparison with other Provinces.

The absolute figures for literacy by age, sex and religion are given in Imperial Table XIII; Part A contains the provincial summary and Part B the details for each city. Imperial Table XIV gives the details of literacy by certain selected castes, tribes and races. Reference to Statistics.

Provincial Table XIII-A gives the statistics of literates in the four vernaculars, Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Roman, by religion for the whole Province, and Provincial Table XIV-A gives literary figures of the three sects of Vedic Dharm, Brahmo and Dev Dharm.

Besides the above Tables, there are eight subsidiary tables showing derivative figures of literacy. Out of these, seven subsidiary tables are reproduced in the text and the eighth (which shows the growth in the number of educational institutions, scholars and expenditure on education from 1920-21 to 1929-31, based on departmental returns) is given at the end of this Chapter.

121. The instructions to enumerators with regard to the return of General literacy were as follows:—

“Column 16 (*literate or illiterate*).—If literate in Urdu write Urdu; if literate in Hindi write Hindi; if literate in Gurmukhi write Gurmukhi; if a person can read and write in Roman characters write “Roman.” Otherwise enter against all persons, who can read and write a letter in any other language, the word “literate.” If not, make a “X.”

The test of literacy which was the same as at the last three censuses was thus a simple one, that is the ability to read and write a letter. The actual figures of literacy for the Province and the rural and urban areas are given in the

District and Natural Division.	LITERATES (ACTUAL FIGURES).		NUMBER per mille WHO ARE LITERATE (5 YEARS AND OVER).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi Province	73,377	16,095	226	72
Urban	65,498	15,750	275	80
Rural	7,879	345	91	7

The inter-censal increase in literacy has been 61·7 and 127·7 per cent. for males and females, respectively, compared to 31·1 and 29·1 per cent. increase in the actual population of each sex.

122. Subsidiary Table I given in the margin shows the literacy by age, sex and locality for

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

Locality.	NUMBER OF LITERATES <i>per mille</i> of the POPULATION.										
	ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 AND OVER	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Delhi Province	187	226	206	28	41	145	71	250	191	261	75
Cities	210	258	234	37	61	187	109	293	171	317	109
Rural Province	55	70	62	20	21	60	33	150	90	116	26

sex and locality for the Province as a whole and the two Natural Divisions.

The proportion of literates is of course higher in the Cities than in the rural area having just the average literacy of the Punjab.

In the Cities literacy among those aged 15-20 is less than the literacy among those aged over 20, who comprise a large proportion of educated immigrants. In villages the literacy among persons aged 15-20 is higher, being 120 per cent. which indicates that even if the present educational facilities continue the rural area will in time have 120 per cent. of male literates as against 96 now, which does not mean any great advance. The extent of literacy among females is very poor.

Naturally the extent of literacy in English is several times greater in the Cities than in the rural area, while there is a considerable improvement in both over the figures of 1921 except in the case of females of the rural area.

125. Subsidiary Table V below shows literacy among different castes at this and the last census. Literacy by Caste.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Literacy by Caste.

Castes.	NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF EACH CASTE.						NUMBER OF LITERATES IN ENGLISH PER 10,000 OF THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF EACH CASTE.					
	1931.			1921.			1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aggarwal	308	466	95	343	541	74	730	1,228	60	599	1,009	41
Ahir	46	73	6	25	41	3	93	156	..	39	66	2
Bawaria	31	43	..	Not available.			..	..	..	Not available.		
Brahman	270	372	112	235	340	63	1,085	1,617	259	658	1,073	34
Chamar	9	16	1	4	7	..	6	11	..	1	2	1
Chuhra (Bhangis)	12	21	1	5	8	..	9	16	1	3	5	..
Dagi and Koli	48	57	2	13	21	1	17	29	..	10	16	..
Blanzak	2	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dholi	13	21	3	5	8	1	7	13	..	3	5	..
Gujjar	21	34	..	13	23	..	29	48	..	14	25	..
Jat	59	101	7	35	59	1	160	279	10	62	111	1
Jhiwar	44	55	25	27	41	2	41	61	8	15	24	..
Julaha	48	80	5	7	12	..	1	2	..	3	6	..
Kayasth	460	576	310	Not available.			2,731	4,278	722	Not available.		
Khatik	21	32	4	Do.	Do.	..	28	46	..	Do.	..	..
Khatij	358	485	183	381	590	98	1,762	2,784	341	1,689	2,812	149
Kumhar	19	31	4	7	12	1	16	29	..	1	2	..
Mali	30	49	3	25	46	2	50	85	..	19	33	..
Moo	27	44	5	25	43	1	49	80	9	33	53	6
Moghal	211	298	100	203	295	87	614	1,065	39	579	1,010	40
Nai	58	79	14	30	51	6	82	118	6	32	59	..
Pathan	146	212	45	118	182	19	379	603	53	256	422	1
Rajput	119	169	29	107	152	30	307	463	31	213	365	35
Sansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sayad	240	342	103	261	379	99	753	1,240	94	704	1,191	4
Sheikh	109	158	40	99	158	21	249	407	30	145	248	8
Tegah	29	54	..	Not available.			133	245	..	Not available.		
Tarkhan	124	183	43	69	107	5	231	388	13	65	103	..
Teli	26	32	5	12	22	..	42	74	..	15	23	..

Kayasths (460 *per mille*) have the highest proportion of literacy. Khatiris (358) come next, followed by Aggarwals (308). Next in the order are Brahmans (270), Sayads (240) and Moghals (211). The order has remained unchanged since last census. The agriculturists are very backward indeed with Jats and Ahirs having a proportion of 59 and 46 *per mille*, respectively. The artisans are even worse off with a proportion of literacy varying between 48 for Julaha and 19 for Kumhar. The figures of literacy for the backward and depressed classes are really pathetic, only 9 *per mille* of Chamar, 12 *per mille* of Bhangis (Chuhras) and 2 *per mille* of Khatiks being literate.

126. Subsidiary Table VI below shows literacy for all ages and for ages 10-15, 15-20, and 20 and over, for both sexes at this and the last census for the Province and the two Natural Divisions. Progress of Literacy since 1921.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.
Progress of Literacy since 1921.

Literates.	NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1,000.							
	All Ages.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	308	304	46	24	24	31	71	43
North	242	238	45	45	34	28	100	82
West of the	37	2	1	17	6	22	7	57

It is apparent that in the Cities there is now a greater proportion of literates in both sexes, while the number of literates among boys, *i.e.*, persons aged 10—15, as well as among those aged 15—20 is greater than in 1921. In the rest of the Province, however, literacy has remained almost stationary among males aged 10—15, while there has been a retrogression among females. A slight improvement is noticeable for ages 15—20. The results are probably affected by the new process of smoothing.

Unsmoothed
Figures

127. Subsidiary Table VII below gives the figures of the population and literacy according to the age groups into which the entries in the schedules were directly sorted.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII
Amount of Literacy at certain ages ('00's omitted).

Age-groups 1	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL LITERATES.			TOTAL LITERATES IN ENGLISH.		
	Persons. 2	Males 3	Females. 4	Persons 5	Males. 6	Females. 7	Persons. 8	Males. 9	Females. 10
7—13 ..	971	539	432	88	61	27	18	13	5
14—16 ..	450	254	196	72	55	17	23	19	4
17—23 ..	924	510	414	182	147	35	78	69	9
24 and over	2,897	1,793	1,104	551	471	80	212	190	22

Comparison
with other
Provinces

128 The table in the margin shows the number of literates *per mille* of

Province or State. 1	NUMBER OF LITERATES per mille (AGED 5 AND OVER)	
	Males. 2	Females. 3
Delhi ..	220	72
Punjab ..	93	15
United Provinces ..	94	11
Rajputana Agency ..	76	6
Jammu and Kashmir ..	70	6
Central Provinces and Berar ..	110	11
Ajmer-Merwara ..	203	33
Bengal ..	150	32
Madras ..	155	39
Bombay ..	167	29

the population aged 5 and over in the Province and some other Provinces and States of India. The proportion of literacy in this Province is naturally highest owing to the bulk of its population being urban.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Number of Institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.		1920-1921.				1921-1922.				1922-1923.				1923-1924.			
		Institutions.		Pupils.		Institutions.		Pupils.		Institutions.		Pupils.		Institutions.		Pupils.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Collegiate Education	Arts Colleges	3	..	559	..	3	..	581	..	3	..	705	..	3	..	848	..
	Professional Colleges	1	1	177	74	1	1	199	82	1	1	185	87	1	..	..	93
School Education, General	Secondary Schools	34	8	5,737	1,015	33	10	5,889	1,328	33	12	6,548	1,651	34	12	7,276	1,710
	Primary Schools	124	22	4,434	1,012	132	21	5,430	1,012	117	20	5,423	771	131	21	6,847	740
School Education, Special	Training Schools	..	..	1	..	32	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	25	..	1	..
	All Others	..	2	1	369	52	2	..	443	..	2	..	548	..	1	..	209
Private Institutions	Elementary	..	85	6	3,692	563	85	7	4,236	369	77	7	3,978	642	76	8	4,952
Total		..	249	39	14,968	2,748	256	40	16,781	2,744	233	41	17,387	3,176	245	43	20,122
																	3,589

		1924-1925.				1925-1926.				1926-1927.				1927-1928.						
Collegiate Education	..	{	Arts Colleges	..	5	1	1,015	42	5	1	1,068	44	5	1	1,104	44	6	1	1,109	42
			Professional Colleges	..	1	63	..	1	..	61	..	1	..	67	..	1	..	79
School Education, General	{	Secondary Schools	..	34	11	8,103	1,746	37	16	8,774	1,774	37	16	9,039	1,978	43	11	9,589	2,209	
		Primary Schools	..	131	24	7,067	1,176	133	25	7,801	1,432	148	37	8,940	2,568	157	38	12,583	2,942	
School Education, Special	{	Training Schools	..	..	1	..	29	..	1	..	32	..	1	..	28	..	1	..	41
		All Others	..	25	..	755	..	15	..	781	..	22	..	874	..	52	..	1,597	..	
Private Institutions	..	Elementary	..	89	9	5,286	1,024	99	3	4,332	850	92	7	1,715	544	95	9	1,445	611	
Total			..	284	47	22,226	4,050	280	41	22,756	3,673	264	53	21,092	5,029	293	61	27,021	5,555	

		1928-1929.				1929-1930.				1930-1931.				
		Number of Institutions				Number of Institutions				Number of Institutions				
Collegiate Education	{ Arts Colleges	..	6	1	1,200	51	6	1	1,206	58	6	1	1,180	..
	{ Professional Colleges	..	1	..	..	81	..	1	..	84	..	1	..	..
School Education, General	{ Secondary Schools	..	50	11	11,916	2,652	51	12	12,429	2,811	51	17	13,070	2,927
	{ Primary Schools	..	167	41	16,057	2,947	161	51	16,950	4,764	171	56	17,900	5,744
School Education, Special	{ Training Schools	..	1	1	..	41	..	1	..	51	..	1	..	..
	{ All Others	..	47	..	2,616	..	35	..	1,317	..	37	..	1,746	..
Private Institutions	{ Elementary	..	2	..	1,203	..	..	..	1,407	..	..	..	1,247	..
	{

Total .. 587 65 31 674 7,206 312 75 22,640 5,432 108 72 22,459 4,402

CHAPTER X.

LANGUAGE.

129. General. 130. Bilingualism

Reference to
Statistics

Imperial Table XV gives the absolute figures, Part I, containing the distribution of the mother-tongues of persons enumerated in the Province and Part II showing the number of persons who habitually use some other language as subsidiary to their mother-tongue.

Two Subsidiary Tables derived from the above Imperial Table appear in the text

General.

129. The instructions to enumerators with respect to the return of language were as follows:—

"Column 14 (Language).—Enter each person's mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the language of the mother should be entered.

Column 15 (Subsidiary Language).—Enter the language or languages (if any) habitually spoken by each person in addition to his mother-tongue in daily intercourse."

At last census subsidiary languages were not recorded, while the instructions about the entry of mother-tongue were the same as now. An instruction was, however, issued on the present occasion requiring Hindustani to be recorded in place of Urdu and Hindi, which are in no way separate languages.

The mother-tongue of a vast majority of the inhabitants of the Province is Hindustani, being spoken by 923 *per mille* of the population. The linguistic distribution of the population of the Province is given in Subsidiary Table I below

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Distribution of total Population by mother-tongue according to Sir George Grierson's Scheme.

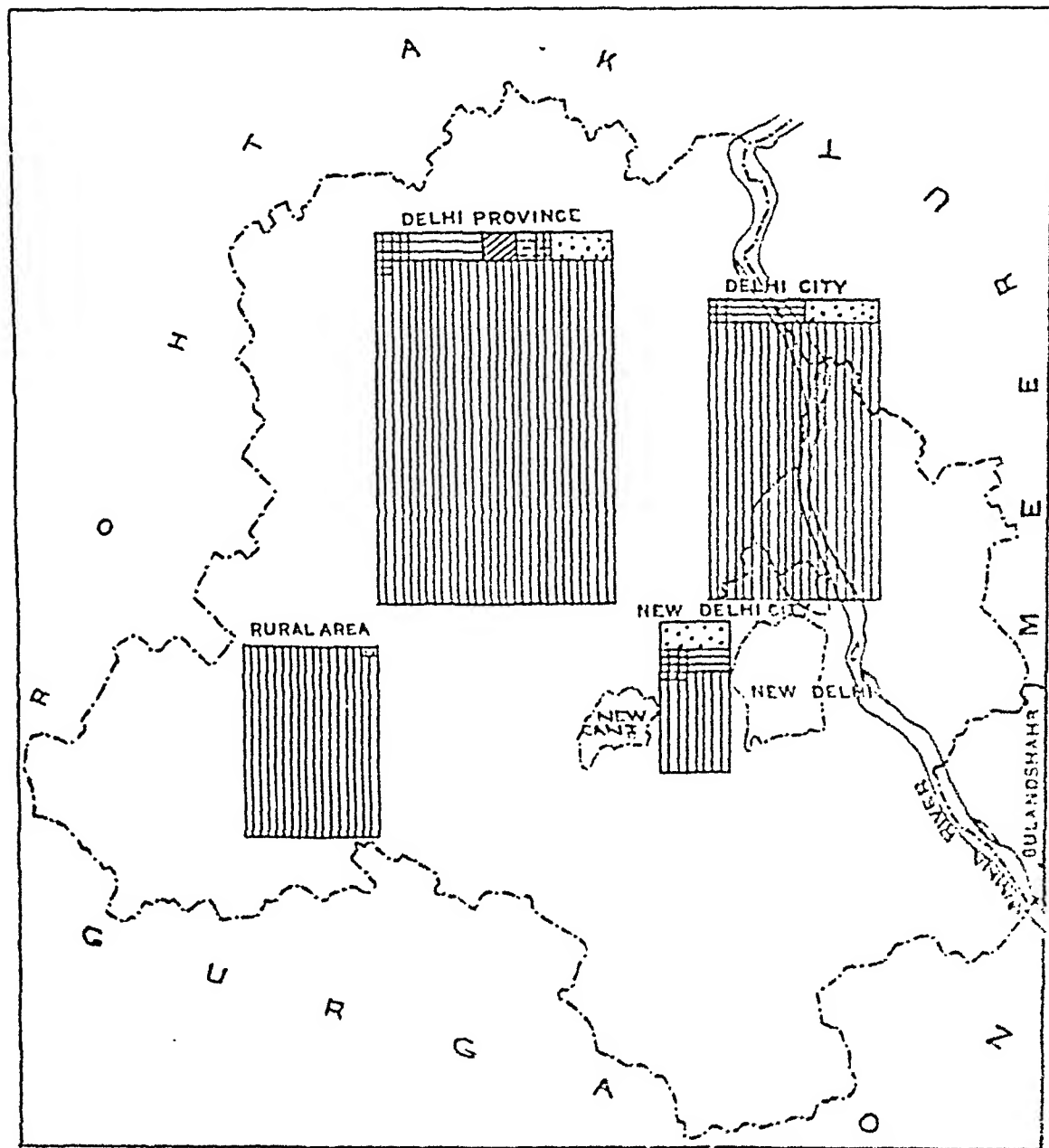
LANGUAGE (WITH MAIN HEADS GIVEN IN SIR GEORGE GRIERSON'S SCHEME)	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS (00's OMITTED)		NUMBER per mille OF THE POPULATION		LANGUAGE (WITH MAIN HEADS GIVEN IN SIR GEORGE GRIERSON'S SCHEME)	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS (00's OMITTED)		NUMBER per mille OF THE POPULATION	
	Total Province		Total Province	Rural Area		Total Province	Total Province	Rural Area	Rural Area
	1931	1921	1931	1921		1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL ..	6,382	4,832	1,000	1,000	(a) North Western Group (Sindhi) ..	1	1	..	..
Part I.—Indian Languages					(b) Southern Group (Malathi) ..	9	1	1	1
<i>I. Tibeto-Chinese family</i>					(c) Eastern Group	67	39	11	..
<i>Tibeto-Burman Sub family</i>	2	..	..	..	1 Oriya	1	12	..	..
<i>Tibeto-Himalayan branch</i>	..	..	..	..	2 Bengali	66	27	11	..
(a) Tibetan Group (Tibetan)	1	..	..	..	Inner Sub-branch	6,197	4,787	973	996
(b) Ponomialized Himalayan Group (Kanauri)	1	..	..	..	(d) Central Group	6,180	4,781	972	996
<i>II. Dravidian family</i>	17	4	3	..	1 Hindustani	5,479	4,596	923	924
(a) Dravidian Group (Tamil)	16	4	3	..	2 Rajasthani	67	108	11	..
(b) Andhra Group (Telugu)	1	..	..	..	3 Gujarati	8	8	1	..
<i>III. Indo-European family</i>	6,220	4,332	979	997	4 Punjabi	235	72	37	2
<i>Aryan Sub family</i>	..	..	..	..	(e) Pakari Group	27	6	3	..
(i) Iranian branch	15	4	2	..	1 Central Pakari	..	1	..	..
Eastern Group (Pashto)	..	..	..	..	2 Eastern Pakari	1	1	..	..
(ii) Dardic branch	1	..	..	..	3 Western Pakari	6	4	3	..
Dard Group (Kashmiri)	..	..	..	..	Part II.—Other Languages				
(iii) Indo-Aryan branch	6,274	4,326	987	997	<i>Indo-European family</i>	23	46	3	3
Sanskrit Sub-branch	..	..	..	..	<i>Iranian branch</i>	..	..	..	..
Other Sub-branch	77	41	12	..	(a) Persian Group (Persian)	1	..	..	..
					(b) Romanee Group (Portuguese)	1	..	..	..
					(c) Teutonic Group (English)	51	46	8	3

It is apparent that the languages spoken by the bulk of the population belong to the Indo-European family, the proportion of the speakers being 997

DELHI

LINGUISTIC MAP

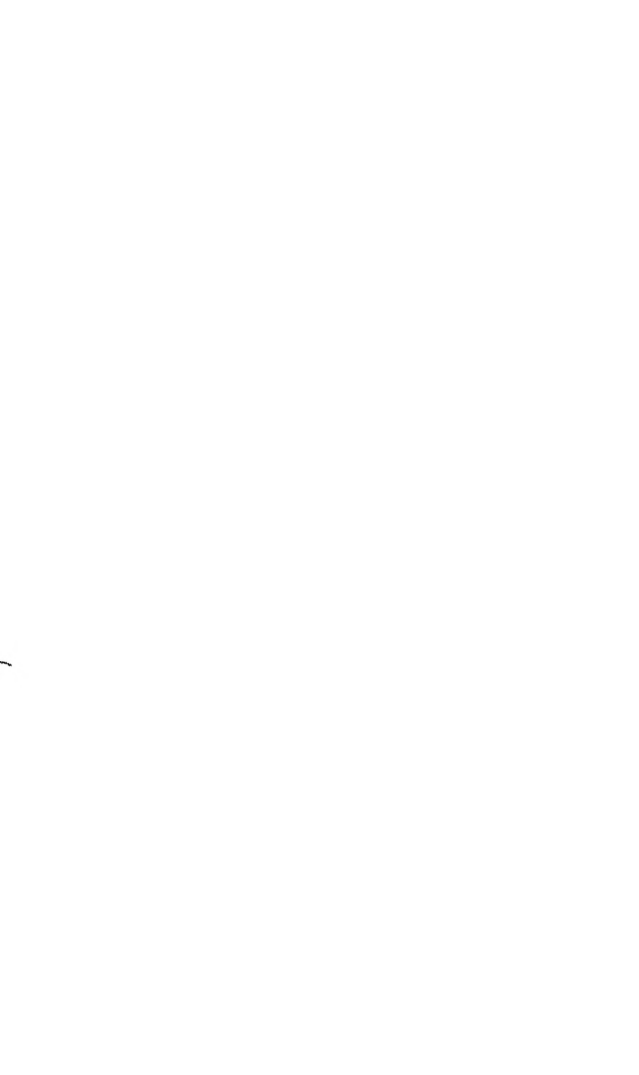
SCALE ONE INCH=5 MILES



SCALE- ONE SQUARE INCH OF THE RECTANGLE REPRESENTS A POPULATION OF 200,000.
 LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION HAVE NOT BEEN SHOWN.
 [FOR ACTUAL FIGURES, REFERENCE MAY BE MADE TO IMPERIAL TABLE XV]

REFERENCES.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 PUNJABI..... | |
| 2 HINDUSTANI..... | |
| 3 RAJASTHANI..... | |
| 4 BENGALI..... | |
| 5 OTHERS..... | |



per mille of the total population. The remaining 3 *per mille* speak the languages of the Dravidian family. Among the foreign languages English, which also belongs to the Indo-European family, is spoken by 8 *per mille*. The figures for other foreign languages are negligible.

The above figures also show the proportion of the population speaking the languages of each family or sub-family in rural and urban areas separately. The proportion of Hindustani speakers is even higher in the rural area where the foreign element in the population is practically absent.

139. The languages spoken habitually in daily intercourse in addition to the mother-tongue were recorded in column 15 of the general schedule. This information was intended to enable an estimate to be made of the amount of bilingualism. The absolute figures of bilingualism are given in Imperial Table XV, on page viii in Part II at the end of this volume. The proportional figures are given in the Subsidiary Table II below, which also shows the details for each subsidiary language of the Province, separately.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

(a).—NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WHO SPEAK														(b) NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE SPEAKERS OF EACH MOTHER-TONGUE WHO SPEAK A SECONDARY LANGUAGE.											
NATURAL DIVISION.	Total.	Hindustani as mother-tongue.	Punjabi as mother-tongue.	Western Punjabi as mother-tongue.	Rajasthani as mother-tongue.	Punjabi as mother-tongue.	English as mother-tongue.	Bengali as mother-tongue.	Tamil as mother-tongue.	Other languages as mother-tongue.	With Punjabi as subsidiary.	With Western Punjabi as subsidiary.	With Rajasthani as subsidiary.	With Hindustani as subsidiary.	With Hindustani as subsidiary.	With Western Punjabi as subsidiary.	With Hindustani as subsidiary.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
DELHI PROVINCE.	9,226	9,193	369	232	26	7	166	61	25	86	191	35	41	28	1	7	5,177								
CITIES	8,511	8,568	517	355	57	10	177	117	51	102	151	37	51	40	1	11	3,945								
REST OF THE PROVINCE.	9,521	9,918	59	12	1	..	1	1	1	51	1	..	5	2	..	1	6,575								

Subsidiary languages are only in vogue to any considerable extent in the Cities. Many people with Punjabi or Rajasthani as their mother-tongue speak Hindustani as a subsidiary language. This is quite natural as persons coming to the metropolis have to adopt its language, which is not difficult to learn. The figures of bilingualism with Punjabi or Rajasthani as a language subsidiary to Hindustani are naturally very small.

Hindustani as spoken in urban and rural areas varies enormously. As spoken in Old Delhi it is the real standard Hindustani, and as spoken in villages, even in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis it is devoid of all refinement and so very different that sometimes even a resident of Delhi finds it difficult to understand.

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGION.

131. General, 132. Urban and the rural population. 133. Hindu Sects. 134. Sikh Sects. 135. Jain Sects. 136. Muslim Sects

Reference to Statistics. The numerical strength of each religion returned is contained in Imperial Table XVI for the whole Province, and Table XVI-A gives the figures for the sects of Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Muslims. Imperial Table XIX gives the age-distribution of European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians

Three subsidiary tables derived from the above tables are reproduced in the text.

One appendix at the end of this Chapter, given in the form of a table, shows the population of each Administrative ward of Delhi Municipality by religions

General. 131. The instructions to enumerators with regard to Religion were as follows.—

"*Column 4 (Religion and Sect)*—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Jain, Christian, Parsi, and the sect of religion, followed by each person, as he returns it. In the case of aboriginal tribes who are not Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, etc., the name of the tribe should be entered in this column. Sect is in all cases required for Christians"

These instructions were amplified by the following provisions in the Code:—

"*Column 4.*—The answer which each person gives about his religion must be accepted and entered in column 4, but care must be taken not to enter Jains and Sikhs as Hindus. If a man says that he is a Jain or a Sikh he should be entered as such, even though he also says that he is a Hindu. Similarly Brahms, Aryas and Dev Samajis should be recorded as such. The religion of Aryas should be entered as Vedic Dharma. The religion of members of Dev Samaj should be entered as Dev Samaj.

If a Jain desires his sect to be recorded, it should be recorded in brackets after his religion, e.g., Svetamber, Degamber, Svetamber-Sthanakbashi and Svetamber Tarapanthi.

A person who says he is a Sikh must not be entered as a Hindu because he does not wear the *los*. All persons professing to be followers of Guru Nanak or Guru Gobind Singh and calling themselves Sikhs should be entered as Sikhs.

In case of famine orphans made over to the charge of a Mission, but not baptised, the religion of the parents if known should be entered. If the religion of the parents cannot be ascertained, the predominant religion of the district or locality should be noted.

All Chuhras, who are not Muslims or Christians, and who do not return any other definite religion, should be entered as Hindus. The same rule applies to members of the depressed classes, who have no tribal religion. Persons, returning themselves as Ad-Dharmis, should be recorded as such. In case of Fanis and others, whose religion is tribal, the tribe should be entered in this column.

Great care should be taken to get a correct return of Christian sects and to eliminate vague entries such as 'Protestant'. Usually there are only one or two missions at work in a district, and local instructions should be issued as to the way in which the adherents of each mission are to be entered. Christian sects will be such as Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Congregationalist, Lutheran, Methodist, Salvationist and Roman Catholic.

The main sects of the Hindus will be noted, e.g., Sanatan Dharma, Rishi Swami, River Worship, Zind Kalana, Vaishnava, etc. Sub-divisions of these sects are not needed. In case of Hindus, who are Vedic Dharma (or Arya), Brahmo or Dev Samaj, such entries are enough for column 4 without any addition.

For Muslims such sects as Sunni, Shia, Ahl-i Hadis, Ahmadi should be noted.

For Sikhs the main sects will be Keshdhari and Sehajdhari or Mona. Special sub-divisions such as Haruti, Nhang, Sultan should be entered in addition to the sect. Similarly such minor divisions as Udal, Nanakpanthi, Nirmala should, if stated, be noted.

All women and children should be shown as belonging to the religion and sect of persons on whom they are dependent, unless they clearly belong to another."

The absolute figures of the distribution of religions are given in Table XVI. The Social Map in the beginning of this Report shows by means of coloured rectangles the distribution of the followers of various religions in the

Province. Subsidiary Table I below gives the same information along with the proportion per 10,000 at this census and in 1921 as well as the percentage variation in actual figures in each case.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution of the population by religion.

Religion and Locality.	Actual number in 1931.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	Variation per cent.	Increase or Decrease 1921-1931.	Religion and Locality.	Actual number in 1931.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	Variation per cent.	Increase or Decrease 1921-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Buddhist	76	1	..	+116.67	Buddhist	76	1	..	+116.67
Cities	76	1	..	+116.67	Cities	76	1	..	+116.67
The rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	The rest of the Province	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrian	126	2	1	+75.0	Zoroastrian	126	2	1	+75.0
Cities	126	2	1	+75.0	Cities	126	2	1	+75.0
The rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	The rest of the Province	..	..	..	..
Muslim	206,090	3,233	2,901	+11.4	Muslim	206,090	3,233	2,901	+11.4
Cities	177,673	2,793	2,326	+19.6	Cities	177,673	2,793	2,326	+19.6
The rest of the Province	28,287	460	574	-20.2	The rest of the Province	28,287	460	574	-20.2
Christian	16,989	267	273	-2.2	Christian	16,989	267	273	-2.2
Cities	10,695	168	186	-9.1	Cities	10,695	168	186	-9.1
The rest of the Province	6,294	99	87	+13.0	The rest of the Province	6,294	99	87	+13.0
Jain	11	..	..	..	Jain	11	..	..	..
Cities	11	..	..	..	Cities	11	..	..	..
The rest of the Province	..	..	..	..	The rest of the Province	..	..	..	..

Infer of area from U. P. to Delhi Province the figures of Census Report 1921 have been adjusted. Population of the Province in 1921 has thus risen by 261 comprising 177 Hindus, 77 Muslims, 2 Sikhs and 1 Jain. 2 "Others" have been included among Hindus.

above shows that the main religions have considerably increased at different rates. As regards the minor religions, Jews while Jains have increased in the Cities but decreased in the

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

by Natural Divisions of the main religions.

Number per 10,000 of the population who are:

	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim.	Christian.
1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12
6,669	101	57	84	96
3,726	143	88	103	127
8,229	7	4	11	45

rest of the Province. Subsidiary Table II in the margin shows the distribution of the population of the Province and its two Natural Divisions by main religions at the last census. In the Cities as well as in the rest of the Province, Hindus form the majority, while Muslims are a good second in the case of the Cities and a small minority in the rest of the Province. The Christians are small in both, while Sikhs and Jains are mainly confined to the Cities. Hindus constitute 62.85 per cent. of the total population in the last census, 66.69 per cent. at last census. In the Cities their proportion was 66.69 in 1921, while in the rest of the Province they were 62.85. They have decreased during the last decade (from 62.85 per cent. to 57.26 per cent.) and among Hindus is evidently due to the larger increase in the proportion of Muslims in the Cities as a result of immigration during the last decade. In the Province as a whole Muslims have bettered their proportion to 32.33 per cent. in the total population. In the Cities their proportion has risen from 37.68 per cent. to 40.46 per cent., while in the rest of the Province it is about the same as at last census, being 29.85 per cent. The numerical strength of Sikhs in the Province is 6,669 in 1921

per cent. of the total population as against 57 per cent. at last census. Their proportion has risen both in the Cities and the rest of the Province. The Jains in the Province number 5,345 or 84 per cent. of the total population as against 96 per cent. at last census. They have lost in proportion both in the Cities and the rest of the Province. The figures show that whereas the proportion of Sikhs has risen, mainly owing to immigration, the proportion of Jains has gone down as they have gained nothing from immigration. The decrease in the number of Jains in the rest of the Province is evidently due to some of them having shifted to the Cities during the last decade, and in the Cities though their numerical strength has risen by 17.3 per cent. it has not kept pace with the general rise in the population of the Cities, which is 44.3 per cent. The Christians in the Province now number 16,989, or 2.67 per cent of the total population as against 2.73 per cent. at last census. In the Cities their proportion has fallen from 2.89 per cent. to 2.44 per cent. owing to their proportionate increase being smaller than the general rise in the population of the Cities, while in the rest of the Province their proportion has risen from 2.46 per cent. to 3.14 per cent., mainly due to the presence of over 600 British troops at the time of the census in a camp near Tughlaqabad. The figures for other religions are too small to require any discussion. It may, however, be mentioned that Ad-Dharm has been returned as a religion on the present occasion for the first time. All the Ad-Dharmis were enumerated in Delhi Municipality and are *Chamars*.

Urban and
the Rural
population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.
Religions of Urban and Rural population.

Particulars	Hindu	Ad Dharm	Sikh	Jain	Buddhist	Zorasta- rian.	Muslim	Christian.	Jew.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Urban									
Actual population of									
1921	174,303	.	2,669	3,882	2	72	114,704	8,791	17
1931	244,745	439	6,324	4,581	76	126	189,018	11,122	11
Number per 10,000 of									
Urban population of									
1911	5,470	10	141	102	2	3	4,023	249	..
Rural									
Actual population of									
1921	151,248	.	95	830	4	.	27,074	4,529	..
1931	153,118	.	113	764	..	.	26,912	3,567	..
Number per 10,000 of									
Rural population of									
1911	8,216	.	6	40	..	..	1,127	311	..

132. Subsidiary Table III in the margin shows the detail of the urban and rural populations of 1921 and 1931 by religion together with the proportion per 10,000 of those populations

Sects of Main Religions.

Hindu Sects.

Religion or Sect	1921	1911.	Variation per cent.
1	2	3	4
Hindu (All sects)	321,551	399,363	+22.8
Aras or Vedic Dharm	12,281	50,030	+307.4
Balmiki	77	403	+426.0
Bairagi	333	5	-98.6
Brahm	7	31	+351.1
Dada Panthi	..	12	..
Daw Dharm	..	..	..
Gorakh Panthi	..	61	..
Jogi	..	412	..
Kalar Panthi	..	9,294	224
Lal Vagi	..	12,696	232
Miscellaneous	..	112	739
Nanak Panthi	..	7	..
Nadiya Sami	..	402	..
Ram Daria	..	131	109
Raj Daria	..	12,668	..
Sanatan Dharm	..	275,923	339,416
Sami	..	16	..
Unspecified	..	..	8,679

133. The table in the margin gives the strength of Hindu sects together with percentage variations since the last census. The sects have been arranged in the alphabetical order. It is apparent that the bulk of Hindu population belongs to the 'Old Sect', Sanatan Dharm, the percentage increase being nearly the same as in the total Hindu population. The numerical strength of all other sects is only 61,000, of which 30,000 is claimed by the Vedic Dharm. The present strength of this sect is four times what it was ten years ago. Some other

minor sects which have shown increases are 'Balmiki' (from 77 to 405) and Brahmo (from 7 to 11). The sects which have declined during the last decade, are Bairagi, Kabir Panthi, Lal Begi, Radha Swami and Ram Dasi, the decrease among the first four being most noticeable. The sects whose following has completely disappeared during the last decade are Dadu Panthi, Gorakh Panthi, Jogi, Nanak Panthi, Rai Dasia and Sansi. The great decline in the figures of the sects, Kabir Panthi, Lal Begi and Rai Dasia, which comprise depressed classes, is due to their followers having gone over to the Vedic Dharm. At this census, unlike the last, numerous persons (8,609) returned no sect.

The sects included under "Miscellaneous" are Ad-Dharmi (264), Mai Panthi (38), Par Nami (1), Sarwaria (3), Shaiva (1), Vaishnava (15), Ad-Hindu (373), Barni (1), Bias (2), Gatiia (6), Kori (23), Haral (2), Benoda (7) and Dith (2), the last seven at least being the names of castes or sub-castes rather than of sects.

For a description of the tenets of the various sects reference may be made to the Punjab Census Reports of 1891 and 1911.

134. The table below compares the present strength of Sikh sects with that of 1921, and also shows the percentage variation. A tendency is noticeable in the Sikh population of the Province to return no sect. The 76 persons shown under "Miscellaneous" include Akali (7), Amritdhari (3), Khalsa (22) and Ramgarhia (44), the last two being the names of classes and not sects.

Religion or Sect.	1921.	1931.	Percent- age variation.	Religion or Sect.	1921.	1931.	Percent- age variation.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Sikh ..	2,561	6,137	+132.0	(b) Sehjdhari ..	232	119	-48.7
(a) Keshdhari ..	2,532	2,169	-14.7	Nanak Panthi ..	218	45	-79.1
Goldind Singh ..	..	15	..	Sarwaria ..	1	..	..
Hazuri ..	17	..	..	Unspecified ..	13	74	+469.2
Kuka Namdhari ..	..	26	..	(c) Unspecified (Sikh) ..	..	3,832	..
Mazhabi ..	14	19	+35.7	(d) Sects analogous to other reli- gions.	..	17	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	76	..	Sistan Dharma ..	..	17	..
Nihang ..	41	57	+39.0				
Sarwaria ..	3	..	..		
Tat Khalsa ..	11	..	..		
Unspecified ..	2,416	2,270	-6.9				

135. Only 817 Jains out of 5,345 have specified their sect. Of these 644 Jains are Digambers, who show a decrease of 80.5 per cent. as compared with last census, and 25 Svetambers who show a decrease of 95 per cent. Other minor sects have been included under "Miscellaneous," the detail for which appears in the margin.

126. The table in the margin shows the strength of Muslim sects at the last two censuses together with percentage variation. The Sunnis, who constitute the bulk of Muslim population, have increased by 44.2 per cent during the last decade. The Shias come next, having increased by 19.97 or by 75.4 per cent. The Reformers (i.e., Ahrar, Qura'n Ahmadi and Ahrar-Hadisi) show a slightly faster percentage increase than Sunnis. The "Mahdists" (i.e.,

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER XI.

Population by Administrative Wards of Delhi M. C

Name of Ward	POPULATION				HINDU		AN- DHARMI		SEKH		JAIN.		BUDDHIST		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN		PARSI		JEW	
	Over- all 3	Female 4	Male 5	Female 6	Male 7	Female 8	Male 9	Female 10	Male 11	Female 12	Male 13	Female 14	Male 15	Female 16	Male 17	Female 18	Male 19	Female 20	Male 21	Female 22	Male 23	Female 24
Lothian Road	2,622	10,458	6,053	3,763	3,043	1,589			104	39	28	11	1	1	3,280	1,963	217	133	22	12		
Queen's Road	2,763	9,772	6,103	3,669	4,627	2,790			121	68	90	19	7		1,167	693	91	67				
Mori Gate	4,075	17,924	11,018	6,876	6,412	3,604			150	88	12	3			4,260	3,056	167	122	11	3		
Dariba	2,183	12,741	7,538	5,293	5,616	7,890			148	61	880	711	1		577	493	15	21	1	2		
Mahwara	2,018	8,728	5,140	3,538	4,320	3,133			23	16	440	376			151	61	1		2			
Charkhewala	3,953	28,547	10,378	11,673	8,715	5,788			112	63	59	27			8,178	5,790	10	5				
Farashkhana	5,414	27,991	15,899	12,092	4,543	3,301			17	9	10	10			11,299	8,747	28	23				
Bazar Sita Ram	4,790	21,363	12,096	9,263	7,730	5,656			26	17	75	83			4,541	7,413	106	96				
Chunwala	3,149	19,793	11,233	8,538	5,083	3,742			12	6	31	20			6,103	4,789	6	12				
Saiwala	2,370	14,270	7,970	6,280	2,711	2,134					11	5			5,098	4,069	100	81				
Faiz Bazar and Darya Ganj	4,664	22,251	12,520	9,452	3,567	2,898			29	13	108	22			8,883	6,798	233	221	0			
Sabzi Mandi	5,076	21,974	14,304	9,770	7,719	5,123			110	71	63	53			6,624	4,293	249	236	1	2	1	
Sadar North	7,417	30,068	17,946	12,122	10,452	6,815			108	52	157	149			7,175	5,078	63	41	11	7		
Sadar South	9,210	42,633	24,452	18,203	14,317	10,425			144	132	307	259			9,621	6,963	37	24				
Pahar Ganj	8,099	36,547	21,278	15,269	9,799	7,076	216	193	376	272	61	47			10,501	7,629	93	72				
Qarol Bagh, Basti- teghar and Bodon- pura	2,543	13,800	8,697	6,701	3,072	1,207			176	110	16	4			3,747	2,314	86	68				
Railway Station	1,272	3,058	1,881	1,173	2,161	702			221	23	12	15			1,722	731	160	97			4	2
Total	73,441	317,529	203,569	147,670	105,552	72,746	216	193	2,107	1,062	2,362	1,876	9	1	91,936	64,451	1,693	1,313	57	26	5	2

CHAPTER XII.

RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE.

137. General, 138. Curtailment in the number of castes sorted, 139. Comparison with 1921 figures, 140. Castes of immigrants, 141. Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

The main statistics relating to this Chapter are given in Imperial Table XVII, which gives by sex and religion the number in each of the 40 selected castes. The other relevant Imperial Tables are mentioned below:—

Reference statistics.

Table VIII gives the data, for 31 selected castes, of civil condition by age and religion.

Table XIV gives the total literacy as well as literacy in English for the castes dealt with in Table VIII.

Table XI shows the occupations for castes dealt with in Table XIV as well as for Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians.

Table XVIII shows the variation of population in the case of selected castes and tribes, the absolute figures for this and the last census being also given.

Table XIX gives the age-grouping of European and allied races and Anglo-Indians.

137. The instructions to enumerators about the return of caste were the same as those for the Punjab, and are reproduced below:—

General.

(Column 8—Caste).—For Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Sikhs, Aryas, Brahmins and aboriginal tribes enter the caste or tribe, but for wide castes enter sub-castes also. The class titles, Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra, are usually insufficient by themselves. For Christians, Parsis and foreigners enter race as Anglo-Indian, Canadian, Goanese, Turkish. For Indians, such as some Christians, who have neither caste nor tribe, enter Indian.

These instructions were amplified by the following provisions in the Punjab Census Code:—

(Column 8).—The caste should be entered in case of Hindus, and in the case of Jains and Sikhs if stated, e.g., "Brahman", "Kshatri", "Arora", "Jat", "Rajput", etc. No Sikh should be pressed to name the caste to which he belongs if he does not wish to do so; in such cases the word "Sikh" should be entered in this column. In the case of Muslims the tribe should be noted thus—"Sayad", "Pathan", "Rohilla", "Jat", "Rajput", etc. The nationality should be noted in case of "Christians", "Parsis", etc., e.g., "British", "French", "Portuguese", "Goanese", "Punjabi", "Bengali", etc.

It was laid down in the Punjab Census Code of 1921 that if a person of low caste wanted to return a higher caste his claim should be rejected and the caste to which he was supposed to belong should be entered in the general schedule. A similar instruction was issued to the enumerators at previous censuses. A material change was introduced on the present occasion when an option was given to each person to return whatever caste he pleased. A tendency seemed to exist, particularly among the members of occupational castes in the central and western Punjab, to claim castes other than traditional. In the villages a person's caste is not a hidden thing, but as soon as a member of an occupational caste takes up his residence in a large town and obtains a job different to his traditional occupation he can claim any caste without fear of detection. In these circumstances any insistence on the return of traditional caste has little value. The enumerators were, however, instructed that in all cases in which a caste other than traditional was claimed the

CHAPTER XII.—RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE.

traditional caste should be recorded in brackets after the caste claimed, such as Brahman (nai), Dhiman Brahman (carpenter), Tank Kshatriya (tailor), Moghal (carpenter) and Awan (milgar). This instruction was issued with a view to facilitate comparison with the past statistics, and at the time of tabulation the persons concerned were included in the traditional caste and not in the caste claimed. The following instructions were issued to the sorting and compilation staff about the tabulation of caste returns :—

Table XVII (Castes) —“ All the doubtful entries should be classified by the Deputy Superintendents as required by paragraph 52 of the Census Code.

In the case of dual caste the entry should be made in the Sorter's tickets on the following specimen —

Sunar	..	..	..	..	500
Sunar (Rajput)	..	.	.	..	400
Sunar (Khatni)	..	.	.	..	300
					<hr/> 1,200

In the case of dual castes the figures are to be shown under the original caste and not under the higher caste claimed during the census.”

This procedure helped to classify the returns correctly up to a limit, and the persons concerned were included in the figures of the traditional caste and not of the caste claimed, but in all cases in which a person claimed a caste other than traditional and did not reveal his traditional caste he was perforce included in the figures of the caste claimed and not of the traditional caste. This happened as a rule in the cities, where an enumerator had no notion of the traditional caste and had to take down the caste as claimed. The number of persons, who claimed some other caste, but were shown under the traditional caste, is given in Appendix II at the end of this Chapter. The details of the occupational castes included in the total figures of Tank Kshatriya and Dhiman Brahman in the Imperial Table XVII are given in Appendix I. The amount of accretion to each of the important castes, inevitable in some cases as a result of certain individuals or sections of a lower community having attained the status usually associated with the higher caste, will be dealt with in this Chapter.

Curtailment
in the Num-
ber of
Castes
Sorted.

138. In the interest of economy all the castes recorded were not sorted on the present occasion, and with the approval of the Chief Commissioner only the castes falling under the following categories were sorted :—

- all the castes or tribes representing a population of 1 per mille of the population in 1921,
- the four criminal tribes, Sansi, Bawaria, Harni and Pakhiwara,
- castes which could be called depressed,
- “ others ” of all-India importance. The castes included in this category are Mahi, Dhiman Brahman and Tank Kshatriya, and
- “ no caste ” entry among Brahmanic Hindus.

The names of the castes falling under categories (a) and (c), for which figures have been tabulated, are given below :—

- (1) Aggarwal, (2) Ahir, (3) Arain, (4) Brahman, (5) Chamar, (6) Chuhra (Bhangi), (7) Dagi and Koli, (8) Dhanak, (9) Dhobi, (10) Faqir, (11) Gadaria, (12) Gujjar, (13) Jat, (14) Jhiwar,

STRENGTH AND PROPORTION OF VARIOUS CASTES.

(15) Julaha, (16) Khatik, (17) Kayasth, (18) Khatri, (19) Kumhar, (20) Lodha, (21) Lohar, (22) Mali, (23) Meo, (24) Moghal, (25) Nai, (26) Pathan, (27) Rajput, (28) Sayad, (29) Sheikh, (30) Tagah, (31) Tarkhan, (32) Teli.

(c) (1) Kurmi, (2) Chirimar, (3) Rahgar.

Subsidiary Table I in the margin gives the absolute strength of the

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their traditional occupations

Serial No.	Occupation and Caste.	Strength.	Proportion per mille of the population of the Province.	Serial No.	Occupation and Caste.	Strength.	Proportion per mille of the population of the Province.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture ..	156,933	247	21	Sweeping ..	21,138	33
2	Jat ..	53,277	84	22	Chuhra ..	21,138	33
3	Rajput ..	30,601	48	23	Washing ..	4,194	7
4	Pathan ..	20,297	32	24	Dhola ..	4,194	7
5	Ahir ..	15,051	24	25	Begging ..	2,917	5
6	Bagri and Koh ..	6,934	11	26	Tagar ..	2,917	5
7	Moghal ..	6,129	10	27	Water carrying ..	12,720	20
8	Meo ..	5,259	8	28	Jhawar ..	12,720	20
9	Tagah ..	4,445	7	29	Weaving ..	9,499	15
10	Arain ..	3,334	5	30	Julaha ..	9,499	15
11	Lodha ..	1,215	2	31	Earthen work ..	9,352	15
12	Agriculture and cattle breeding ..	14,625	23	32	Kumhar ..	9,352	15
13	Gujjar ..	14,625	23	33	Artisan ..	7,620	12
14	Trade ..	160,789	253	34	Tarkhan ..	6,497	10
15	Sheikh ..	118,089	186	35	Lohar ..	5,246	8
16	Agarwal ..	28,437	45	36	Shaving ..	5,246	8
17	Khatri ..	14,282	22	37	Nai ..	5,246	8
18	Crime and Hunting ..	32	..	38	Oil pressing ..	3,369	5
19	Barwara ..	32	..	39	Teli ..	3,369	5
20	Crime ..	227	..	40	Shepherd ..	2,423	4
21	Sayad ..	227	..	41	Gadaria ..	2,423	4
22	Priesthood ..	68,567	108	42	Pig keeping ..	2,596	4
23	Brahman ..	59,510	93	43	Khatik ..	2,596	4
24	Sayad ..	18,237	29	44	Gardening ..	5,776	9
25	Shoe making ..	45,686	72	45	Mali ..	5,776	9
26	Chamar ..	35,906	56	46	Writing ..	10,371	17
27	Tanning ..	5	..	47	Kayasth ..	9,471	15
28	Khatik ..	5	..	48	Menial labour ..	1,321	2
				49	Other ..	1,321	2

mille of the total population, and only 17 per mille of the rural, are the next in numerical strength, followed by Agarwal who are 15 per mille of the total and 34 per mille of the rural population. The other most numerous castes are Chuhra, Sayad and Ahir, constituting 33, 29 and 21 per mille of the total population respectively, their proportion in the rural area being 40, 7 and 19 per mille. The Chamars, exclusive of Khatiks, are 20 per mille; while Kayasths 17 per mille and Julahas and Kumhar 15 per mille each are the other castes numerically important. The Moghals, long ago the ruling race of India, form only 10 per mille of the total population and 11 per mille of the population in 1911-12.

* Figures are given only as an approximate guide, because of the very small numbers of persons in some of the occupations.

CHAPTER XII.—RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE.

Comparison
with 1921
Figures.

139. The Province is yet in its infancy, and separate figures of castes are only available since the last census. Subsidiary Table II below shows the present and the 1921 strength of the castes together with the percentage

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Variation in caste or tribe since 1921 and the proportion of each caste to the population of the province.

Serial No	Caste or Tribe	PERSONS		Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (—) 1921—1931	Proportion of each caste per mille of the total population of the Province in 1931.	Serial No	Caste or Tribe.	PERSONS		Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (—) 1921—1931.	Proportion of each caste per mille of the total population of the Province in 1931.
		(000's) Omitted						(000's) Omitted.			
		1931.	1921.					1931	1921		
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aggarwal ..	28	29	—3.6	45	18	Khatr ..	14	9	+59.1	22
2	Ahr ..	13	11	+14.9	21	19	Kumbar ..	9	9	+2.3	15
3	Aran ..	3	3	+33.0	5	20	Kurmi ..	1	..	+254.4	1
4	Brahman ..	50	38	+32.2	79	21	Lodha ..	1	2	—37.6	2
5	Chamar ..	46	46	+7	72	22	Lohar ..	2	2	+2.7	4
6	Chuhra ..	21	14	+48.6	33	23	Mali ..	6	8	—23.3	9
7	Dagi and Koh	7	5	+33.5	11	24	Moo ..	5	4	+31.8	8
8	Dhanak ..	1	4	—79.5	2	25	Moghsl ..	6	4	+43	10
9	Dhobi ..	4	4	+18.5	7	26	Nai ..	5	6	—6.4	8
10	Faqir ..	3	3	+9.0	5	27	Pathan ..	26	17	+53.3	41
11	Gadaria ..	2	2	+11.0	4	28	Rahzar ..	7	Not available		11
12	Gujjar ..	15	13	+12.1	23	29	Rajput ..	37	27	+37.2	54
13	Jat ..	53	43	+11.0	81	30	Shekh ..	115	80	+47.8	184
14	Jhiwar ..	13	11	+13.8	20	31	Sayal ..	18	11	+60.1	29
15	Julaha ..	9	9	+1.6	15	32	Tagah ..	4	5	—16.9	7
16	Kavaath ..	11	7	+41.8	17	33	Tarkhan ..	5	5	+11.9	9
17	Khatk ..	4	4	—1.1	6	34	Teli ..	3	3	+16.7	5

variation during the last decade. Nearly all the castes show an increase, the exceptions being Lodha, Dhanak, Khatik, Nai and Mali. The decline among the three first-named castes is attributable to the departure after a temporary sojourn, of a large number of labourers engaged at the time of last census on the building operations in New Delhi. The Nais have decreased as many of them have evidently claimed other castes, over 600 having returned them-

CASTES OF IMMIGRANTS.

selves as Brahmans though finally included among Nais. There might be many other Nais, who claimed another caste without returning their traditional caste. The decrease among Malis is probably due to the fact that like their brethren in certain Punjab districts some of them have returned their caste as Saini, which was not among the sorted castes. Immigration plays an important part in the population figures of this Province, and in the case of the castes, which have registered an increase it is not possible to go into the causes of increase in each case as it is not definitely known what portion of the gain is exclusively due to natural increase.

140. The castes of immigrants to the Cities (that is, those with a foreign birth-place) have been tabulated for the first time on the present occasion. Their figures are given in Subsidiary Table III below along with the

Castes of
Immigrant

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Showing the absolute strength of selected castes and the number of Immigrants.

Caste and Religion of Immigrants.	DELHI CITY.		NEW DELHI CITY.		Caste and Religion of Immigrants.	DELHI CITY.		NEW DELHI CITY.	
	Total caste.	Immigrants.	Total caste.	Immigrants.		Total caste.	Immigrants.	Total caste.	Immigrants.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Aggarwal ..	20,031	9,966	1,212	999	Khatri ..	11,281	5,725	2,689	2,091
" (Hindu) ..	17,731	8,420	1,101	831	" (Hindu) ..	10,974	5,911	2,596	1,991
" (Jain) ..	2,590	646	111	75	" (Sikh) ..	307	281	174	68
Ali (Hindu) ..	2,569	1,758	690	488	Kumhar (Hindu) ..	3,773	672	687	439
Arain (Muslim) ..	1,528	118	155	89	Kurmi (Hindu) ..	189	279	49	22
Brahman (Hindu) ..	21,389	16,016	8,033	7,081	Lodha (Hindu) ..	948	384	61	49
Chamr ..	11,630	5,243	7,038	5,675	Lohar ..	582	195	165	124
" (Hindu) ..	13,884	4,995	7,091	5,667	" (Hindu) ..	174	185	122	97
" (Ad-Dharmi) ..	459	215	..	..	" (Muslim) ..	298	89	55	27
" (Christian) ..	367	33	31	8	Mah (Hindu) ..	3,222	1,672	597	231
Chamr (Hindu) ..	270	11	..	..	Moh (Muslim) ..	2,631	1,022	313	209
Cholra ..	7,529	2,718	1,141	3,299	Mohr (Muslim) ..	5,655	1,979	345	299
" (Hindu) ..	7,163	2,619	1,018	3,194	Nai ..	2,327	1,192	289	228
" (Muslim) ..	391	76	42	19	" (Hindu) ..	1,799	913	164	107
" (Christian) ..	56	23	81	17	" (Muslim) ..	561	249	25	21
Dogra and Kch (Hindu) ..	1,109	2,668	2,513	2,295	Pathan (Muslim) ..	21,913	8,511	2,728	1,858
Dhvak (Hindu) ..	65	42	294	121	Rahar (Hindu) ..	7,137	3,237	..	..
Dholi ..	2,168	844	521	728	Rajput ..	21,109	12,549	5,483	4,856
" (Hindu) ..	1,891	629	769	676	" (Hindu) ..	18,561	10,992	4,269	3,765
" (Muslim) ..	377	154	61	52	" (Muslim) ..	2,599	1,557	1,213	1,111
Fair (Muslim) ..	383	267	218	79	Sand (Hindu) ..	257	10	..	..
Gadwa (Hindu) ..	848	121	269	262	Shack (Muslim) ..	109,454	25,829	5,847	4,755
Gupar ..	1,422	1,034	1,259	768	Sayal (Muslim) ..	14,924	4,899	1,855	792
" (Hindu) ..	1,228	916	1,162	719	Talhar ..	1,702	1,417	602	599
" (Muslim) ..	194	88	145	58	" (Hindu) ..	799	645	222	165
Jat ..	4,251	2,553	2,574	1,595	" (Sikh) ..	789	687	62	549
" (Hindu) ..	7,799	1,799	2,962	1,285	" (Muslim) ..	429	87	..	..
" (Sikh) ..	791	693	677	174	Tel ..	1,894	1,699	72	81
" (Muslim) ..	199	157	179	47	" (Hindu) ..	1,284	654	79	29
Johar (Hindu) ..	9,792	2,19	799	215	" (Muslim) ..	117	79	11	59
Jolala ..	7,896	2,791	516	115	Tara Khatwara ..	131	117	11	117
" (Hindu) ..	7,099	2,591	494	108	" (Hindu) ..	28	25	22	79
" (Muslim) ..	797	315	42	17	" (Sikh) ..	199	99	34	47
Kayast (Hindu) ..	7,887	5,994	2,418	1,645					
Mah ..	2,189	1,195	1,289	1,291					
" (Hindu) ..	1,199	1,195	1,291	1,291					
" (Sikh) ..	64	..	..	..		

total strength of the caste. It will, I think, be worth while to tabulate such results in the future to ascertain the variation among the castes of the indigenous people and those of immigrants.

Subsidiary Table IV given at the end of the Chapter shows the total number of immigrants from each Indian Province into Delhi City and New Delhi City by caste.

CHAPTER XII.—RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE.

141. Subsidiary Table V in the margin shows the figures of European

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Variation in the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians since 1921 and their proportion to the total population.

	PERSONS (ABSOLUTE FIGURES).		Percent- age of variation.	Proportion per 10,000 of the population in 1931.
	1931	1921.		
Delhi Province	5,316	4,737	+11.1	84
European and allied races	4,306	4,370	-1.5	68
(a) British Subjects	4,209	4,317	-2.5	66
(a) Others	97	53	+83.0	2
Anglo-Indians	1,010	417	+142.2	16
Cities	4,703	4,765	-1.2	107
European and allied races	3,704	4,362	-15.1	84
(a) British Subjects	3,609	4,310	-16.3	82
(a) Others	95	52	+82.7	2
Anglo-Indians	1,004	403	+149.1	23
Rest of the Province	603	22	+2,663.6	31
European and allied races	602	8	+7,425	31
(a) British Subjects	600	7	+8,471.4	31
(a) Others	2	1	+100	..
Anglo-Indians	6	14	-57.1	..

and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians for this and the last census in the Cities and the rest of the Province. The age distribution for these races is shown in Imperial Table XIX. It will be seen that Europeans show a slight decrease since 1921, the decrease being confined to British subjects. The number of Anglo-Indians has considerably risen.

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER XII.

	TANE KSHATRIYA.											DEPRAN BRAHMAN.	
	Total.	Total Hindu.	Total Sikh.	Chhindia.		Jhivar Hindu.	Nai.		Tarkhan.		Ramguthia.	Total Hindu.	Lohar Hindu.
				Hindu.	Sikh.		Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.			
Delhi Province ..	295	107	188	17	28	3	7	1	15	47	19	5	1

APPENDIX II TO CHAPTER XII.

CASTE CLAIMED.

Traditional Caste.	Total.	Bania.	Brahman.	Julaha.	Kayasth.	Mahajan.	Rajput.	Sayad.	Syakh.
Delhi Province ..	3,633	5	2,245	59	1	1	1,068	99	173
Chamar ..	269	..	..	50	..	..	159	..	..
Chuhra ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dagi and Koli ..	33	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..
Dhobi ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Faqir ..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	3
Gadaria ..	268	..	..	..	..	..	268	..	..
Gujjar ..	32	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..
Jat ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Jhiwar ..	228	..	..	..	..	..	228	..	..
Julaha ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasthi ..	245	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..
Khatol ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Khatol ..	11	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Khatol ..	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
Khatol ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Nai ..	679	..	679	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarkhan ..	1,476	..	1,476	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ta ..	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY

Showing the actual number of immigrants from each Indian

ENUMERATED IN DELHI CITY BUT BORN IN																								
Caste and Religion of Immigrants	Ajmer Morwata.		Assam	Baluchistan	Baroda State	Bengal	Bihar and Orissa	Bombay	Burma.	Central India Agency.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Gwalior State	Hyderabad State.	Jammu and Kashmir State.	Madras	Mysore State.	Nepal State	North-West Frontier Provinces.	Punjab.	Punjab States.	Rajputana Agency.	United Provinces.	United Provinces States.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
Total	535	11	60	18	1,019	78	1,281	16	129	880	710	103	204	141	85	137	1,013	30,416	8,056	10,198	81,175	1,043		
Ahur (Hindu)	11				1		12		6	12	15				3	1		414	22	391	879	1		
Arain (Muslim)				1														80	15	4	16			
Aggarwal— (Hindu)	33	1	1	1	22	7	103		7	45	21	10	5	5	1	3	9	3,527	204	926	3,448	41		
(Jain)	3						11		2		4	1					219	1	39	333				
Brahman (Hindu)	70	4	9	385	16	528			9	57	123	20	33	70	1	15	11	4,583	371	2,524	7,170	45		
Chamar— (Hindu)	4	1				1				27	32						1	578	8	1,954	2,385			
(Ad-Dharma) (Christian)																		42	2	4	167			
Churmar (Hindu)																		13			20			
Chuhra— (Hindu)	4																	4			37			
(Muslim)																								
(Christian)																								
Dag and Koli (Hindu)	4																							
Dhanak (Hindu)																								
Dhoti— (Hindu)	2																							
(Muslim)																								
Faqir (Muslim)	3																							
Gadara (Hindu)																								
Gujjar— (Hindu)	4																							
(Muslim)																								
Jat— (Hindu)	1	3				1																		
(Sikh)																								
(Muslim)																								
Jhwar (Hindu)																								
Julaha— (Hindu)	33				3		27		3	4														
(Muslim)																								
Kayasth (Hindu)	36	1		149	13	78			9	12	39	2	2	11										
Khatik— (Hindu)	4				5		2																	
(Sikh)																								
Khatti— (Hindu)	40				46	15	73		5	12	6	8	6	5	2	12	48	2,781	145	75	1,762	3		
(Sikh)							3			4			1				2							
Kumhar (Hindu)																								
Kurmi (Hindu)																								
Lodha (Hindu)																								
Lohan— (Hindu)							3																	
(Muslim)																								
Mafi (Hindu)	10						68			3	1													
Mao (Muslim)	11				1		1																	
Moghal (Muslim)	1				2		15						1	1	1		14	331	45	84	544	7		
Nai— (Hindu)	2				1		3			1	3													
(Muslim)																								
Pathan (Muslim)	49	29		29					24	19	59	21	65	2	4		733	1,931	551	791	4,014	236		
Pathar (Hindu)							30											36	10,306					
Patpet— (Hindu)	32				12	8	63	2	16	11	163	3	17	22	1	64	12	1,694	27	1,464	6,842	31		
(Muslim)	5				1	2	4					4	1	1	1		12	635	76	106	658	1		
Rand (Hindu)																								
Rasht (Muslim)	155	318	6,290	13	122	10	34	96	88	6	66	12	64	1	122	5,379	794	2,093	17,975	423				
Rayad (Muslim)	14	1	4	44	3	33	3	11	27	26	17	8	2	4			1,370	90	170	2,095	94			
Tarkhan— (Hindu)	1					21		1	1	11			1	1				114	41	254	135			
(Sikh)																		604	63	5	15			
(Muslim)																				1	76			
Tar— (Hindu)	1										39													
(Muslim)																								
Tark Kabatya— (Hindu)																								
(Sikh)																								

TABLE IV.

Province into Delhi City and New Delhi City by caste.

ENUMERATED IN NEW DELHI CITY BUT BORN IN																								
Afghanistan.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Assam.	Baluchistan.	Baroda State.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Bombay.	Burma.	Central India Agency.	Central Provinces and Berar.	China.	Cavalier State.	Hyderabad State.	Jammu and Kashmir State.	Madras.	Mysore State.	Nepal State.	North-West Frontier Province.	Punjab.	Punjab States.	Rajputana Agency.	United Provinces.	United Provinces States.	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
1	45	46	42	21	2,469	182	547	16	51	1,026	1	418	24	122	913	13	13	369	12,035	1,157	7,771	14,214	12	
..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	135	4	9	322	1
..	..	4	..	..	1	3	8	..	1	47	..	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	299	44	97	321	1
..	17	23	4	2	1,512	35	105	5	16	251	..	40	5	23	220	24	2	6	50	146	268	1,504	36	
..	1	4	..	97	..	2	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	454	26	3,559	1,493	..	
..	
..	1	..	9	..	5	1	5	..	..	57	..	68	2	1	1	..	..	1	809	26	302	1,785	1
..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	8	..
..	1	..	12	..	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	807	22	1,045	316	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	32	76	..
..	2	..	1	23	..	109	..	1	..	..	..	7	290	6	26	210	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	1	..	31	..	
..	4	..	..	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	6	37	..	
..	2	..	16	215	..	
..	1	..	206	..	..	37	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	147	2	314	..	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	46	1	7	7	..	
..	1	2	..	..	1	72	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	70	76	375	..	
..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	92	63	..	7	..	
..	31	3	..	13	..	
..	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	49	25	22	..	
..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	19	24	70	4	
..	6	12	1	..	636	42	10	1	..	103	..	6	1	..	3	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	30	27	434	..	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	3	1,077	50	..	
..	1	1	4	..	62	..	46	4	4	3	2	8	17	16	1,350	97	29	74	..	
..	4	2	4	8	..	
..	249	18	64	110	..	
..	1	1	7	..	
..	3	65	..	
..	1	8	..	1	58	9	..	18	2	
..	1	15	1	..	4	..	
..	72	5	27	179	..	
..	115	16	..	47	..	
..	170	28	9	72	1	
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More important Subjects and Terms.

[illegible]

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		Sex proportion in religions	67
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PART II.



TABLES.

TABLE I.

AREA. HOUSES AND POPULATION.

1. At the last Census the figures of Delhi Province were shown in the Table Volume of the Punjab, to which all references about them should be made. This and the subsequent Tables have been prepared for this Province separately for the first time.

2. The area shown in this table has been supplied by the Survey of India and differs from that given in the corresponding table of 1921 which was obtained from the revenue records. The present figure includes a small area amounting to one square mile transferred during the last decade to this Province from the Meerut Division of the United Provinces, as a result of the fixation of boundaries between the two Provinces.

NOTE—1. There being only one Tahsil in the Province the Provincial Tables I and II have not been prepared.

NOTE—2. The figures in italics relate to Cantonments.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

Total.

Towns

Villages.

TABLE II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING LAST FIFTY YEARS.

In this Table the figures of the present census are compared with those of previous censuses.

The population of the area transferred from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to this Province (as noted in the case of Imperial Table I) has been taken into account and the figures of the former Census Reports adjusted accordingly. The total population of the Province in 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 has risen by 349, 370, 410, 404 and 264 respectively on account of this transfer of area.

TABLE III.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

1. In this Table as in Tables IV and V the Fort and Civil Lines, Delhi have been included in Delhi City and New Delhi Cantonment in New Delhi City.

2. The number of villages is 381, according to the revenue records. Of these, 49 are uninhabited, 307 inhabited, and the rest are included in the urban areas, Delhi City comprising 18, New Delhi City 6 and Shahdara 1.

3. The revenue *manza* has been taken as a village except in the case of towns.

4. The total number of travellers enumerated in encampments, boats and trains, etc., has been shown separately in this Table. In Tables IV and V the number has been included in the population of the Towns, within whose limits the enumeration took place.

NOTE.—The figures in italics relate to Cantonments.

DELHI PROVINCE.

Number. Population.

TABLE VI.

BIRTH-PLACE.

1. This Table contains statistics of birth-place for the Province as a whole and for Delhi and New Delhi Cities.

2. The figures below give the number of permanent and temporary residents of Delhi and New Delhi Cities. Permanent residents were defined to include all persons who have made Delhi their home, or, in other words, they intend to live there all their lives, even if they were living in rented houses, and even if they temporarily absented themselves from Delhi owing to service or other business.

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.			PERMANENT.			TEMPORARY.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

TABLE VI.—BIRTH-PLACE.

Serial No.	DISTRICT, STATE, PROVINCE OR COUNTRY, WHERE BORN	PROVINCE, CITY OR TOWN WHERE ENUMERATED								
		POPULATION OF DELHI PROVINCE			DELHI CITY.			NEW DELHI CITY.		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—WITHIN THE PROVINCE ..		373,058	215,184	157,874	213,759	119,080	94,679	13,203	7,661	5,542
B.—PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BEYOND THE PROVINCE										
(a)—PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE PROVINCE.										
(I)—BRITISH TERRITORY										
1 Punjab		83,412	42,662	40,750	36,330	23,163	13,167	18,227	12,205	6,022
2 U.P. of Agra and Oudh		114,517	71,072	43,445	76,050	40,029	27,021	10,662	13,555	6,107
TOTAL (I)		197,929	113,734	84,195	112,380	72,192	40,188	37,889	25,760	12,129
(II)—FEUDATORY STATES										
3 Punjab States		5,200	3,333	1,867	3,303	2,089	1,215	1,466	1,040	426
4 United Provinces States		1,647	1,048	599	1,495	938	557	111	99	42
TOTAL (II)		6,847	4,381	2,466	4,798	3,026	1,772	1,607	1,139	468
TOTAL (a)		204,776	118,115	86,661	117,178	75,218	41,960	39,496	26,899	12,597
(b)—OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.										
(I)—BRITISH TERRITORY										
5 Ajmere Merwara		777	419	358	609	377	232	60	27	33
6 Assam		83	55	28	15	10	5	68	47	23
7 Baluchistan		189	128	61	101	73	28	82	50	32
8 Bengal		6,168	3,681	2,487	2,286	1,422	864	3,849	2,212	1,607
9 Bihar and Orissa		710	517	193	335	235	100	375	262	113
10 Bombay		2,273	1,402	871	1,632	1,024	608	605	354	251
11 Aden	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
12 Burma		84	52	32	28	21	7	53	29	24
13 Central Provinces and Berar		862	575	327	678	341	237	189	106	87
14 Madras		1,441	876	605	369	207	162	1,663	622	411
15 N.W.F. Province		1,758	1,362	396	1,211	931	280	507	405	100
TOTAL (I)		14,347	8,987	5,360	7,244	4,661	2,583	6,849	4,142	2,707
(II)—FEUDATORY STATES										
16 Baroda State		65	41	24	50	32	18	15	9	6
17 Bihar and Orissa States		5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
18 Central India Agencies		310	171	139	213	113	100	82	44	39
19 Gwalior State		1,631	978	673	986	577	409	612	384	256
20 Hyderabad State		278	169	109	203	122	81	51	33	20
21 Jammu and Kashmir State		470	300	170	241	161	80	199	167	32
22 Madras States (including Cochin and Travancore)		20	10	7	8	8	..	14	11	7
23 Cochin State	17	12	5	5	5	..	12	7	5	..
24 Travancore State	4	4	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..
25 Mysore State		142	86	56	43	29	14	94	57	41
26 Rajputana Agencies		36,871	22,245	14,596	27,753	14,422	9,331	11,321	6,816	4,507
TOTAL (II)		32,898	21,095	15,863	25,502	15,494	10,008	12,426	7,517	4,909
TOTAL (b)		54,245	33,082	21,163	32,746	20,155	12,591	19,275	11,659	7,616
(c)—INDIA UNSPECIFIED										
(I)—FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS										
27 French		10	6	4	..	..	..	10	6	4
28 Portuguese		63	42	21	23	12	11	39	29	9
TOTAL (I)		73	48	25	23	12	11	49	35	13
TOTAL (c)		259,153	151,265	107,896	149,969	95,297	54,502	58,846	38,602	20,211

TABLE VI.—BIRTH-PLACE—(contd.).

PROVINCE, CITY OR TOWN WHERE ENUMERATED.

Serial No.	DISTRICT, STATE, PROVINCE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN.	POPULATION OF DELHI PROVINCE.			DELHI CITY.			NEW DELHI CITY.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	C.—COUNTRIES IN ASIA BEYOND INDIA.									
	(I).—INSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS.									
1	Ceylon ..	11	7	4	4	3	1	2	4	2
2	Straits Settlements and Malaya ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
	Total (I) ..	13	8	5	4	3	1	9	5	4
	(II).—OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS.									
3	Afghanistan ..	184	154	30	162	137	25	22	31	11
4	Arabia ..	16	12	4	14	11	3	1	..	1
5	Bytton ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
6	China ..	29	21	8	21	17	4	8	4	4
7	Iraq ..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
8	Japan ..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
9	Nepal ..	127	115	12	256	192	64	113	84	29
10	Persia ..	18	7	11	..	..	..	18	7	11
11	Tibet ..	26	19	7	6	6	..	20	13	7
12	Turkistan Unspecified ..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Total (II) ..	707	525	182	465	365	100	453	350	103
	(III).—ASIA UNSPECIFIED ..	69	60	9	66	57	9	..	..	..

TABLE VII.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

1. The age at this Census was recorded according to the nearest birthday. At the last census age meant the number of years completed. Each age-group includes the persons who have attained the ages represented by the years constituting the group except the top year. For example, the age-group 5-10 includes all persons whose age is either 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 years; persons whose age is 10, go into the next higher group, 10-15.

2. This Table is divided into three parts. Part A shows the distribution for Delhi Province as a whole of the total population and for each main religion by age, sex and civil condition. Figures for Ad-Dharmis have been shown separately. Part B shows the distribution for Delhi City, of the total population and for each main religion by age, sex and civil condition. The age-groups in Part B are quinary as in Part A up to the age of 20 and thereafter decennial up to 60 and over. Part C gives details similar to Part B for New Delhi City.

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS ..	636,246	369,497	266,749	269,976	169,583	100,393	309,819	171,844	137,975	56,451	23,070	23,281
0-1 ..	20,084	10,141	9,943	20,084	10,141	9,943						
1-2 ..	16,033	8,063	7,968	16,030	8,063	7,967	3	2	1			
2-3 ..	18,164	9,123	9,041	18,162	9,122	9,040	2	1	1			
3-4 ..	17,492	8,872	8,620	17,441	8,855	8,586	51	17	34			
4-5 ..	15,933	8,277	7,656	15,818	8,236	7,582	112	36	74	3	3	
Total 0-5 ..	87,706	44,478	43,228	87,535	44,417	43,118	168	58	110	3	3	
5-10 ..	72,429	39,366	33,063	66,934	37,448	29,486	5,412	1,860	3,552	83	58	25
10-15 ..	71,057	39,683	31,374	55,359	34,304	21,055	15,411	5,199	10,212	287	180	107
15-20 ..	68,674	39,707	28,967	55,693	31,489	4,106	41,774	17,333	24,441	1,303	885	420
20-25 ..	72,724	42,860	29,864	17,275	15,897	1,378	53,072	25,343	27,729	2,377	1,620	757
25-30 ..	63,186	38,697	24,489	6,929	6,540	419	52,100	29,623	22,577	4,127	2,634	1,493
30-35 ..	54,723	34,491	20,232	4,227	3,928	299	45,623	27,009	18,014	4,873	2,954	1,919
35-40 ..	40,505	25,623	14,882	2,206	2,017	189	32,151	20,513	11,638	6,146	3,003	3,055
40-45 ..	32,340	20,372	11,968	1,530	1,402	137	24,341	15,921	8,420	6,400	3,049	3,411
45-50 ..	23,655	14,862	8,793	874	795	79	15,627	10,865	4,762	7,154	3,202	3,352
50-55 ..	17,813	10,928	6,885	604	541	63	10,698	7,616	3,082	6,511	2,671	3,640
55-60 ..	11,639	6,853	4,836	370	338	35	8,693	4,113	1,580	5,626	2,405	3,221
60-65 ..	9,632	6,658	3,974	256	237	19	4,343	3,263	1,080	5,033	2,188	2,675
65-70 ..	4,419	2,673	1,737	104	94	6	1,691	1,336	353	2,615	1,237	1,378
70 and over ..	5,703	3,246	2,457	139	133	6	1,716	1,390	325	3,849	1,721	2,128
HINDU ..	399,863	231,459	168,404	161,597	101,825	59,772	199,268	110,066	89,202	38,998	19,563	19,430
0-1 ..	13,176	6,602	6,514	13,116	6,602	6,514						
1-2 ..	10,647	5,629	5,012	10,041	5,029	5,012						
2-3 ..	11,298	6,668	6,630	11,297	5,668	5,629	1		1			
3-4 ..	10,793	6,800	5,998	10,768	5,490	5,278	32	10	22			
4-5 ..	9,629	5,026	4,603	9,562	5,003	4,557	66	20	46	1	1	
Total 0-5 ..	54,832	27,825	27,057	54,782	27,794	26,988	99	30	69	1	1	
5-10 ..	44,355	24,237	20,119	40,354	22,820	17,534	3,951	1,382	2,569	51	35	16
10-15 ..	41,369	24,912	19,457	33,065	20,926	12,139	11,106	3,856	7,249	199	130	69
15-20 ..	43,599	25,028	18,571	14,126	12,155	1,971	28,555	12,247	16,308	918	620	292
20-25 ..	45,951	26,759	19,192	9,050	8,454	626	35,213	17,201	18,012	1,658	1,104	654
25-30 ..	40,466	24,680	15,817	3,849	3,661	188	33,666	10,147	14,519	2,891	1,781	1,110
30-35 ..	35,063	22,050	13,013	2,508	2,378	130	29,140	17,635	11,469	3,451	2,037	1,414
35-40 ..	25,641	16,264	9,377	1,352	1,283	69	19,929	12,814	7,115	4,360	2,167	2,193
40-45 ..	20,327	12,809	7,518	964	922	42	14,824	9,736	5,088	4,839	2,181	2,388
45-50 ..	14,604	9,074	5,530	571	537	34	9,122	6,273	2,849	4,911	2,264	2,647
50-55 ..	11,021	6,659	4,322	392	367	25	6,196	4,235	1,911	4,433	2,667	2,426
55-60 ..	7,336	4,209	3,176	242	230	12	3,275	2,288	987	3,608	1,691	2,177
60-65 ..	6,142	3,496	2,646	168	153	15	2,468	1,797	671	3,506	1,549	1,966
65-70 ..	2,814	1,684	1,130	63	62	2	925	709	205	1,825	901	922
70 and over ..	3,303	1,864	1,432	78	76	2	836	655	181	2,589	1,133	1,256
AD-DHARMI ..	439	246	193	119	69	50	300	166	134	20	11	9
0-1 ..	15	11	4	15	11	4						
1-2 ..	10	4	6	10	4	6						
2-3 ..	15	10	5	15	10	5						
3-4 ..	16	12	4	16	12	4						
4-5 ..	15	9	6	15	9	6						
Total 0-5 ..	71	46	25	71	46	25						
5-10 ..	40	20	20	33	17	16	7	3	4			
10-15 ..	33	10	23	13	4	9	20	6	14			
15-20 ..	45	21	24	47	26	21	47	26	21	1	1	
20-25 ..	67	31	26	65	29	26	65	29	26	2	2	
25-30 ..	47	19	27	46	27	19	46	27	19			
30-35 ..	44	17	27	42	25	17	42	25	17			
35-40 ..	31	13	18	29	17	12	29	17	12			
40-45 ..	24	10	14	21	13	8	21	13	8			
45-50 ..	19	14	5	17	12	4	17	12	4			
50-55 ..	10	7	3	8	6	2	8	6	2			
55-60 ..	5	2	3		3			3				
60-65 ..	6	3	3		4			4				
65-70 ..	2	2										
70 and over ..	3	3										
SIKH ..	6,437	4,269	2,168	2,819	1,935	884	3,343	2,172	1,171	275	162	113
0-1 ..	192	102	90	192	102	90						
1-2 ..	144	75	72	144	72	72						
2-3 ..	159	79	80	159	79	80						
3-4 ..	159	83	76	159	83	76						
4-5 ..	141	79	62	144	79	65						
Total 0-5 ..	793	415	383	798	415	383						
5-10 ..	573	324	254	541	317	244	17	7	10			
10-15 ..	561	347	217	497	314	173	77	33	44			
15-20 ..	470	297	273	356	317	43	478	249	229	6	6	1
20-25 ..	1,015	697	316	316	294	22	683	391	292	16	12	8
25-30 ..	799	577	222	128	114	14	643	436	207	28	23	3
30-35 ..	611	476	165	70	61	6	545	390	156	26	23	6
35-40 ..	390	258	102	27	25	2	339	244	95	24	19	11
40-45 ..	292	211	81	19	18	1	246	177	79	27	16	14
45-50 ..	189	139	50	11	11		144	110	34	34	19	15
50-55 ..	123	97	39	6	6		83	66	18	34	19	15
55-60 ..	75	45	30	3	3		49	30	10	22	12	20
60-65 ..	65	33	32	3	3		29	22	7	14	11	11
65-70 ..	19	14	5	2	2		9	9	1	3	3	1
70 and over ..	27	17	16	2	2		9	7	2	1	1	1

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

PART A.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—(concl'd.).

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CHRISTIAN	16,889	9,500	7,489	8,687	5,280	3,407	7,257	3,745	3,512	1,045	475	570
0-1	452	260	223	483	260	223						
1-2	416	212	204	416	212	204						
2-3	462	237	225	462	237	225						
3-4	424	218	206	420	217	203	4	1	3			
4-5	377	193	182	366	191	172	11	4	7			
Total 0-5	2,162	1,122	1,040	2,147	1,117	1,030	15	5	10			
5-10	1,731	866	865	1,524	790	738	198	73	125	5	3	2
10-15	1,652	795	857	1,281	645	616	385	146	239	6	4	2
15-20	1,820	1,005	815	1,075	706	369	725	256	442	17	13	4
20-25	2,160	1,325	835	1,203	919	284	928	332	544	31	24	7
25-30	1,921	1,178	748	709	592	117	1,140	645	595	75	11	34
30-35	1,537	895	639	347	267	80	1,097	585	512	93	46	47
35-40	1,136	641	489	145	91	64	572	503	367	113	45	68
40-45	912	529	413	114	69	45	705	412	291	125	48	77
45-50	679	408	265	58	32	26	471	313	158	141	60	81
50-55	636	319	217	54	28	26	340	235	114	133	56	77
55-60	281	159	122	24	11	13	158	107	51	90	41	58
60-65	217	125	80	14	9	5	119	84	35	84	35	49
65-70	197	60	47	5	2	3	50	31	16	52	24	28
70 and over	120	70	50	3		1	46	73	13	71	35	36
JEW	11	8	3	6	5	1	5	3	2			
0-1	1	1	1	1	1							
1-2	1	1	1	1	1							
2-3	1	1	1	1	1							
3-4	2	1	1	2	1	1						
4-5	1	1	1	1	1							
Total 0-5	4	3	1	4	3	1						
5-10	1	1		1	1							
10-15												
15-20												
20-25	1		1				1		1			
25-30	2	1	1				12	1	1			
30-35												
35-40	1	1					1	1				
40-45	1	1					1	1				
45-50	1	1		1	1							
50-55												
55-60												
60-65												
65-70												
70 and over												

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.
DELHI.

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION.		POPULATION.		POPULATION.		POPULATION.		POPULATION.		POPULATION.	
	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS..	355,527	215,778	149,749	155,476	98,416	57,060	173,088	102,128	75,960	22,992	15,270	11,329
0-4 ..	19,722	9,237	5,985	19,322	9,237	5,985						
1-5 ..	3,522	4,500	1,252	8,575	4,500	4,251	3	2	1			
2-6 ..	9,960	4,982	4,978	9,959	4,981	4,978	1	1				
3-7 ..	9,585	4,958	4,827	9,777	4,957	4,824	5	5	2			
4-8 ..	4,006	4,778	1,561	9,971	4,722	4,352	22	15	9	3	2	
Total 0-8 ..	47,722	24,219	23,503	47,685	24,195	23,490	34	21	13	3	3	
5-10 ..	49,165	21,941	18,164	38,287	21,281	17,991	1,588	62	1,152	32	24	8
10-15 ..	52,916	21,993	16,957	32,261	19,829	12,435	3,523	2995	4,458	122	52	6
15-20 ..	29,432	23,187	16,216	16,186	15,510	2,664	22,551	9,170	13,381	722	59	224
20-25 ..	41,055	40,157	31,308	15,995	14,657	1,608	61,943	32,507	29,432	2,427	2,587	1,158
25-30 ..	56,917	26,571	20,316	7,812	5,591	251	46,935	22,462	17,473	6,170	3,548	2,612
30-35 ..	34,685	21,999	12,180	1,393	1,278	115	21,972	12,175	7,797	7,719	7,472	4,277
35-40 ..	17,915	10,479	6,513	191	410	45	9,972	7,359	2,610	6,559	2,975	3,882
40 and over ..	16,875	6,369	1,596	274	257	18	4,688	3,732	59	3,915	1,781	2,332
HINDU ..	188,232	112,358	75,874	73,206	47,021	25,182	97,121	56,323	40,796	17,993	9,511	8,354
0-4 ..	5,179	2,742	2,688	5,129	2,742	2,688						
1-5 ..	1,178	2,080	2,092	4,178	2,080	2,092						
2-6 ..	1,416	2,402	2,438	4,810	2,402	2,438						
3-7 ..	1,759	2,393	2,316	4,733	2,393	2,313						
4-8 ..	4,272	2,218	2,051	4,235	2,209	2,016	16	8	8	1	1	
Total 0-8 ..	23,459	11,841	11,618	23,436	11,829	11,697	22	11	11	1	1	
5-10 ..	18,755	10,387	8,568	17,678	9,970	7,598	1,955	92	655	22	15	7
10-15 ..	18,618	10,697	7,921	14,741	9,298	5,343	3,793	1,218	2,545	84	31	23
15-20 ..	29,812	12,393	8,566	7,284	6,311	953	13,975	5,998	7,107	455	224	129
20-25 ..	41,056	27,149	16,914	6,945	6,514	491	51,825	19,015	15,898	2,290	1,785	565
25-30 ..	56,962	26,329	10,633	1,993	1,879	84	25,277	16,314	8,262	3,722	2,139	1,596
30-35 ..	17,548	11,577	6,271	756	718	38	12,535	8,781	3,554	4,551	2,978	2,419
35-40 ..	8,555	5,116	3,466	261	242	19	4,927	3,292	1,275	3,652	1,712	2,153
40 and over ..	5,165	2,932	2,231	142	133	9	1,912	1,199	422	3,106	1,529	1,869
AD-DHARMI ..	439	246	103	119	69	50	399	166	134	29	11	9

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.
DELHI CITY—(conold)

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BUDDHIST	13	11	2	6	6	...	6	4	2	1	1	..
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	..
20-30	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
30-40	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
40-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ZORASTRIAN	85	58	27	40	31	9	41	24	17	4	3	1
0-1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	10	7	3	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-30	13	11	1	9	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
30-40	19	11	8	3	3	..	15	7	6	2	1	..
40-50	11	8	6	1	1	..	11	5	5	..	..	1
50-60	..	6	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	1	..	..
60 and over	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
MUSLIM	162,896	94,940	67,756	75,373	47,188	28,185	75,396	41,993	33,303	12,027	5,759	6,269
0-1	1,502	2,280	2,222	4,502	2,250	2,222	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	1,066	2,056	2,016	4,064	2,054	2,016	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	4,783	2,382	2,379	4,757	2,344	2,373	1	1	..	..	..	..
3-4	1,637	2,357	2,330	4,685	2,355	2,330	2	2	..	..	..	..
4-5	1,432	2,229	2,163	4,466	2,224	2,162	5	4	1	1	1	..
Total 0-5	22,505	11,407	11,098	22,494	11,397	11,097	10	9	1	1	1	..
5-10	19,910	10,812	9,098	19,211	10,554	8,627	689	219	470	10	9	1
10-15	18,512	10,510	8,302	18,294	9,726	6,483	2,567	704	1,793	46	26	26
15-20	16,969	9,952	7,017	17,952	6,574	1,404	8,733	3,206	5,628	254	169	85
20-30	12,966	19,901	13,065	7,083	6,670	415	21,854	12,295	12,259	1,327	976	391
30-40	23,650	14,781	8,863	1,559	1,433	106	19,434	12,024	7,610	2,257	1,310	947
40-50	11,824	9,434	5,370	332	492	40	11,410	7,707	3,703	2,682	1,255	1,627
50-60	1,768	4,911	2,852	190	180	10	4,938	3,076	1,262	2,640	1,057	1,653
60 and over	5,292	3,204	2,088	111	108	3	2,571	2,064	477	2,610	1,002	1,609
CHRISTIAN	6,344	3,492	2,852	7,539	2,018	1,521	2,406	1,311	1,095	399	163	236
0-1	119	80	68	148	80	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	110	74	66	140	74	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	132	85	74	139	85	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	141	78	68	141	78	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	126	70	56	125	69	56	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	714	387	327	713	386	327	1	1	..	..	..	..
5-10	623	360	323	611	293	316	12	5	7	..	..	..
10-15	633	273	169	593	201	332	40	12	27	..	..	..
15-20	709	74	745	531	306	225	172	56	117	..	..	..
20-30	1,072	802	610	726	551	265	705	326	384	41	21	30
30-40	1,014	614	415	206	149	57	748	433	315	55	32	43
40-50	643	182	201	92	45	37	458	297	161	103	40	63
50-60	506	180	126	34	18	16	183	128	55	89	31	53
60 and over	181	100	88	13	7	6	50	59	27	86	34	53
JEW	7	5	2	4	3	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-30	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.
NEW DELHI CITY.

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			CIVIL STATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS ..	73,653	47,409	26,233	31,828	20,874	10,954	37,254	22,527	13,457	4,421	2,352	1,967
0-4 ..	2,799	1,148	1,166	2,698	1,148	1,166						
1-2 ..	1,517	878	895	1,743	878	895						
2-3 ..	1,571	923	948	1,871	923	948						
3-4 ..	1,791	892	889	1,774	892	889	7	2	2			
4-5 ..	1,644	837	805	1,620	837	798	18	7	11			
Total 0-5 ..	9,347	4,678	4,669	9,322	4,669	4,653	25	9	15			
5-10 ..	7,122	3,892	3,230	6,641	3,732	2,909	471	172	326	5	5	1
10-15 ..	6,975	3,645	2,968	6,577	3,577	2,999	1,749	449	999	27	17	8
15-20 ..	8,719	5,617	3,102	8,877	5,284	3,603	4,709	2,240	2,467	118	57	47
20-25 ..	12,597	13,277	6,099	1,777	4,299	487	13,874	8,471	5,425	594	37	129
25-30 ..	12,399	9,157	3,253	1,123	1,996	117	10,319	7,522	2,797	948	57	77
30-35 ..	5,899	4,276	1,623	343	298	45	4,456	3,423	1,031	1,689	231	377
35-40 ..	2,797	1,952	845	118	97	27	1,599	1,192	777	826	177	67
40 and over ..	1,719	826	523	50	27	3	578	167	117	741	299	169
HINDU ..	51,097	32,543	18,554	21,446	14,056	7,390	26,254	16,664	9,699	3,297	1,822	1,476
0-4 ..	1,687	827	856	1,682	827	856						
1-2 ..	1,269	625	645	1,266	625	645						
2-3 ..	1,772	669	683	1,752	669	683						
3-4 ..	1,275	643	632	1,269	641	628	6	2	4			
4-5 ..	1,155	587	568	1,143	587	566	12	4	8			
Total 0-5 ..	6,725	3,351	3,374	6,707	3,345	3,362	18	6	12			
5-10 ..	5,195	2,781	2,319	4,712	2,658	2,054	789	121	265	5	5	
10-15 ..	5,069	2,946	2,133	3,659	2,557	1,393	1,099	365	734	26	14	7
15-20 ..	6,059	3,843	2,207	2,446	2,197	339	3,495	1,957	1,878	199	79	79
20-25 ..	15,219	8,965	4,254	2,528	2,521	297	9,987	6,967	1,999	524	377	147
25-30 ..	8,196	6,236	2,269	652	624	28	7,122	5,158	1,931	772	154	108
30-35 ..	5,917	2,842	1,075	189	179	7	2,921	2,262	659	816	401	409
35-40 ..	1,616	1,052	558	55	55		975	738	237	569	279	741
40 and over ..	598	331	374	19	19		351	299	81	527	254	249

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.
NEW DELHI CITY—(concl'd)

RELIGION AND AGE	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males	Females.	Persons	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ZOROASTRIAN	41	23	18	23	10	13	18	13	5	..	..	..
0-1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	5	4	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-30	10	8	7	8	2	6	2	1	1	..	..	..
30-40	8	5	4	8	1	7	7	4	3	..	..	..
40-50	6	5	4	6	..	5	6	5	1	..	..	..
50-60	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
60 and over..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
MUSLIM	14,977	10,212	4,765	6,419	4,402	2,017	7,692	5,279	2,413	866	531	335
0-1	428	219	209	428	219	209	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	324	172	152	324	172	152	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	354	173	181	354	173	181	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	350	171	179	349	171	178	1	1	..	..	..	..
4-5	522	108	134	518	106	152	4	2	2	..	..	..
Total 0-5	1,778	903	875	1,773	901	872	5	2	3	..	..	..
5-10	1,393	789	604	1,310	761	555	72	25	44	4	3	1
10-15	1,358	825	533	1,139	731	408	213	70	143	6	4	2
15-20	1,812	1,232	580	1,774	1,044	730	912	446	466	22	12	10
20-30	4,050	2,922	1,128	3,600	2,600	1,000	2,881	1,845	1,036	139	117	22
30-40	2,530	2,005	525	1,977	1,821	156	2,165	1,705	460	168	114	50
40-50	1,229	949	280	1,060	800	260	963	780	177	210	115	95
50-60	535	384	151	490	340	150	344	283	65	171	83	88
60 and over..	259	207	52	240	190	50	132	117	15	116	79	67
CHRISTIAN	4,351	2,527	1,824	2,406	1,490	916	1,763	956	807	182	81	101
0-1	89	40	49	89	40	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	78	40	38	78	40	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	83	42	41	83	42	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	91	41	50	91	41	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	85	41	44	83	40	43	2	1	1	..	..	..
Total 0-5	416	210	206	414	209	205	2	1	1	..	..	..
5-10	329	159	170	318	155	163	10	4	6	..	..	..
10-15	262	129	133	248	122	126	13	6	7	1	1	..
15-20	427	248	179	446	223	223	80	25	55	1	..	..
20-30	1,191	753	438	1,141	565	576	433	179	254	14	9	5
30-40	533	490	337	212	146	66	542	329	233	79	21	18
40-50	527	320	207	79	48	31	403	254	153	45	22	23
50-60	261	150	111	34	18	16	183	121	62	40	14	26
60 and over	106	59	47	2	4	3	37	41	16	42	14	26
JEW	4	3	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-30	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
30-40	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
40-50	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES AND TRIBES.

1. The number of castes has been reduced to thirty-one, only the castes representing 8 *per mille* of the total population of 1921 having been selected from amongst those shown in Table XVII. Dhobi (Hindu) and Teh, whose numerical strength in 1921 was below 8 *per mille* have also been included, as also the criminal tribes Bawaria and Sausi.

2. The total strength of a caste in this Table does not necessarily tally with that in Table XVII, as castes in that Table, were omitted in this, if in the case of a certain religion they claimed only a small number of persons.

TABLE VIII.—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

TABLE VIII.—CIVIL CONDITION BY

Caste	Sex	Total	Under 15										15 to 44										45 and over										Total	
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99	100-104	105-109	110-114	115-119	120-124	125-129	130-134	135-139	140-144	145-149		150-154
1	Male	16,401	0,678	2,020	1,050	907	982	708	172	6,503	2	23	140	1,101	3,013	1,384	1,404																	
2	Female	10,679	1,883	1,945	1,572	1,335	81	28	10	5,117	6	67	181	1,451	2,677	614	1,673																	
3	Male	1,691	246	271	253	213	51	48	10	718	1	2	11	110	430	176	163																	
4	Female	1,223	243	161	251	34	12	2	1	713	1	8	67	178	359	106	190																	
5	Male	7,316	1,939	1,100	723	92	18	12	2	2,742	1	108	203	703	1,070	507	700																	
6	Female	1,116	313	4	1	2				2,742	1	1	2	1,174	293	632																		
7	Male	30,524	14,142	19,910	10,578	1,778	2,001	1,092	184	14,448	5	70	180	2,145	8,415	2,401	2,211																	
8	Female	19,696	7,110	3,750	2,652	1,477	145	50	7	14,482	2	209	803	2,780	9,411	2,884	1,084																	
9	Male	33,174	8,099	4,053	3,009	201	416	54	42	12,583	11	1,162	1,075	2,767	3,050	799	1,883																	
10	Female	19,473	6,242	4,023	1,813	109	70	47	2	10,114	11	1,162	1,075	2,767	3,050	799	1,883																	
11	Male	266	60	33	20	8				160	1	8	10	31	62	42	11																	
12	Female	171	51	13	18	27				113	1	8	10	31	62	42	11																	
13	Male	1,132	263	160	206	10	6			4	727	1	40	53	144	367	122	94																
14	Female	1,132	263	160	206	10	6			4	727	1	40	53	144	367	122	94																
15	Male	4,937	4,750	1,829	1,130	161	61	10	3	4,907	3	248	111	932	2,627	771	1,057																	
16	Female	7,918	1,663	1,843	252	110	27	1	1	4,907	3	248	111	932	2,627	771	1,057																	
17	Male	377	65	30	23	1				96	1	5	10	31	62	42	11																	
18	Female	1,119	601	323	224	44	39	20	5	971	6	84	74	179	372	133	135																	
19	Male	4,401	472	311	336	16	4	5		808	1	125	78	159	372	133	135																	
20	Female	4,199	1,766	1,118	334	105	237	114	8	2,153	1	45	78	437	1,314	705	113																	
21	Male	7,729	967	597	593	23	10	3		1,857	4	87	184	601	738	94	235																	
22	Female	7,053	274	116	88	20	18	12	3	971	3	51	27	54	163	50	80																	
23	Male	1,262	172	130	37	4	1			188	5	62	70	99	153	28	56																	
24	Female	1,262	172	130	37	4	1			188	5	62	70	99	153	28	56																	
25	Male	1,262	172	130	37	4	1			188	5	62	70	99	153	28	56																	
26	Female	1,262	172	130	37	4	1			188	5	62	70	99	153	28	56																	
27	Male	1,114	178	105	61	6	1			718	1	11	63	187	473	61	115																	
28	Female	1,114	178	105	61	6	1			718	1	11	63	187	473	61	115																	
29	Male	5,725	4,222	1,310	1,258	523	345	503	51	3,353	2	17	114	657	2,013	673	735																	
30	Female	5,725	4,222	1,310	1,258	523	345	503	51	3,353	2	17	114	657	2,013	673	735																	
31	Male	2,776	1,200	8	35	20	40	14		1,028	10	183	37	702	1,451	276	709																	
32	Female	2,776	1,200	8	35	20	40	14		1,028	10	183	37	702	1,451	276	709																	
33	Male	27,779	12,678	4,735	4,237	1,279	1,133	1,100	278	12,090	10	562	913	2,270	8,992	2,308	2,221																	
34	Female	27,779	12,678	4,735	4,237	1,279	1,133	1,100	278	12,090	10	562	913	2,270	8,992	2,308	2,221																	
35	Male	2,779	7,674	1,447	1,053	201	63	59	11	12,271	24	1,113	1,265	2,762	4,417	2,378	2,284																	
36	Female	2,779	7,674	1,447	1,053	201	63	59	11	12,271	24	1,113	1,265	2,762	4,417	2,378	2,284																	
37	Male	1,262	146	77	31	10	6	2		576	1	2	16	74	118	109	39																	
38	Female	1,262	146	77	31	10	6	2		576	1	2	16	74	118	109	39																	
39	Male	473	173	103	63	34	4	3		253	1	23	30	65	249	68	56																	
40	Female	473	173	103	63	34	4	3		253	1	23	30	65	249	68	56																	
41	Male	7,573	2,151	982	835	40	36	2		3,941	9	31	120	655	2,498	631	784																	
42	Female	7,573	2,151	982	835	40	36	2		3,941	9	31	120	655	2,498	631	784																	
43	Male	4,623	1,857	911	617	182	206	127	18	2,618	5	162	193	520	1,161	422	661																	
44	Female	4,623	1,857	911	617	182	206	127	18	2,618	5	162	193	520	1,161	422	661																	
45	Male	3,623	1,190	730	353	60	31	20		2,209	4	113	202	632	964	181	362																	
46	Female	3,623	1,190	730	353	60	31	20		2,209	4	113	202	632	964	181	362																	
47	Male	194	222	63	83	16	31	16		206	1	14	37	30	122	24	32																	
48	Female	194	222	63	83	16	31	16		206	1	14	37	30	122	24	32																	
49	Male	3,970	7,471	1,682	910	230	363	413	45	2,140	1	6	17	105	173	537	325																	
50	Female	3,970	7,471	1,682	910	230	363	413	45	2,140	1	6	17	105	173	537	325																	
51	Male	4,622	2,178	1,015	877	201	68	15	2	1,973	3	16	92	373	1,210	412	478																	
52	Female	4,622	2,178	1,015	877	201	68	15	2	1,973	3	16	92	373	1,210	412	478																	
53	Male	1,7																																

TABLE IX.

INFIRMITIES.

1. This Table corresponds with Table XII of 1921. Dual infirmities were recorded. Persons afflicted with two or more infirmities have been shown under each of the infirmities in question in columns 5 to 16. The total under infirmities, therefore, exceeds the total number of persons afflicted as given in columns 2 to 4.

2. The statement below shows the number of persons suffering from more than one infirmity :—

INFIRMITY.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Insane and Deaf-mutes	1	..	1
Deaf-mutes and Blind	3	2	1
Total	4	2	2

3. There being only one District in the Province, Part II has not been prepared.

		DELHI PROVINCE.							
		Total Earners 210,569							Total Population 632,246
		Total Working Dependents 27,738							
		Total Non-Working Dependents 367,939							
		Total Population 632,246							
Group Number	OCCUPATION	TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPATION.	As Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation		
			Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	CLASSES A, B, C AND D	279,233	221,737	19,213	10,102	17,636	10,152	443	
	CLASS A PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	73,208	40,880	3,846	8,515	14,594	5,580	293	
	Sub Class I Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	72,613	39,809	3,836	8,515	14,594	5,566	293	
	ORDER 1—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	72,433	39,633	3,531	8,515	14,594	5,566	293	
	SUB-ORDER (a)—Cultivation	65,233	33,530	3,573	8,055	14,561	4,821	292	
	Non cultivating Proprietors taking rent in money or kind	3,658	1,394	283	11	28	1,713	129	
	Estate Agents and Managers of Owners	2	2						
	" "								

OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.).

DELHI CITY.							NEW DELHI CITY.							Group Number.
Total Earners							Total Earners							
Total Working Dependents							Total Working Dependents							
Total Non-Working Dependents							Total Non-Working Dependents							
Total Population							Total Population							
TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPATION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPATION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
140,862	136,261	8,743	161	419	1,257	21	40,305	33,032	3,903	768	298	2,270	34	
7,299	6,716	358	16	21	167	1	6,204	3,884	291	168	100	1,697	4	
6,035	6,257	353	16	21	187	1	6,156	3,836	291	168	100	1,697	4	
6,812	6,236	351	16	21	187	1	6,155	3,835	291	168	100	1,697	4	
4,000	3,632	161	10	12	181	1	1,146	1,898	259	159	100	1,686	4	
1,000	912	3	3	3	88	..	1,220	68	11	4	1	1,156	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
757	709	33	..	..	14	1	495	407	13	..	..	75	..
1,010	973	23	7	4	33	..	1,730	941	69	124	145	150	1	
1,189	1,033	102	..	5	49	..	692	473	166	11	14	25	1	
2,158	2,051	113	3	6	2	..	1,724	1,694	28	1	..	1	..	
2,158	2,031	113	3	6	2	..	1,724	1,694	28	1	..	1	..	
411	365	73	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..
6	5	..	..	..	..	..	59	59	..	..	..	..	..
79	77	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
357	286	71	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
213	202	4	3	3	1	..	225	183	4	28	..	16	..	
113	109	3	..	..	1	..	33	32	..	..	..	1	..
100	93	1	3	3	..	..	192	151	4	28	..	9	..
123	121	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
53	51	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
70	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
364	359	5	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	..	..	..
364	359	5	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	..	..	..
353	353	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99,810	91,256	4,923	107	315	195	11	11,455	10,103	1,005	30	116	144	2	
50,995	46,021	3,693	83	238	69	3	7,229	6,042	1,026	22	104	28	2	
10,219	9,000	635	7	7	12	..	118	60	76	..	..	..	..
370	330	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,526	8,250	153	5	6	12	..	111	77	74	..	..	..	..
14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	36	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	41	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
360	316	3	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..
478	351	125	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
370	347	47	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
364	335	15	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
23	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,475	4,247	21	..	11	..	..	641	577	..	..	..	..	..
294	251	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	176	2	..	1	..	..	124	113	..	1	..	..	..
170	130	44	..	10	..	..	11	31	..	..	..	..	..

DELHI PROVINCE.

[illegible]

OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd).

DELHI CITY.							NEW DELHI CITY.								Group Number.
TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPA- TION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependants.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPA- TION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependants.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
3,459	3,378	59	14	3	5	..	100	27	3	..	..	..	..
49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
1,957	1,925	21	10	..	1	..	81	78	3	..	..	..	..	59
682	677	5	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	60
758	723	24	4	3	4	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	61
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
895	802	75	..	..	1	..	1,911	655	333	2	17	4	..	
773	701	71	..	..	1	..	195	71	101	2	17	4	..	63
40	40	..	..	..	..	..	812	580	232	..	..	..	..	64
72	68	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	65
504	495	6	2	..	..	..	17	14	..	..	5	..	..
12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
85	83	2	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	67
160	157	1	2	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	3	..	..	68
12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
235	232	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	70
3,648	3,626	108	2	1	11	..	109	102	1	..	..	6	..	
677	612	63	..	1	1	..	22	21	1	..	..	..	..	71
111	106	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
1,240	1,232	8	..	..	..	..	50	15	..	..	..	5	..	73
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	74
923	922	1	..	..	..	..	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	75
11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
47	45	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	77
637	598	27	2	..	10	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	78

TABLE X.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS

		DELHI PROVINCE.							
Group Number.	OCCUPATION	TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPATION	Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		
			Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	ORDER 20.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD	11,805	10,121	671	67	77	865	4	
195	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	55	53	1	..	..	1	..
196	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	2,123	1,519	323	7	62	11	2	
197	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles	330	333	1	..	..	..	..
198	"	4,549	4,177	34	20	4	334	..	
199	"	1,180	1,180	..	..	..	..	..
200	and drivers	824	673	30	38	11	170	2	
201	Porters and messengers	2,648	2,333	82	2	..	29	..	
	ORDER 21.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL	8,196	8,457	19	2	..	13	..	
202	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	6,324	6,109	16	1	..	10	..	
203	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	2,270	2,258	3	1	..	8	..	
	ORDER 22.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES	1,594	1,586	5	..	..	3	..
204	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	1,594	1,586	5	..	..	3	..
	Sub Class V.—Trade	38,233	34,015	1,153	153	303	598	11	
	ORDER 23.—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE	1,622	1,349	31	13	1	225	..	
205	Bank managers, money-lenders, Exchange and Insurance Agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	1,622	1,349	31	13	1	225	..	
	ORDER 24.—BROKERAGE COMMISSION AND EXPORT	770	765	4	..	..	1	..
206	Brokers, Commission agents, Commercial travellers, Warehouse-owners and employees	770	765	4	..	..	1	..
	ORDER 25.—TRADE IN TEXTILES	4,708	4,611	59	6	3	6	1	
207	Trade in piece-goods: wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	4,708	4,611	62	6	3	6	1	
	ORDER 26.—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS ETC	252	219	3	..	..	..	..
208	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn etc., and the articles made from these	252	219	3	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 27.—TRADE IN WOOD	231	221	6	1	..	3	..	
209	Trade in wood (not fire wood)	205	198	3	1	..	3	..	
210	Trade in bamboo and cane	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
211	Trade in thatches and other forest produce	15	12	3	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 28.—TRADE IN METALS	262	253	2	5	..	..	..
212	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	262	253	2	5	..	..	..
	ORDER 29.—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES	179	173	4	..	..	..	..
213	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	179	173	4	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 30.—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	316	379	6	..	..	1	..
214	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	316	379	6	..	..	1	..
	ORDER 31.—HOTELS, CABS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.	1,402	1,739	62	2	..	..	..
215	Owners of wine houses, aerated waters and ice houses, and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc., and employees	741	325	15	1	..	..	..
216	Waiters, bar-keepers, and other employees	109	449	19	1	..	..	..
217	Waiters of drink and foodstuffs	902	964	28	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 32.—OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS	2,971	2,090	538	19	123	193	8	
218	Grain and pulse-dealers	919	904	8	..	..	1	..
219	"	713	603	22	1	3	22	..	
220	"	2,201	2,061	53	10	3	129	8	
221	"	312	312	..	..	..	..	..
222	"	279	219	137	..	87	8	1	
223	"	3,620	4,631	316	4	20	35	4	
224	Dealers in tobacco	161	161	..	..	..	1	..
225	Dealers in opium	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 33.—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES	2,113	2,043	43	7	8	2	..	
226	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the habitation, umbrellas, made, ready-made shoes, perfumery etc.)	2,113	2,043	43	7	8	2	..	
	ORDER 34.—TRADE IN FURNITURE	319	317	2	..	..	1	..
227	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	215	212	2	..	..	1	..
228	Manufacture and sale of glass, earthenware, glassware, bottles, etc. (not including etc.)	93	93	..	..	..	..	..

OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd).

DELHI CITY.

NEW DELHI CITY.

TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPA- TION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependants.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPA- TION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependants.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		Group Number.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
8,950	8,291	543	7	60	47	2	977	876	50	2	3	65	..	
28	27	1	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	105
1,403	906	428	7	57	3	2	399	373	16	..	2	8	..	106
351	350	1	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	107
3,678	3,539	33	..	3	43	..	252	199	..	2	1	50	..	108
1,160	1,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
132	128	4	..	..	..	..	48	34	8	..	..	6	..	110
2,198	2,121	76	..	..	1	..	245	237	6	..	..	2	..	111
6,498	6,476	17	..	..	5	..	756	755	1	..	..	..	..
4,869	4,852	15	..	..	2	..	438	437	1	..	..	..	..	112
1,629	1,624	2	..	..	3	..	298	298	..	..	..	..	..	113
803	802	1	..	..	..	..	702	698	1	..	..	..	..
803	802	1	..	..	..	..	702	698	1	..	..	..	..	114
29,426	28,628	679	17	19	77	6	1,799	1,711	32	6	1	49	..	
1,911	977	28	..	..	6	..	57	56	1	..	..	..	..
1,011	977	28	..	..	6	..	57	56	1	..	..	..	..	115
717	713	4	..	..	..	..	13	12	..	..	..	1	..	
717	713	4	..	..	..	..	13	12	..	..	..	1	..	116

Group Number.	OCCUPATION.	DELHI PROVINCE.						
		TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPATION.	As Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.	
			Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ORDER 35.—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	177	173	4	..	..	..	..
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials)	177	173	4	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 36.—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT	556	531	3	8	1	13	..
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc	102	190	1	..	..	1	..
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc	358	335	2	8	1	12	..
	ORDER 37.—TRADE IN FUEL	1,338	939	154	21	143	80	2
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	1,338	939	154	21	143	80	2
	ORDER 38.—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES	815	749	44	1	19	2	..
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation) clocks, optical instruments, etc	22	20	2	..	..	..	..
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	487	429	38	1	19	..	..
148	Publishers, book sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	300	300	4	..	..	2	..
	ORDER 39.—TRADE OF OTHER WORTH	10,709	10,371	190	71	6	71	..
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
150	General storekeepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	10,574	10,238	188	71	6	71	..
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	112	110	2	..	..	..	..
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS C—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & LIBERAL ARTS.	24,183	21,685	1,031	29	37	1,358	23
	Sub Class VI.—Public Force	8,612	7,760	..	1	..	851	..
	ORDER 40.—ARMY	5,999	5,262	..	..	..	736	..
153	Army (Imperial)	5,979	5,243	..	..	..	736	..
154	Army (Indian States)	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 42.—AIR FORCE	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
156	Air Force	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 43.—POLICE	2,593	2,477	..	1	..	115	..
157	Police	2,343	2,334	..	..	..	9	..
158	Village watchmen	250	143	..	1	..	100	..
	Sub Class VII.—Public Administration	7,590	7,220	42	..	..	328	..
	ORDER 44.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	7,590	7,220	42	..	..	328	..
159	Service of the State	5,910	5,583	24	..	..	21	..
160	Review of Indian and Foreign States	95	94	1	..	..	..	..
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	1,172	1,150	17	..	..	5	..
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	413	111	..	..	..	302	..
	Sub Class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	7,961	6,705	989	23	37	179	23
	ORDER 45.—MEDICINE	1,915	1,639	89	16	25	152	21
163	Physic, midwifery, etc	1,154	1,000	45	14	27	143	19
164	Mohaks, mias, religious mendicants	7	5	2	..	..	..	..
165	Other religious workers	244	28	..	2	..	6	..
166	Servants in religious of fairs, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, crematoriums, etc	310	320	14	..	1	3	3
	ORDER 46.—LAW	447	447	..	..	..	..	..
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mohakhs	269	269	..	..	..	..	..
168	Lawyers' clerks, position-writers, etc.	174	179	..	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 47.—MEDICINE	1,514	1,143	465	..	1	2	..
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	441	41	..	..	..	..	..
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered.	300	297	1	..	..	2	..
171	Dentists	34	33	1	..	..	..	..
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	797	400	395	..	1	..	..
173	Veterinary surgeons	4	4	..	..	..	..	..

OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd).

DELHI CITY.							NEW DELHI CITY.							Group Number.
TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPA- TION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependants.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPA- TION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependants.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
163	159	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	141
163	159	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	142
394	292	3	..	..	9	..	26	20	..	1	..	2	..	143
182	181	1	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	1	..	144
6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
116	105	2	..	..	9	..	16	11	..	4	..	1	..	146
616	631	14	..	..	1	..	106	96	8	..	1	1	..	147
616	631	14	..	..	1	..	106	96	8	..	1	1	..	148
684	662	20	..	..	2	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	149
21	19	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	150
361	317	14	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	151
302	295	4	..	..	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	152
8,492	8,258	135	6	1	6	..	730	721	3	..	..	3	..	153
13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154
8,298	8,149	133	6	4	6	..	713	707	3	..	..	3	..	155
89	87	2	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	156
9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
12,216	10,813	633	8	14	718	..	8,773	8,427	311	..	..	33	2	

TABLE X—OCCUPATION OR MEANS

Group Number.	OCCUPATION.	DELHI PROVINCE.						
		TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPATION	As Principal Occupation		As Working Dependents.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ORDER 49 — INSTRUCTION	2,152	1,850	275	4	..	21	2
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds ..	1,797	1,529	241	4	..	21	2
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	355	321	34	..	..	..	..
	ORDER 43 — LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES (OTHER THAN 44)	1,301	1,621	160	8	8	4	..
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	104	69	35	..	..	..	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants)	85	43	..	..	..	..	..
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	207	207	..	..	..	..	..
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers ..	145	141	2	..	..	2	..
180	Scientists, (astronomers, botanists, etc.)	24	28	..	..	..	..	..
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and mediums.	118	116	..	1	..	1	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	887	772	104	2	9	1	..
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race-courses, societies, clubs	171	162	9	..	..	..	..
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	56	41	10	5	..	..	..
	CLASS D — MISCELLANEOUS	43,203	41,000	5,302	692	233	928	48
	Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income	2,315	1,358	413	28	67	432	19
	ORDER 50 — PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME.	2,315	1,358	413	28	67	432	19
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	2,315	1,358	413	28	67	432	19
	Sub-Class X.—Domestic Service	23,905	21,694	2,055	29	49	70	8
	ORDER 51 — DOMESTIC SERVICE	23,905	21,694	2,055	29	49	70	8
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners	1,508	1,503	..	4	..	1	..
187	Other domestic service	22,397	20,191	2,055	25	49	69	8
	Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	18,849	18,046	2,246	55	97	384	21
	ORDER 52 — GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.	18,849	18,046	2,246	55	97	384	21
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified.	721	709	3	..	1	8	..
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	6,534	6,782	46	..	..	6	..
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	682	682	..	..	..	..	..
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	10,612	7,873	2,197	53	96	370	21
	Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	3,134	1,902	588	582	20	42	..
	ORDER 53 — INMATES OF ASYLUMS, ASYLUMS AND ALMS HOUSES	937	379	2	554	2	..	..
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	937	379	2	554	2	..	..
	ORDER 54 — Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	2,174	1,501	553	25	18	42	..
193	Beggars and Vagrants	1,848	1,488	273	24	17	42	..
194	Prostitutes and prostitutes	326	13	312	..	1	..	..
	ORDER 55 — OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NON PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.	23	22	1	..	..	..	..
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries	23	22	1	..	..	..	..

OF LIVELIHOOD.—(concl'd).

DELHI CITY.							NEW DELHI CITY.							Group Number.
TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPA- TION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependants.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		TOTAL FOLLOWING OCCUPA- TION.	As Principal Occupation.		As Working Dependants.		As Subsidiary to other Occupation.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1,475	1,251	218	3	..	3	..	255	209	39	..	..	3	2
1,297	1,012	189	3	..	3	..	203	162	36	..	..	3	2
268	230	29	..	..	..	..	50	47	3	..	..	..	..
1,460	1,243	116	..	..	1	..	196	162	37	..	..	1	..
61	54	7	..	..	..	..	41	13	28	..	..	..	..
78	78	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
175	175	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..
125	125	1	..	..	1	..	14	12	1	..	..	1	..
22	22	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
110	110	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
745	652	93	..	..	..	..	43	43	..	..	..	..	..
110	105	5	..	..	..	..	57	53	4	..	..	..	..
31	21	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
30,537	27,446	2,829	30	69	154	9	13,843	10,618	2,205	570	28	396	25	
1,617	1,055	352	10	38	144	8	242	170	27	2	4	36	3	
1,617	1,055	352	10	38	144	8	242	170	27	2	4	36	3	
1,617	1,055	352	10	38	144	8	242	170	27	2	4	36	3	
16,851	15,169	1,641	8	26	6	1	5,609	5,266	315	3	..	24	1	
16,851	15,169	1,641	8	26	6	1	5,609	5,266	315	3	..	24	1	
915	915	..	..	..	..	..	482	481	..	..	..	1	..
15,939	14,251	1,611	8	26	6	1	5,127	4,785	315	3	..	25	1	
10,679	10,333	335	3	4	4	..	6,969	4,733	1,848	10	21	336	21	
10,679	10,333	335	3	4	4	..	6,969	4,733	1,848	10	21	336	21	
521	522	1	..	..	1	..	151	148	2	..	..	1	..
5,665	5,628	34	..	..	3	..	1,029	1,017	12	..	..	..	..



TABLE XI.

OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

1. This Table shows the occupations followed by certain selected castes, as well as Europeans, Armenians, and Anglo-Indians.

2. The number of earners following the traditional occupation of the caste, as their principal means of livelihood, is shown in columns 9 and 10, and as a subsidiary means of livelihood, in columns 11 and 12. The number of earners, who have some other occupation as their principal means of livelihood, is shown in column 17 and onwards.

3. The figures of all working dependants appear in columns 6 and 7, and of those following their traditional occupations in columns 13 and 14.

4. In the case of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, no occupation has been assumed to be traditional.

5. The castes for this Table are the same as in Tables VIII and XIV.

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED

Serial No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.					NUMBER OF EARNERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR				Number of working dependents following the traditional occupation of their caste	
				Barren		Working Dependents.		Non working Dependents.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.			
				Males	Females	Males.	Females		Both sexes	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	AGGARWAL	Trade	Hindu	8,942	227	86	32	16,096	6,179	76	29		72	2
2	"	"	Jain	863	33	9		2,147	622	14	3		5	
3	ANIS	Agriculture	Hindu	4,250	152	837	1,117	6,663	2,279	89	33		811	1,109
4	BAWARIA	Crime and Hunting	Hindu	15				17	9					
5	BRAMHAN	Priests	Hindu	18,701	732	935	1,479	24,343	854	83	173	15	11	27
6	CHAMAR	Shoe-making	Hindu	14,447	4,213	317	1,678	21,956	3,844	482	104	10	9	298
7	"	"	Ad-Dharmi	177	12			239	124	11				
8	"	"	Christian	737	200	50	120	1,617	336	59			2	7
9	CHURRA	Sweeping	Hindu	6,034	2,556	172	680	8,483	5,206	2,433	36	10	119	629
10	"	"	Muslim	125	79		1	140	118	77				
11	"	"	Christian	664	391	113	328	1,337	564	383			95	316
12	DAOL AND KOLI	Agriculture	Hindu	2,946	637	12	28	3,315	33	1			1	
13	DHAYAK	Menial labour	Hindu	389	113	19	74	726	121	92	46		2	31
14	DHORI	Washing	Hindu	1,143	256	22	44	1,707	999	231	5		14	32
15	"	"	Muslim	332	81	5	17	567	306	79	5			6
16	GUJJAR	Agriculture and cattle breeding	Hindu	4,766	160	844	1,275	7,246	3,181	112	35	2	827	1,270
17	"	"	Muslim	231	2	5		93	20					
18	JAT	Agriculture	Hindu	13,459	553	3,768	7,182	23,543	10,111	266	245	12	3,694	7,138
19	"	"	Sikh	889	5			632	24	59				
20	"	"	Muslim	439	5	110	181	519	207	2	14		104	180
21	JUJWAR	Water carrying	Hindu	5,591	561	44	149	6,399	650	119	13	1	2	11
22	JULANA	Weaving	Hindu	3,310	429	13	86	4,777	460	79	22			7
23	KAYATHI	Writers	Muslim	331	28	3	1	497	105	5				
24	KHATIE	Tanners and Pig-keepers.	Hindu	3,246	40	5	6	7,313	37	4				
25	"	"	Hindu	1,478	261			1,783	18	1				
26	KHATHI	Trade	Hindu	4,667	190	1	4	9,008	1,567	23	1			
27	"	"	Sikh	191	3	1		392	28					
28	KUMHAR	Pot-making	Hindu	3,079	375	132	237	5,438	1,439	93	16	1	65	99
29	"	"	Muslim	37	1			54	7					
30	MALI	Gardening	Hindu	2,226	175	99	197	3,060	465	10	2		6	45
31	MEO	Agriculture	Muslim	1,783	164	92	238	3,044	491	11	35		83	225
32	MUGHAL	Agriculture	Muslim	2,920	87	5	7	4,322	19	9		8	65	50
33	NAI	Weaving	Hindu	1,892	111	101	171	2,158	1,479	94	16		65	50
34	"	"	Muslim	397	16		2	489	269	6	2		2	2
35	PATRAY	Agriculture	Muslim	10,187	397	23	36	15,832	2,904	167	9	20	20	21
36	RAJPUT	Agriculture	Hindu	13,449	534	553	571	15,534	1,992	85	45		515	800
37	"	"	Sikh	85	14			87	1					
38	"	"	Muslim	2,463	49	47	75	3,102	325	6	122		40	71
39	SANSI	Crime	Hindu	78	43			191						
40	SAYAD	Priests	Muslim	8,609	187	25	88	12,088	111	2	1		4	1
41	SHIKH	Trade	Muslim	41,103	1,631	134	190	75,111	10,854	165	93		95	
42	TAGOR	Agriculture	Hindu	203	18	110	14	638	225	13	2		110	14
43	"	"	Muslim	676	72	109	62	2,232	639	26	4		155	59
44	TAKHAR	Carpentry	Hindu	1,278	43	91	65	2,570	945	12	29		40	
45	"	"	Sikh	525	6		1	592	298	3	4			1
46	"	"	Muslim	137	5	2	4	171	105		1			
47	TELI	Oil Pressing	Hindu	552	24	2	1	878	145					
48	"	"	Muslim	288	37	18	18	1,191	278	23	7		2	19
49	PUTHURAN	"	Christian	2,446	299			1,150						
50	ANGLO-INDIANS	"	Christian	332	63			613						
51	ARMENIANS	"	Christian	1										

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—(contd.).

Number of persons returning their traditional occupation as livelihood, who had some subsidiary occupation.		RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF EARNERS, OTHER THAN TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION OF CASTE (BY ORDERS).															
		I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.								II.—EX- PLOITATION OF MINERALS.				III.—INDUSTRIES.			
		Income from rest of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, woodcutters, etc.	Reivers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen.	Fishing and Hunting.	On ares, manure, etc.	Laborers.	On ares, manure, etc.	Laborers.	On ares, manure, etc.	Laborers.	On ares, manure, etc.	Laborers.	On ares, manure, etc.	Laborers.
15	Males.	16	Females.	17	Males.	18	Females.	19	Males.	20	Females.	21	Males.	22	Females.	23	Males.
24	Females.	25	Males.	26	Females.	27	Males.	28	Females.	29	Males.	30	Females.	31	Males.	32	Females.

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF EARNERS.													
Serial No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	RELIGION	IV.—TRANSPORT.				V.—TRADE.		VI.—PUBLIC FORCE			
				Quacks, managers, ship's officers, etc.		Labourers, boatmen, carters, gill's carriers, etc.		Males.	Females.	Commissioned and Quoted Officers.		Others	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		
												37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	2	3											
1	AGGARWAL	Trade	Hindu	247		195	1	..	..	..	..	23	..
2	"	"	Jain	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
3	AMIR	Agriculture	Hindu	12	..	356	1	203	..	4	..	75	..
4	BARWALA	Crime and Hunting	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	BRAMHAN	Private	Hindu	727	1	1,500	6	3,033	..	49	24	621	..
6	CHAMAR	Shoe making	Hindu	..	..	1,177	163	163	87	..	..	51	..
7	"	"	Ad Dharma	..	..	3	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
8	"	"	Christian	..	..	67	..	15	16	..	..	..	..
9	CHUHRA	Sweeping	Hindu	2	..	133	6	15	..	..	..	29	..
10	"	"	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	"	"	Christian	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	DAOI AND KOLI	Agriculture	Hindu	..	..	217	98	116	13	1	..	10	..
13	DHAWAK	Menial Labour	Hindu	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
14	DHOBI	Washing	Hindu	..	..	40	1	18	..	..	..	1	..
15	"	"	Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	GUJJAR	Agriculture and cattle breeding	Hindu	3	..	297	1	128	2	..	..	21	..
17	"	"	Muslim	..	..	19	1	23	..	..	..	40	..
18	JAT	Agriculture	Hindu	60	..	371	15	232	7	13	..	546	..
19	"	"	Sikh	26	..	73	..	56	2	6	..	379	..
20	"	"	Muslim	2	..	50	1	14	..	1	..	69	..
21	JHIWAR	Water Carrying	Hindu	10	..	1,229	7	894	55	..	..	15	..
22	JULANA	Weaving	Hindu	3	..	1,041	68	290	9	..	..	7	..
23	"	"	Muslim	..	..	48	..	31	..	..	..	..	..
24	KATANTH	Writers	Hindu	540	..	123	..	633	8	7	..	41	..
25	KHATRI	Tanners and Pig keepers	Hindu	6	..	224	40	311	6	..	..	2	..
26	KHATRI	Trade	Hindu	610	..	167	..	..	18	..	..	57	..
27	"	"	Sikh	17	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	24	..
28	KUMHAR	Pot-making	Hindu	1	..	577	60	96	21	..	..	1	..
29	"	"	Muslim	1	..	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
30	MALI	Gardening	Hindu	5	..	305	6	246	63	..	..	12	..
31	MEO	Agriculture	Muslim	6	..	350	36	70	2	..	..	29	..
32	MOGHAL	Agriculture	Muslim	64	..	126	..	418	4	1	..	105	..
33	NAI	Shaving	Hindu	7	..	43	..	29	..	..	..	9	..
34	"	"	Muslim	..	..	13	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
35	PATHAN	Agriculture	Muslim	182	..	973	4	1,847	16	6	..	727	..
36	RABET	Agriculture	Hindu	118	..	1,269	25	1,643	63	0	..	586	..
37	"	"	Sikh	9	..	11	..	17	..	..	..	9	..
38	"	"	Muslim	30	1	391	..	198	4	10	..	811	..
39	SAVNI	Crime	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	SAVAD	Private	Muslim	211	..	534	2	1,001	13	14	..	369	..
41	SHIKH	Trade	Muslim	479	..	3,222	33	..	..	10	..	681	..
42	TAGIR	Agriculture	Hindu	1	..	1	..	12	4	..	..	1	..
43	"	"	Muslim	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	TABERAN	Carpentry	Hindu	7	..	19	2	40	..	..	..	1	..
45	"	"	Sikh	10	..	32	..	15	2	..	..	2	..
46	"	"	Muslim	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
47	TELE	Oil Pressing	Hindu	2	..	24	1	180	11	..	..	1	..
48	"	"	Muslim	..	..	44	1	43	..	..	..	..	..
49	UDROPEAN	"	Christian	54	11	51	2	229	20	224	..	1,418	..
50	ANGLO-INDIANA	"	Christian	35	4	13	..	81	1	11	..	56	..
51	ARMENIAN	"	Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.—(concl'd).

OTHER THAN TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION OF CASTE (BY ORDERS).

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.		VIII.—ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.								IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.—CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC. OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.—LABOURERS UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES, CRIMINALS AND INMATES OF JAILS AND ASYLUMS.	
<i>Gazetted Officers.</i>		<i>Others.</i>		<i>Religious.</i>		<i>Lawyers, Doctors and Teachers.</i>		<i>Others.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
6	1	109	1	6	..	270	3	24	..	138	50	312	23	305	4	100	6	29	3
1	..	37	..	1	..	26	..	4	..	32	5	32	2	19	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	42	..	4	..	13	1	2	1	24	5	180	5	95	..	45	3	6	1
100	2	1,397	6	30	1	694	35	222	12	110	33	2,323	160	926	22	274	24	133	27
..	..	46	..	2	..	1	3	8	6	5	2	260	54	58	3	1,707	1,002	42	23
..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..
..	..	58	..	1	..	4	1	14	10	1	..	108	16	20	..	6	11	..	1
..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	9	6
..	9	1	1	..	..	..	6	..
..	..	50	..	..	..	..	1	11	6	2	1	202	16	39	6	662	329	..	4
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	29	1	2	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	1	8	..	17	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	110	..	6	..	8	..	3	..	6	6	216	3	38	..	96	11	7	..
1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
4	..	112	..	5	..	74	..	25	..	37	18	193	8	94	..	206	28	12	3
1	..	36	..	11	..	14	..	2	..	2	..	49	3	30	..	2	..	1	..
1	..	15	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	28	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	140	5	5	..	31	1	30	3	10	..	1,027	249	283	12	245	21	13	12
..	..	19	..	1	..	2	4	154	31	..	2	89	11	74	..	422	50	20	11
..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	49	9	1	1	18	..	1	1
30	..	500	2	8	..	214	2	52	1	66	6	244	12	323	2	18	..	1	2
..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	159	..	14	1	299	169	..	..
19	..	391	1	12	..	99	4	14	10	114	37	419	13	469	2	74	..	8	2
..	..	29	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	8	1	10	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	5	2	36	3	5	..	69	10	1	3
..	1	..	..	..
..	..	24	..	4	..	3	2	6	1	9	5	85	6	57	..	74	9	13	2
1	..	22	..	6	..	10	1	3	2	8	1	87	6	9	..	75	16	7	..
3	..	145	..	10	..	35	2	21	1	79	13	176	10	93	2	74	1	2	..
..	..	19	..	2	..	16	1	4	..	1	2	87	6	2	..	17	..	..	2
..	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	..	426	..	103	..	175	8	99	10	88	29	1,386	106	527	9	279	4	27	14
14	..	758	2	12	..	65	5	46	36	40	11	1,956	82	423	7	402	54	29	22
1	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
1	..	104	..	5	..	29	..	1	4	32	1	210	12	47	..	79	1	1	1
4	..	456	2	..	..	264	11	52	1	165	26	556	35	309	4	61	..	57	19

TABLE XII.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

The figures of educated unemployment are given in a marginal Table in Chapter VIII of the Report.

TABLE XIII.

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

1. This Table corresponds with Table VIII of 1921 and shows the extent of literacy of the population classified by religions and age-periods. Separate figures for the whole Province, Delhi and New Delhi Cities are given.

2. The figures for Delhi City and New Delhi City include figures for Cantonments also.

3. The figures, in the body of the Table, refer to Christians of all races. Some statistics for Indian Christians for the Province are noted below :—

Literacy among Indian Christians by main sects :—

SECT.	TOTAL STRENGTH OF SECT.		LITERATE		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Roman Catholics..	1,047	793	430	538	509	218
Romo Syrians ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Other Syrians ..	3	2	3	1	..	1
Others ..	4,986	4,841	937	938	614	596
Total ..	6,037	5,636	1,371	1,277	923	615

Literacy of Indian Christians by Age :—

Age.	LITERATE.		LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
5—10 ..	61	111	55	27
10—15 ..	110	187	69	46
15—20 ..	172	276	117	109
20 and over ..	1,694	715	711	433
Total ..	1,977	1,277	923	615

TABLE XIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.
PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

LOCALITY.	RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	ALL RELIGIONS	638,246	389,497	268,749	89,472	73,377	16,095	546,774	296,120	250,654	33,185	29,105	4,080
	0-5	87,708	44,478	43,228				87,708	44,478	43,228			
	5-10	72,429	39,388	33,043	4,575	3,124	1,451	67,854	36,242	31,612	932	637	293
	10-15	71,057	39,683	31,374	7,986	5,758	2,228	63,071	33,923	29,146	2,073	1,609	464
	15-20	65,674	39,707	28,967	12,698	10,077	2,621	55,976	29,630	26,746	6,060	4,411	649
	20 and over	336,389	209,263	130,117	64,213	54,418	9,795	272,187	151,845	120,322	29,120	22,418	2,672
	HINDU	399,863	231,459	168,404	50,819	42,362	8,457	349,044	189,097	159,947	17,906	16,502	1,404
	0-5	51,882	27,823	27,057				54,882	27,823	27,057			
	5-10	41,356	21,237	20,119	3,598	1,793	805	41,758	22,444	19,314	515	367	148
	10-15	41,769	24,912	19,457	4,889	3,453	1,236	39,680	21,459	18,221	1,246	993	253
	15-20	40,599	25,028	18,571	7,427	5,981	1,446	36,172	19,047	17,125	2,837	2,532	305
	20 and over	212,657	129,457	84,200	36,105	31,135	4,970	176,552	95,322	78,200	13,368	12,610	758
	AD DHARMI	429	246	193	5	5		424	241	193			
	0-5	71	46	25				71	46	25			
	5-10	10	20	20				20	20	20			
	10-15	31	10	23				33	10	23			
	15-20	45	21	27				48	21	27			
	20 and over	147	149	98	5	5		242	144	98			
	SIKH	6,437	4,269	2,168	2,850	2,283	567	3,587	1,986	1,601	1,084	982	102
	0-5	799	415	383				798	415	383			
	5-10	578	324	254	115	65	50	463	259	204	29	14	11
	10-15	567	347	217	192	122	70	372	225	147	58	43	15
	15-20	870	897	273	460	362	98	410	295	175	193	173	20
	20 and over	3,677	2,866	1,041	2,083	1,734	349	1,544	852	692	804	748	56
	JAIN	5,345	2,949	2,396	1,838	1,519	319	3,507	1,430	2,077	543	515	28
	0-5	693	366	329				693	366	329			
	5-10	624	330	294	103	76	27	521	254	207	17	15	2
	10-15	627	331	290	183	137	46	434	194	244	41	37	4
	15-20	627	277	250	226	174	52	501	103	194	88	81	7
	20 and over	2,478	1,645	1,233	1,326	1,132	194	1,552	513	1,039	397	342	15
	BUDDHIST	78	59	17	35	29	6	41	30	11	13	13	
	0-5	10	5	5				10	5	5			
	5-10	3	1	2				3	1	2			
	10-15	2	1	1	1	1		2	1	1			
	15-20	7	6	2	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	
	20 and over	54	47	7	31	26	5	29	21	2	12	12	
	ZOROASTRIAN	126	81	45	79	52	27	47	28	18	70	44	26
	0-5	15	11	4				15	11	4			
	5-10	7	5	3	3	2	1	5	3	2	3	2	1
	10-15	1	3	1	2	1		1	1	3	3	2	1
	15-20	12	8	4	9	5	4	3	3	8	8	4	4
	20 and over	91	54	30	64	43	21	20	11	9	56	36	20
	MUSLIM	206,960	120,926	86,034	26,490	22,581	3,909	180,470	98,345	82,125	7,324	6,977	347
	0-5	29,069	11,683	14,384				29,069	14,883	14,284			
	5-10	33,831	13,582	11,906	1,429	1,032	377	32,559	12,538	11,179	165	134	29
	10-15	37,109	13,294	10,325	2,413	1,845	598	31,366	11,439	9,927	446	356	60
	15-20	21,191	12,766	9,025	3,615	2,969	646	18,176	9,797	8,379	1,164	1,042	82
	20 and over	197,293	98,069	40,594	19,043	16,715	2,294	177,200	89,804	76,306	2,849	2,373	176
	CHRISTIAN	16,989	9,500	7,489	7,353	4,543	2,810	9,436	4,857	4,679	4,192	4,069	2,113
	0-5	2,162	1,122	1,040				2,162	1,122	1,040			
	5-10	1,727	865	865	327	136	191	1,404	729	671	293	293	104
	10-15	1,632	793	837	475	194	277	1,177	597	540	279	148	131
	15-20	1,429	1,045	835	934	584	374	862	421	441	769	234	221
	20 and over	9,674	5,712	3,912	3,593	3,625	1,966	4,731	2,917	1,944	4,931	3,244	1,647
	JEFY	11	8	3	3	3		8	5	3	3	2	
	0-5												
	5-10		3	1					1	1			
	10-15												
	15-20												
	20 and over		4		3	3			1	2	2	2	

TABLE XIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.—(contd.).
DELHI CITY.

Locality.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			English.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DELHI CITY.	ALL RELIGIONS ..	365,527	215,778	149,749	60,765	50,177	10,588	304,762	165,601	139,161	20,576	18,647	1,929
	0-5 ..	47,722	24,219	23,503	..	..	..	47,722	24,219	23,503	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	40,105	21,941	18,161	3,143	2,103	950	36,962	19,748	17,214	486	578	128
	10-15 ..	38,916	21,963	16,953	5,145	3,919	1,526	33,471	18,047	15,427	1,518	1,088	212
	15-20 ..	39,433	23,187	16,216	8,265	6,527	1,738	31,166	16,660	14,508	3,092	1,737	295
	20 and over ..	199,351	124,468	74,883	43,912	37,538	6,374	155,439	86,920	68,599	15,812	14,546	1,266
	HINDU ..	188,232	112,358	75,874	32,230	26,957	5,263	156,002	85,391	70,611	10,785	10,175	610
	0-5 ..	23,459	11,841	11,618	..	..	..	23,459	11,841	11,618	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	18,755	10,387	8,368	1,578	1,115	463	17,177	9,272	7,935	235	187	48
	10-15 ..	18,618	10,697	7,921	2,795	2,059	745	15,823	8,647	7,176	636	547	89
	15-20 ..	20,812	12,303	8,509	4,103	3,521	882	16,409	8,782	7,627	1,557	1,459	118
	20 and over ..	166,588	67,130	39,458	23,151	20,281	3,173	83,131	46,849	36,285	8,357	8,692	575
	AD-DHARMI ..	439	246	193	5	5	..	434	241	193	..	..	..
	0-5 ..	71	46	25	..	..	..	71	46	25	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	49	26	20	..	..	..	49	26	20	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	33	16	23	..	..	..	33	16	23	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	48	21	27	..	..	..	48	21	27	..	..	..
	20 and over ..	247	149	98	5	5	..	242	144	98	..	..	..
	SIKH ..	3,456	2,290	1,166	1,350	1,123	227	2,106	1,167	939	516	422	24
	0-5 ..	411	221	190	..	..	..	411	221	190	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	303	176	127	43	21	19	260	152	108	7	6	1
	10-15 ..	322	203	119	79	52	27	243	151	92	17	16	1
	15-20 ..	457	308	149	213	173	40	244	135	109	85	51	4
	20 and over ..	1,963	1,382	581	1,015	874	141	948	598	446	407	342	18
	JAIN ..	4,255	2,378	1,877	1,476	1,218	258	2,779	1,160	1,619	465	442	23
	0-5 ..	549	308	241	..	..	..	549	308	241	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	408	242	226	82	61	21	386	181	205	13	12	1
	10-15 ..	493	268	225	149	111	38	344	157	187	26	22	1
	15-20 ..	429	231	198	183	142	41	246	89	157	77	71	6
	20 and over ..	2,316	1,329	987	1,062	904	158	1,254	425	826	339	326	13
	BUDDHIST ..	13	11	2	6	5	1	7	6	1	1	1	..
	0-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over ..	12	10	2	5	4	1	7	6	1	1	1	..
	ZOROASTRIAN ..	85	58	27	45	34	11	40	24	16	26	26	10
	0-5 ..	10	7	3	..	..	..	10	7	3	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	..
	10-15 ..	5	3	2	1	1	..	4	1	3	1	1	..
	15-20 ..	8	7	1	5	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
	20 and over ..	57	39	18	37	29	8	20	11	9	20	21	6
	MUSLIM ..	162,696	91,940	67,756	22,656	19,797	2,859	140,940	76,143	64,497	5,997	5,796	201
	0-5 ..	22,765	11,497	11,009	..	..	..	22,765	11,497	11,009	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	19,910	10,812	8,064	1,227	910	316	18,683	9,582	7,962	122	104	21
	10-15 ..	18,817	10,510	8,292	2,004	1,584	714	16,813	8,926	7,226	776	727	213
	15-20 ..	16,859	9,972	7,007	2,605	2,459	229	14,254	7,513	6,074	642	577	165
	20 and over ..	84,999	42,759	32,744	15,764	13,871	1,893	69,235	37,646	32,241	4,798	4,472	326
	CHRISTIAN ..	6,344	3,423	2,512	2,596	2,027	1,569	3,747	1,402	1,293	2,702	1,764	1,137
	0-5 ..	215	147	122	..	..	..	215	147	122	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	125	74	59	215	162	53	110	219	177	106	61	21
	10-15 ..	175	102	73	127	101	26	54	169	133	77	61	21
	15-20 ..	190	114	86	147	104	43	73	174	137	77	61	21
	20 and over ..	1,669	985	743	2,004	1,658	346	1,365	556	479	1,119	765	352
	OTHER ..	7	4	2	1	1	..	4	4	2	1	1	..
	0-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over ..	7	4	2	1	1	..	4	4	2	1	1	..

TABLE XIII—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.—(conold).
NEW DELHI CITY.

Locality.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE			ILLITERATE					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NEW DELHI CITY.	ALL RELIGIONS	73,653	47,400	26,253	19,585	14,529	5,066	54,058	32,871	21,187	9,974	7,877	2,097
	0-5	9,347	4,678	4,669				9,347	4,678	4,669			
	5-10	7,122	3,892	3,230	1,040	573	467	6,082	3,319	2,763	420	233	167
	10-15	6,053	4,045	2,908	1,573	933	640	5,360	3,112	2,268	686	436	250
	15-20	8,710	5,617	3,102	2,716	1,918	798	6,003	3,699	2,304	1,338	988	350
	20 and over	41,512	29,168	12,344	14,266	11,105	3,161	27,246	18,063	9,183	7,530	6,200	1,330
	HINDU	51,097	32,543	18,554	11,435	8,533	2,902	39,662	24,010	15,652	5,491	4,655	836
	0-5	6,725	3,351	3,373				6,725	3,351	3,374			
	5-10	5,103	2,784	2,319	678	362	316	4,425	2,422	2,003	259	150	100
	10-15	5,069	2,936	2,133	1,042	600	442	4,027	2,336	1,691	480	293	162
	15-20	6,030	3,843	2,207	1,624	1,123	501	4,426	2,720	1,706	766	582	186
	20 and over	28,150	19,629	8,521	8,091	6,448	1,643	20,039	13,181	6,878	4,004	3,616	388
	AD DHARMI												
	0-5												
	5-10												
	10-15												
	15-20												
	20 and over												
	SIKH	2,843	1,886	957	1,454	1,121	333	1,389	765	624	545	467	78
	0-5	361	177	184				361	177	184			
	5-10	265	142	123	71	40	31	194	102	92	22	12	10
	10-15	235	139	96	110	67	43	126	72	53	41	27	14
	15-20	296	279	117	240	182	58	185	97	69	101	85	16
	20 and over	1,886	1,149	437	1,033	832	201	653	317	216	381	343	33
	JAIN	277	158	119	122	90	32	155	68	87	45	40	5
	0-5	51	27	24				51	27	24			
	5-10	27	15	12	8	5	3	19	10	9	3	2	1
	10-15	25	14	11	10	7	3	18	7	8	2	1	1
	15-20	24	10	14	15	10	5	9		9	4	3	1
	20 and over	150	92	58	89	68	21	61	24	37	36	34	2
	BUDDHIST	63	48	15	29	24	5	34	24	10	12	12	
	0-5	10	5	5				10	5	5			
	5-10	3	1	2				3	1	2			
	10-15	4	1	1	1	1		1		1			
	15-20	6	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	
	20 and over	42	37	5	26	22	4	16	15	1	11	11	
	ZOROASTRIAN	41	23	18	34	18	16	7	8	2	34	18	18
	0-5	8	4	1				8	4	1			
	5-10	3	2	1	1			3	1				
	10-15	2	1	1	2	1	1						1
	15-20	4	1	3	4	1	3						3
	20 and over	27	15	12	27	15	12				27	15	12
	MUSLIM	14,877	10,212	4,765	3,524	2,938	586	11,453	7,274	4,179	1,140	1,019	121
	0-5	1,774	903	875				1,778	903	875			
	5-10	1,397	709	694	170	114	56	1,223	678	548	40	32	8
	10-15	1,354	825	529	270	194	76	1,098	631	457	67	51	16
	15-20	1,812	1,232	580	484	402	96	1,314	836	464	156	120	26
	20 and over	8,636	4,483	2,173	2,680	2,228	374	6,050	4,235	1,918	877	806	71
	CHRISTIAN	4,351	2,527	1,824	2,995	1,803	1,192	1,356	724	632	2,706	1,664	1,041
	0-5	416	210	206				416	210	206			
	5-10	324	159	165	112	51	61	216	108	108	95	47	48
	10-15	262	129	133	124	63	75	124	66	58	114	58	56
	15-20	127	214	175	333	199	134	94	49	45	204	146	116
	20 and over	2,914	1,741	1,173	2,412	1,490	922	306	291	215	2,192	1,373	819
	JEW	4	3	1	2	2		2	1	1	2	2	
	0-5	1	1					1	1				
	5-10												
	10-15												
	15-20												
	20 and over	1	2	1	2	2		1		1	2	2	

TABLE XIV.

LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

1. This Table shows the literacy among certain Castes and Tribes. The castes selected are the same as those in Tables VIII and XI. The figures relate to persons of 7 years and over, children below that age being assumed to be illiterate.

2. The Table also shows the number of literate persons who are also literate in English.

TABLE XIV.—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	POPULATION (7 years and over).									LITERATE IN ENGLISH (7 years and over).		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Male.	Female.
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AGGARWAL (HINDU)	21,411	12,682	8,729	7,773	6,817	936	13,638	8,865	7,773	1,816	1,759	56
" (JAT)	2,534	1,332	1,202	983	791	192	1,551	541	1,010	260	243	17
AHIR (HINDU)	10,635	6,472	4,216	598	566	32	10,036	5,906	4,184	121	121	..
BAWARIA (HINDU)	28	19	9	1	1	..	27	18	9	..	..	..
BRAHMAN (HINDU)	42,495	26,570	15,925	13,600	11,389	2,217	28,899	15,181	13,708	5,458	4,918	510
CHAMAR (HINDU)	31,375	19,112	15,163	359	374	15	33,966	18,738	15,248	26	27	1
" (AD-DHARMI)	373	213	160	5	5	..	368	208	160	..	..	..
" (CHRISTIAN)	2,144	1,087	1,057	16	13	1	2,128	1,072	1,056	..	..	..
CHUHRA (HINDU) (Bhangy)	14,118	8,062	6,056	246	231	15	13,872	7,831	6,042	19	18	1
" (MUSLIM)	283	131	132	3	3	..	280	148	132	1	1	..
" (CHRISTIAN)	2,213	1,126	1,093	3	3	..	2,210	1,117	1,093	..	..	..
DAGI AND KOLI (HINDU)	5,738	3,580	2,158	330	324	6	5,408	3,256	2,152	12	12	..
DHANAK (HINDU)	1,073	592	481	3	3	..	1,070	589	481	..	..	..
DHOBI (HINDU)	2,543	1,501	1,042	31	33	4	2,506	1,468	1,038	3	3	..
" (MUSLIM)	813	476	337	19	18	1	794	458	336	..	..	..
GUJJAR (HINDU)	11,729	7,182	4,547	261	260	1	11,468	6,922	4,546	31	34	..
" (MUSLIM)	310	208	102	42	42	..	268	226	142	5	5	..
JAT (HINDU)	41,293	23,034	18,259	2,293	2,230	63	39,000	20,804	18,196	561	560	1
" (SAKK)	1,345	1,027	318	761	698	63	584	359	225	253	235	20
" (MUSLIM)	1,019	646	373	101	90	11	918	556	362	37	34	3
JHAWAR (HINDU)	10,713	6,590	3,823	533	434	121	10,180	6,456	3,762	62	46	4
JULANA (HINDU)	7,070	4,146	2,924	437	417	20	6,633	3,729	2,904	6	6	..
" (MUSLIM)	719	431	288	19	19	..	700	412	288	4	4	..
KALASTH (HINDU)	8,472	4,888	3,584	4,864	3,438	1,426	3,608	1,450	2,158	2,887	2,558	332
KHATHI (HINDU)	2,384	1,801	1,083	73	69	6	2,609	1,732	1,077	10	10	..
KHATHI (HINDU)	11,342	6,762	4,580	4,917	3,807	1,050	6,425	2,895	3,530	2,406	2,207	199
" (SAKK)	396	262	134	209	159	41	196	103	93	110	105	5
KUMHAR (HINDU)	7,437	4,231	3,233	172	155	17	7,265	4,076	3,236	12	12	..
" (MUSLIM)	74	45	29	9	8	1	65	37	28	3	3	..
MALI (HINDU)	4,595	2,992	1,603	173	165	8	4,422	2,797	1,625	29	29	..
MEO (MUSLIM)	4,264	2,513	1,751	113	131	12	4,151	2,382	1,769	26	24	2
MOGHUL (MUSLIM)	5,178	2,979	2,199	1,332	1,071	281	3,846	1,908	1,938	394	393	11
NAI (HINDU)	3,569	2,065	1,504	274	254	20	3,295	2,331	1,664	37	36	1
" (MUSLIM)	671	395	273	32	29	3	639	369	270	6	6	..
PATHAN (MUSLIM)	22,043	13,811	8,203	7,403	3,397	406	18,180	10,413	7,737	1,601	967	34
RAJPUT (HINDU)	26,059	17,228	9,832	3,508	3,235	273	22,572	13,993	8,579	816	820	20
" (SAKK)	161	103	58	49	41	8	112	62	50	27	23	4
" (MUSLIM)	6,532	3,142	1,760	781	652	99	4,101	2,500	1,601	231	240	11
SAKSI (HINDU)	192	102	90	..	..	..	192	102	90	..	..	..
SAYAD (MUSLIM)	13,095	8,906	4,192	4,206	3,555	759	10,822	5,351	5,304	1,275	1,302	73
SHIKHI (MUSLIM)	95,419	57,691	34,768	12,421	10,937	1,947	83,433	46,554	36,781	2,916	2,798	146
TADAH (HINDU)	813	473	373	73	73	..	773	399	373	54	54	..
" (MUSLIM)	2,645	1,132	1,193	51	54	..	2,592	1,378	1,294	5	5	..
TARKHAN (HINDU)	3,235	1,876	1,459	242	223	17	3,093	1,651	1,442	27	27	..
" (SAKK)	937	640	297	425	345	77	513	295	220	109	97	3
" (MUSLIM)	278	155	86	20	16	4	234	172	82	..	..	..
TELI (HINDU)	1,237	715	516	48	43	5	1,143	672	511	13	13	..
" (MUSLIM)	1,792	875	624	19	17	2	1,478	812	637	1	1	..

TABLE XV.

LANGUAGES.

1. This Table shows the mother tongues of the persons living in the Province. If the mother tongue returned was a dialect, it has been included in the language to which it belonged, according to Sir George Grierson's scheme of classification contained in his Linguistic Survey of India.

2. A further detail of languages found in small numbers and lumped together in the main Table appears below :—

SERIAL No.	LANGUAGES.	Persons.	Males.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
22	Other Indian Languages include :—	180	116	64
	Oriya	30	26	4
	Burmese	19	14	5
	Telugu	126	73	53
	Gondi	1	..	1
	Assamese	4	3	1
27	Other Asiatic Languages include :—	11	8	3
	Japanese	6	1	2
	Javanese	2	1	1
	Turkish	3	3	..
35	Other European Languages include :—	6	3	3
	Greek	1	1	..
	Irish	1	..	1
	Russian	1	1	..
	Spanish	1	..	1
	Danish	2	1	1

3. Part II below, which is prepared for the first time, shows the number of persons who habitually use some other language subsidiary to their mother tongue. The mother tongues other than Hindustani, have been selected in view of their being spoken in the neighbouring tracts.

BI-LINGUALISM.



TABLE XVI.

RELIGION.

1. This Table corresponds with Table VI of 1921. The statement below gives the detail of those persons, who returned their sect as their religion. It also shows the religion into which they were thrown in the course of tabulation under the orders of the Census Commissioner for India :—

RELIGION RETURNED.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Religion into which they were thrown.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ad-Hindu ..	373	210	163	Hindu.
2. Radhaswami ..	5	5	..	Hindu.

2. In this Table 50,030 Aryas (males 28,955, females 21,075) and 11 Brahmos (males 9, females 2) have been included in the general total of Hindus but they are shown separately in Table XVI-A.

3. 141 persons, (68 males, 73 females) who returned themselves as Jains and at the same time stated they were Hindus, are included in the " Jain " total. Similarly 264 persons (168 males, 96 females) who returned themselves as Hindus and at the same time stated they were Ad-Dharmis, are included in the " Hindu " total.

4. One European, as possibly others also, who should have been shown under the heading " Indefinite beliefs " has been thrown into Christians.

5. The figures of Christians by sects, in so far as it was necessary to sort them for India Tables, are given below :—

SECT.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1. Roman Catholic ..	2,999	1,654	1,345
2. Romo-Syrian ..	1	1	..
3. Other Syrian ..	5	3	2
4. Others ..	14,074	7,842	6,232
Total ..	16,989	9,500	7,489

TABLE XVI.

RELIGION.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
All Religions	230,246	122,457	107,789
Hindus	206,460	101,410	105,050
Ad-Dharmi	429	210	219
Sikh	4,417	2,210	2,207
Jain	1,165	524	641
Radhaswami	5	5	..
Free-church	127	61	66
Methodist	2,000	1,000	1,000
Other Christians	10,000	5,000	5,000
Jew	11	6	5

TABLE XVII.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

1. For reasons of economy the number of castes for this Table has been reduced to 42. The selection was made with a view to include :-

(a) All the castes representing four *per mille* of the total population of 1921.

(b) The four criminal tribes, namely, Sausi, Bawaria, Harni and Pakhiwara.

As at the last Census no person belonging to the two last named tribes was enumerated.

(c) The "backward and depressed classes" numbering eight in all, five of which, namely, Chamar, Chuhra, Julaha, Nai and Teli are included in group (a).

Three castes Kurmi, Chirimar and Rahgar have been included in spite of their not satisfying the four *per mille* standard, on account of their backward position.

2. In some places members of occupational castes such as *Daizi*, *Chhimbra* and *Chhipi*, returned themselves as Tank Kshatriyas, and *Lohars* and *Tarkhans* as Dhiman Brahmans. These two castes have also been tabulated.

3. No caste was recorded for reformed Hindus, such as Atyas, who objected to its return; separate figures are given here for other Hindus, who refrained from returning their caste.

4. Indian Christian converts generally did not return any caste, but in all cases in which a caste was returned the figures are given.

TABLE XVII.—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Persons	Males	Females	Caste, Tribe or Race (contd)	Persons	Males	Females	Caste, Tribe or Race (contd)	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
AGGARWAL	28,437	15,309	12,128	JAIWAR	12,720	7,924	4,796	NANSI (Hindu)	227	117	110
Hindu	25,743	14,704	10,670	Hindu	12,631	7,873	4,779				
Sikh	1	1	1	Sikh	37	29	8	SHEIKH	118,080	63,747	49,333
Jain	3,032	1,603	1,449	Jain	5	5		Muslim	118,079	63,746	49,333
Muslim	1	1		Muslim	24	13	9	Christian	1	1	
AMR	13,051	7,733	5,318	JULANA	9,490	5,459	4,031	SAYAD (Muslim)	18,287	10,504	7,753
Hindu	13,039	7,725	5,310	Hindu	8,616	4,938	3,638				
Sikh	1	1	1	Sikh	2	1	1	TAGAR	4,445	2,410	2,035
Jain	1	1	1	Muslim	560	494	306	Hindu	1,043	576	467
Muslim	10	9	1	Christian	12	6	6	Muslim	3,402	1,834	1,568
ARAVI	3,334	1,823	1,511	KATASTH	10,571	5,972	4,599	TAREHAN	5,497	3,199	2,298
Hindu	4	4		Hindu	10,569	5,970	4,599	Hindu	4,046	2,240	1,806
Muslim	3,330	1,819	1,511	Sikh	1	1		Jain	1,123	738	585
				Muslim	1	1		Muslim	5	5	
BAWARIA (Hindu)	32	23	9	KHATIK	3,591	2,162	1,429	Christian	319	214	105
				Hindu	3,522	2,127	1,395		4	2	2
BRAMHAN	50,310	30,596	19,714	Sikh	63	30	34	TELI	3,309	1,886	1,423
Hindu	50,210	30,524	19,659	Muslim	5	5		Hindu	1,457	832	625
Sikh	36	29	7					Muslim	1,852	1,054	798
Jain	15	13	2	KHATRI	14,282	8,305	5,977				
Muslim	45	29	19	Hindu	13,780	7,949	5,791	TANK KSHATRIA	295	205	90
Christian	1	1		Sikh	497	316	181	Hindu	107	73	32
				Jain	5		5	Sikh	188	130	58
CHAMAR	45,806	24,817	20,989	KUMHAR	9,352	5,180	4,172	DBIMAK BRAMHAN	5	3	2
Hindu	42,611	23,174	19,477	Hindu	9,258	5,125	4,134	(Hindu)			
Ad-Dharm	439	216	103	Sikh	1	1					
Sikh	11	9	2	Muslim	92	54	38	CASTE NIL (Hindu)	1,096	670	426
Muslim	2,741	1,384	1,356								
Christian				KURMI	580	347	213				
CHIRIWAR	274	133	141	Hindu	538	343	213				
Hindu	270	129	141	Muslim	4	4					
Muslim	4	4									
CHURRA (Bhangs)	21,138	11,629	9,509	LODHA	1,215	775	440				
Hindu	17,905	9,947	7,018	Hindu	1,207	707	410				
Sikh	35	19	16	Muslim	8	8					
Muslim	345	174	171								
Christian	2,533	1,449	1,091	LOHAR	2,823	1,324	999				
				Hindu	1,599	904	695				
				Sikh	13	11	2				
				Muslim	711	409	302				
DAUL AND KOLI	6,934	4,201	2,733								
Hindu	6,924	4,199	2,729								
Muslim	6	2	4								
				MALI	5,776	3,396	2,380				
				Hindu	5,757	3,381	2,376				
DEWAK (Hindu)	1,321	705	616	Sikh	2	2					
				Muslim	13	11	4				
				Christian	2	2					
DHORI	4,194	2,333	1,811								
Hindu	1,172	1,803	1,267	MEO	5,259	3,008	2,251				
Muslim	1,022	578	444	Hindu	6	4	2				
				Muslim	5,233	3,004	2,249				
FAQIR	2,917	1,587	1,330								
Hindu	45	35	4	MOOMAL (Muslim)	6,420	3,597	2,823				
Buddhist	4	4									
Muslim	2,870	1,548	1,122	NAI	5,246	3,568	1,678				
				Hindu	4,433	3,115	1,316				
GADARIA	2,423	1,483	940	Sikh	5	3	2				
Hindu	2,413	1,474	939	Jain	1	1					
Sikh	1	1		Muslim	207	450	357				
Muslim	9	8	1	PATMAN	26,297	16,045	10,352				
				Muslim	26,247	16,041	10,346				
GERRAN	14,625	8,804	5,821	Christian	10	4	6				
Hindu	11,291	6,525	3,766								
Sikh	2	2		RANGAR	7,183	3,302	3,881				
Jain	1	1		Hindu	7,175	3,299	3,879				
Muslim	131	276	25	Muslim	8	6	2				
JAT	53,277	29,874	23,603	RAMPET	36,601	23,398	13,203				
Hindu	50,506	27,775	22,773	Hindu	36,604	19,632	11,012				
Sikh	1,717	1,122	595	Sikh	180	117	60				
Jain	6	6		Jain	4	4					
Muslim	1,248	727	478	Muslim	5,756	3,622	2,134				
				Christian	7	3	4				

TABLE XVIII.

VARIATION OF POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES.

1. This is entirely a new Table showing the variation of population in the case of selected castes and tribes. It contains figures for the two Censuses of 1931 and 1921, while figures for the previous Censuses are not available, as Delhi District of the Punjab was split up after the Census of 1911 and only a portion of the old District with a slight addition from the U. P. constitutes the present Province.

2. As no comparison is possible in the case of Rahgar, Tank Kshatrya and Dhiman Brahman owing to their figures for previous Censuses not being available they have been omitted.

TABLE XVIII.

Serial No.	Tribe.	PERSONS.		VARIATION (INCREASE +, DECREASE -).	MALES.		FEMALES.	
		1931.	1921.	1921 to 1931.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

TABLE XIX.

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

1. This Table corresponds with Table XVI of 1921. The figures for the Province and Delhi and New Delhi Cities have been shown separately.
2. The statement below gives the Provincial total of Armenians who have been included among European and Allied Races : —



TABLE XIX.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

A.—ELECTORS AND ALLIED AGES (INCLUDING AMATEURS).																												
(a) <i>Political Subjects.</i>												(b) <i>Others (contd.).</i>																
All Ages.		0—13.		14—23.		24—34.		35—43.		44—53.		54 and over.		All Ages.														
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.													
2,216	3,423	1,453	1,270	2,877	1,330	230	213	19	31	716	134	1,093	323	403	309	305	189	106	97	52	45	3	2	1	2	4	4	
2,000	1,220	200	1,015	1,011	581	112	106	6	17	213	51	301*	112	183	125	125	87	57	49	65	35	30	1	1	1	1	1	1
2,016	1,227	1,053	1,290	1,722	717	116	117	8	18	281	82	135	184	187	180	173	161	50	55	30	17	13	3	1	1	1	1	1

P. — Axiolo-Inriax.

Year	24-28	29-33	34-38	39-43	44-48	49-53	54-58	59-63	64-68	69-73	74-78	79-83	84-88	89-93	94-98	99-03	Grand Total														
Male	15	16	15	14	11	5	1,010	332	173	29	47	43	23	70	73	18	17	23	23	79	93	112	57	93	50	29	50	9	41	2	0
Female	15	16	15	14	11	5	1,010	332	173	29	47	43	23	70	73	18	17	23	23	79	93	112	57	93	50	29	50	9	41	2	0
Male	15	16	15	14	11	5	1,010	332	173	29	47	43	23	70	73	18	17	23	23	79	93	112	57	93	50	29	50	9	41	2	0
Female	15	16	15	14	11	5	1,010	332	173	29	47	43	23	70	73	18	17	23	23	79	93	112	57	93	50	29	50	9	41	2	0

APPENDICES
TO THE
IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE VIII-A.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE AND CASTE OF CERTAIN SECTS.

(1) VEDIC DHARM, (2) BRAHMO AND (3) DEV DHARM.

Being an Appendix to Imperial Table VIII (Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes).

The main Table shows for Vedic Dharm the civil condition by age. The figures for Brahmo and Dev Dharm being small are given below. Castes supplying less than twenty persons have been grouped under "Others," the details being shown at the end :—

BRAHMO.

Serial No.	CASTE.	SEX.	Population.	UN-MARRIED.							MARRIED.							WIDOWED.	Total all ages.
				Total.	0-6.	7-13.	14-16.	17-23.	24-33.	34 and over.	Total.	0-6.	7-13.	14-16.	17-23.	24-33.	34 and over.		
1	Total ..	Males ..	9	6	1	1	1	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..
2		Females ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	KAYATHI	Males ..	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4		Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	KHATRI	Males ..	6	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..
6		Females ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dev Dharm.																			
1	Total ..	Males ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
2		Females ..	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
3	KHATRI	Males ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
4		Females ..	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE XIII-A.

LITERACY IN CERTAIN VERNACULARS BY RELIGION.

Being an Appendix to Imperial Table XIII. (Literacy by Religion and Age).

1. This is an entirely new Table, and shows the literacy for the four vernaculars, Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Roman.

2. Persons literate in two or more of the vernaculars have been shown under each vernacular in columns 3 to 6, and the total of these columns, therefore, exceeds the total literacy in these vernaculars shown in column 2.

3. The statement below shows the number of persons literate in two or more vernaculars.

Literacy in 1	Persons. 2	Males. 3	Females. 4
Urdu, Hindi ..	2,252	2,088	164
Urdu, Gurmukhi ..	60	58	2
Urdu, Roman ..	62	62	..
Hindi, Gurmukhi ..	66	29	37
Hindi, Roman ..	11	10	1
Gurmukhi, Roman ..	9	3	6
Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi ..	404	394	10
Urdu, Gurmukhi, Roman ..	4	4	..
Hindi, Gurmukhi, Roman ..	4	..	4
Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi, Roman ..	39	39	..

TABLE XIII-A.

RELIGIONS. 1	Persons. 2	LITERATE IN			
		Urdu. 3	Hindi. 4	Gur- mukhi. 5	Ro- man. 6
ALL RELIGIONS ..	71,061	47,356	26,093	1,821	175
Males ..	60,066	41,620	20,112	1,516	142
Females ..	11,995	5,736	5,981	305	33
HINDU ..	43,077	20,821	24,343	502	63
Males ..	36,613	19,687	18,835	403	55
Females ..	6,464	1,134	5,508	100	8
AD-DHARMI ..	5	1	4	..	..
Males ..	5	1	4	..	..
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..
SIKH ..	2,533	1,322	257	1,278	43
Males ..	1,995	1,100	241	915	43
Females ..	538	222	76	363	..
JAIN ..	1,559	751	974	..	..
Males ..	1,270	705	634	..	..
Females ..	289	46	340	..	..
BUDDHIST ..	5	5	4	..	..
Males ..	7	5	2	..	..
Females ..	1	..	1	..	..
ZOROASTRIAN ..	44	21	15	6	..
Males ..	37	21	11	2	..
Females ..	12	10	2	2	..
MUSLIM ..	22,560	22,671	272	17	17
Males ..	19,271	19,200	271	15	15
Females ..	3,289	3,471	1	2	..
CHRISTIAN ..	1,772	1,747	122	11	27
Males ..	1,561	1,536	11	9	14
Females ..	211	211	111	2	13
JET ..	..	..	..	..	..
Males ..	..	..	..	..	..
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIII-B.

PRIMARY PASSED PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX.

Being an Appendix to Imperial Table XIII, (Literacy by Religion and Age).

This is entirely a new Table and shows the figures of Primary passed persons by Religion and Sex and two main Age-periods '0-21' and '21 & over', the persons over 21 being regarded as "Adults" and those below that Age as "Non-adults". The figures for the Province, Delhi City, New Delhi City, Shahdara and Rural Areas are shown separately.

TABLE XIII-B.

Serial No.	RELIGION.	SEX.	Delhi City.			New Delhi City.			Shahdara.			Delhi (Rural).			TOTAL.
			0-21.	21 and over.	Total.	0-21.	21 and over.	Total.	0-21.	21 and over.	Total.	0-21.	21 and over.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	ALL RELIGIONS	Total	6,229	14,085	20,315	1,032	2,314	3,346	108	293	401	2,359	2,689	5,048	29,110
		MALES	5,264	12,781	18,045	817	2,060	2,877	100	283	383	2,293	2,612	4,905	26,210
		FEMALES	965	1,305	2,270	215	254	469	8	10	18	66	77	143	2,900
1	HINDU	Total	2,704	6,571	9,275	557	1,263	1,820	80	227	307	2,053	2,135	4,195	15,558
		MALES	2,266	5,962	8,228	459	1,115	1,575	75	222	297	2,024	2,106	4,124	14,344
		FEMALES	438	572	1,010	107	118	225	5	6	10	31	35	69	1,314
2	SIKH	Total	144	379	523	103	191	294	3	4	7	9	11	20	844
		MALES	128	355	483	78	169	247	3	4	7	9	11	20	767
		FEMALES	16	24	40	25	22	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
3	JAIN	Total	146	145	291	15	23	38	2	4	6	46	67	109	427
		MALES	119	158	280	12	21	33	2	4	6	56	64	100	419
		FEMALES	4	7	11	3	2	5	..	..	..	4	..	4	18
4	BUDDHIST	Total	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		MALES	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		FEMALES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	BOHRASTRIAN	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		MALES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		FEMALES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	MUSLIM	Total	2,927	6,457	9,384	362	753	1,115	12	46	58	213	421	634	11,279
		MALES	2,587	5,961	8,548	297	689	986	14	45	59	212	407	619	10,117
		FEMALES	340	496	836	65	64	129	1	1	4	23	28	51	1,162
7	CHRISTIAN	Total	202	379	581	17	63	80	4	19	23	17	49	66	1,657
		MALES	141	261	402	16	44	60	2	1	19	12	34	46	1,112
		FEMALES	61	118	179	1	19	20	2	18	4	5	15	20	545

TABLE XIV-A.

LITERACY BY CASTES OF CERTAIN SECTS.

(1) VEDIC DHARM, (2) BRAHMO AND (3) DEV DHARM.

Being an Appendix to Imperial Table XIV (Literacy by Selected Castes or Tribes).

The Main Table shows the Literacy of Vedic Dharm, while the figures for Brahmo and Dev Dharin being small are given below. Castes supplying less than twenty persons have been grouped under "Others," the details being shown at the end :—

BRAHMO.

Serial No.	CASTE.	POPULATION (7 years and over).									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	Total ..	9	8	1	5	5	..	4	3	1	5	5	..
2	KHATRI ..	7	6	1	3	3	..	4	3	1	3	3	..
3	KAYASTH ..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Dev Dharm.													
	Total ..	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
1	KHATRI ..	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..

TABLE XIV-A.—LITERACY BY CASTES OF CERTAIN SECTS.
VEDIC DHARM.

Serial No.	CASTLE	POPULATION (7 years and over).									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			
		Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				10
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	ALL CASTES	41,471	24,626	16,845	10,970	8,698	2,272	30,501	15,928	14,573	4,282	4,012	271	
2	AGGARWAL	2,685	1,596	1,089	1,226	1,022	204	1,459	574	885	466	441	19	
3	AHIR	474	299	175	64	56	8	410	242	167	23	23	..	
4	AHLUWALIA	55	28	27	28	21	7	27	7	20	19	16	3	
5	ARORA	54	43	11	42	34	8	12	9	3	31	28	3	
6	ARYA	11,863	7,142	4,721	3,526	2,656	870	8,337	4,486	3,851	1,295	1,170	125	
7	BANWALIA	33	26	7	12	12	..	21	14	7	8	8	..	
8	BRAHMAN	3,414	2,274	1,140	1,657	1,346	311	1,757	928	829	750	687	63	
9	CHAMAR	2,384	1,267	1,117	96	92	4	2,288	1,175	1,113	22	21	1	
10	CHHIMRA	166	111	55	7	7	..	159	104	55	..	..	..
11	CHUHRA (Bhangsi)	659	377	282	44	35	9	615	342	273	2	2	..	
12	DHANAK	52	30	22	..	..	..	52	30	22	..	..	..
13	DHOPI	179	116	63	4	4	..	175	112	63	..	..	..
14	PAGIR	279	187	92	24	23	1	255	164	91	5	4	1	
15	GADARIA	61	34	27	1	1	..	60	33	27	..	..	..
16	GUJJAR	394	274	120	33	33	..	361	241	120	5	5	..	
17	JAT	5,922	3,279	2,643	644	620	24	5,278	2,659	2,619	253	253	..	
18	JHILWAR	864	569	294	49	31	18	815	529	286	16	6	10	
19	JOOI	59	38	21	7	7	..	52	31	21	1	1	..	
20	JULANA	659	387	263	28	25	3	622	362	260	2	2	..	
21	KACHHI	29	18	11	1	1	..	28	17	11	1	1	..	
22	KAYATHI	1,109	635	474	648	455	193	461	190	281	283	346	43	
23	KHATIK	182	115	67	12	12	..	170	163	67	3	3	..	
24	KHATRI	2,349	1,340	1,009	1,265	924	345	1,084	418	666	457	267	79	
25	KOLI	220	148	72	13	13	..	207	135	72	..	..	..
26	KORI	33	11	22	2	2	..	31	9	22	..	..	..
27	KUMHAR	488	276	212	21	20	1	467	257	210	5	5	..	
28	KURMI	51	31	..	..	..	..	51	31	..	..	..	..
29	LOHAR	75	52	23	9	..	9	66	52	14	1	..	1	
30	LOHAR	69	32	28	8	6	2	61	26	35	..	..	..
31	MARI	168	127	71	10	10	..	158	112	71	7	7	..	
32	MIRASI	152	82	50	21	21	..	131	61	70	4	4	..	
33	NAY	291	185	115	82	59	2	209	126	111	11	15	1	
34	RAJPUT	5,415	2,942	1,372	65	54	10	5,350	2,888	1,372	177	169	8	
35	SARAI	577	361	216	105	75	35	472	286	216	27	24	3	
36	SARAI	127	79	48	4	4	..	123	65	48	..	..	..
37	SARAI	41	26	15	6	6	..	35	20	15	..	..	..
38	SARAI	25	14	11	6	6	..	19	9	10	..	..	..
39	THAKUR	41	27	14	14	12	2	37	24	13	..	..	..
40	THAKUR	162	99	61	2	19	1	160	91	69	..	..	..
41	THAKUR	10	5	5	11	11	..	9	4	5	..	..	..
42	THAKUR	1,071	574	499	51	41	10	1,020	533	487	..	..	..
43	THAKUR	46	24	22	22	20	2	40	24	20	..	..	..

TABLE XVI-A.

SECTS OF MAIN RELIGIONS.

Being an Appendix to Imperial Table XVI, (Religion).

1. This is not one of the prescribed Tables. It has been prepared as at the last census to show the sects of the four principal religions, viz., Hindu, Muslim, Jain and Sikh, instead of dividing the columns of Table XVI for sects.

2. Figures are given separately in the Table under each religion showing the number of persons who would from their sects appear to belong to some religion other than that returned by them.

3. The figures for minor sects in each religion have been thrown together under the head "Miscellaneous," and are given in the remarks column.

TABLE XVI-A.

SECTS OF MAIN RELIGIONS.	Total.			REMARKS.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5

